"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; east and northwest winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max., 90; min., 62.
Le Page full weather report.

VOL. LXXII...No. 23,949. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

POINCARE PLEADS FOR A CONTINUANCE OF ENTENTE CORDIALE

Says French Consider as Criminal Any Word or Act Tending to Weaken It.

SEEKS ACCORD WITH BRITAIN

Quotes Statistics to Show Ruhr Occupation Has Not Hurt British Business.

ACTING FOR EUROPE'S GOOD

Finds Opinion Abroad Veering to View That Accusations of Imperialism Are Baseless.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Speaking today at Charleville, for four years the headquarters of the German Army, Premier Poincaré declared that France would pursue without weakening her reparations policy, "which has reached the approval of both Chambers and which we are sure represents the general wish of the country."

After issuing this reply to the British demand for an end of the Ruhr occupation, which London has discovered to be illegal, the French Premier made an ardent plea for a continuance of the Entente Cordiale and expressed the opinion that England would do better for herself by joining again with France than by treating separately with Germany. Quoting figures, he denied that Ruhr occupation had hurt British business.

In the usual style of his Sunday sermons, which have become famous, M. Poincaré traced a vivid picture of the war sufferings of Charleville from the days of August, 1914, when the town was first overrun by the Germans, down to the latter days of 1918, "when you saw the Kaiser and Crown Prince, whom you had so often beheld in all the radiance of their arrogant glory, descend the steps of their throne and loss themselves in the depths of the abyss of nothingness."

Allies Seemed Indissolubly United.

"Those were great days for the liberated regions," continued the Premier. "Victory was there before them shining and palpable. They saw it, they could touch it, they were sure it would never desert them. The Allies seemed so united, so proud of each other, so conscious of their solidarity and the mutual services they had rendered one another. It seemed to you that, after having accomplished together such heavy tasks for the common cause they could not separate, but, side by side, would complete in peace the edifice for which they had laid the foundation on the fields of battle.

"They did work together, not without difficulties and some misunderstandings, to write treaties which had for their object the reconstitution of Europe, the fixation of new frontiers, the resurrection of ancient States and the organization of international organisms. They laid down the principle and proclaimed that the responsibility of Germany consecrated the right of the Allies to reparation damages. The Allies had the right to think that the monument they had cemented with their blood would remain standing indestructible, unassailable.

"But nations, like men, understand the necessity of unity better in the cataclysms of a great moral crisis than in the discomfort of convalescence. The Italians have a proverb which applies to all humanity: 'Passato il pericolo gabatto il santo.' The same may be said of friendship, which even when it is sacred is sometimes neglected when the tempest is past. The opinion of peoples must react against the temptation of egotism which renders them blind to their real permanent interests.

Will Seek to Work With Allies.

"Since unity saved our life—not only the life of France but the life of all the Allies—it is not possible that now, our life saved, union can become useless. As for us, we consider criminal any word or act which troubles or weakens it. We shall continue to make every effort to consolidate our policy with that of our Allies, and we will always be ready to seek with them any benefits which concerted action may bring to their suffering.

"For example, England complains of her large number of unemployed. We have the greatest desire to see her resume economic activity, but we permit ourselves to think her Government wrong when it imagines this unemployment is due directly or indirectly to occupation of the Ruhr. Just a year ago when I was in London, and when we were not in the Ruhr, there were in England and Scotland many more unemployed than there are today."

M. Poincaré then said that in the last seven months the exports and imports of Great Britain were greater both in weight and value than they were in the first seven months of 1922. The transit of commerce through England, he said, was 13% per cent. greater than the exportation in the same months last year, and added:

"I do not conclude from this that England profited from occupation of the Ruhr. I should have wished that she might have profited from it by helping us occupy the district, but I have the right to say that if there are too many unemployed in England General Degoutte has nothing to do with it."

Turning to the British allegation that the Ruhr occupation is illegal, M. Poincaré said:

"I do not consider very happy the argument contesting the legality of our seisure of guarantees. It is only too easy to answer that argument by the

Continued on Page Three.

Hot Water Troubles Solved—Connections at Reasonable Cost. WHITLOCK COIL PIPE Co., 68 Liberty St., Cortlandt 4191.—Advt.

New Freight Traffic Record Set by Railroads This year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Railroads of the United States carried during the first six months of this year a greater amount of freight than during any corresponding period in their history, according to tabulations made by the Bureau of Railway Economics based on reports filed by the carriers.

The traffic amounted to 235,425,608,000 net ton miles, an increase of 7 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1920, which had marked the previous record.

The average movement of freight cars during June was 28.3 miles a day, the highest average for any June since 1917. Every increase of one mile in the average car movement, it is explained, is equivalent to the addition of 100,000 freight cars.

TYPHOON DEATH TOLL REACHES HUNDREDS

100 Drowned at Macao, and as Many More Victims on Land There.

AMERICAN SHIP ASHORE

Sailor Heroically Saved Officer When British Submarine Sank at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—More than 100 persons were drowned, about 100 more were killed and injured ashore, and about 50 junks and sampans were capsized at Macao Saturday during the typhoon which hit Hongkong so disastrously.

The United States Shipping Board freighter Lake Farrar of San Francisco, is ashore off North Point, a victim of the typhoon. How badly she is damaged is not known. At present she is the only known American shipping casualty.

Besides the Lake Farrar, the shipping losses include the British submarine L9, which sank, three British, one French, two Japanese, and eight Chinese merchantmen and one police steam launch. An authentic estimate, however, of the loss of other vessels and lives cannot be made at present.

Many ships have gone down, some have been driven ashore while others are floating in a crippled condition at sea. Besides large steamers which succumbed to the typhoon, numerous Chinese junks foundered. Natives today are salvaging the wreckage.

Many Trapped When Houses Collapse.

While communication from the mainland is hampered and rare as the result of the wires being down, it is known there was considerable loss of life on shore. The casualties there, it is believed, were mostly confined to natives. Two river steamers were grounded near the Kowloon docks.

The storm did not wreak its vengeance all at sea, but along all the shore much damage was done by the gale and high waters. Several European houses at Kowloon, on the mainland, just across the channel from Hongkong, were unroofed, while many others did not escape damage of some sort.

Nathan Road, the main thoroughfare on the peninsula, is said to be blocked today by large trees which were blown across it.

Many persons were entombed when houses collapsed. Soldiers and firemen worked energetically to rescue those buried under the debris.

The floating plant of the Netherlands Harbor Works Company was not damaged, but the company's dredger Rotterdam dragged anchor and grounded on a mud bank undamaged. Trees in the public squares were uprooted and the roof was blown off the Catholic Cemetery Chapel.

British Sailor Performs Hero's Feat.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONGKONG, Aug. 19.—Saturday's typhoon was the worst here since the disaster of 1906. The rainfall during the severest two hours, from 9 to 11 o'clock, was close to five inches. The storm broke after a most peaceful night at about 9 o'clock in the morning with surprising swiftness and violence and continued at the height of its severity for about two hours.

The vicious wind uprooted trees, snapped telegraph, lighting and telephone standards and tore demonlike through the streets, carrying shutters, signboards and scaffolding before it. The streets soon were heaped up by debris.

Some twelve Chinese tenements collapsed in Hongkong and twenty in Kowloon, involving about forty deaths. Five wires electrocuted three persons. Many European residences were severely

Continued on Page Two.

GUNMEN SHOOT SIX IN HOLD-UP OF 150 AT A DETROIT INN

Two Men and Four Women Are Wounded by a Band of Seven Thugs.

JEWELS TORN FROM DINERS

Robbers Take $25,000 in Gems and Cash and Escape in Automobiles.

MONROE POLICEMAN KILLED

Bandits Speeding Through Iowa Shoot Officer Who Tries to Stop Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Seven gunmen held up the Allendale Inn at 3 o'clock this morning, shot two women and four men, robbed nearly all the 150 guests of the roadhouse of money and jewelry valued at $25,000, and ended their murderous raid five hours later in Monroe, Mich., by killing a motorcycle policeman who tried to question them.

The dead policeman was Oscar Reinhardt, 30 years old and a World War veteran, who died in the Monroe Hospital without regaining consciousness two hours after he was shot.

Among the wounded are George D. Wilson, Vice President of the C. R. Wilson Body Company of Pontiac, who was shot in the right shoulder; Joseph L. Webber of Bloomfield Hills, Vice President of the Kermath Whitcomb Machine Company, who was shot in the right knee, and Miss Lucille Leroy, who was shot in the arm.

When the gunmen fled after a farewell volley to slow up pursuit they left a dance floor strewn with disheveled women and men, many of whom had dropped to the floor and pulled tables down on top of them as a rampart against the flying bullets.

Seize Jewels With Their Teeth.

Three women fainted, one losing consciousness when one of the desperadoes grasped one of her fingers and tried to bite off a diamond ring which did not come easily when he tried to pull it off. A dozen men had their shirts torn open when jeweled studs were pulled out by the robbers.

"Just give me a second and I'll untie the clasp for you," offered one of the guests.

"Haven't got a spare second," snapped the robber as he bent over and pulled the jewels loose with his teeth.

Whether an argument between two men diners that preceded the entrance of the thugs by only five minutes was part of the hold-up plan is not known, but just before the men appeared at the door a woman guest rushed onto the floor and began a tongue-lashing of a second woman, whom she accused of paying too much attention to her escort. Their noise attracted general attention and the inn was in a hubbub when the thugs opened their attack.

The visitors, who drove up to the roadhouse in two cars, gained immediate attention by firing a half dozen bullets into the ceiling. Two men, stayed in one of the cars, another pair made their way in by a side entrance and the other three men handled the main floor.

Shots Follow Every Movement.

While he manoeuvred down the aisles a youth, apparently not more than 19 years old, kept in continuous motion, shooting without hesitancy every time there was any action that had the least semblance of resistance.

"Keep 'em up!" he cried over and over again—and all the diners obeyed.

Except for this boy's continuous singsong command and shots and the movements of his confederates, there was no sound other than the jingle of small coins falling on the floor. The gunmen had no wish for silver. Whenever they put a hand in some pocket and came out with "change" the coins were thrown away. Only bill and jewelry were taken.

One woman quietly slipped a hand into her escort's pocket and removed his money, secreting it in her waist.

"Give me $2 of that, anyway, or they may shoot me for not having some money besides my silver," the man whispered. The woman did not have time to return a bill, however, before one of the gunmen reached their table.

The robber made no search of the woman. When his hand came out of the man's pocket with only some silver and his automobile keys, he flung the keys across the room and wanted to know "where in hell" his money was.

Continued on Page Four.

Four Men and a Woman Passenger Killed When Seaplane Falls Into Florida Sound

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five persons were instantly killed at 11 o'clock today when a plane owned and piloted by Albert Witted, a former naval Lieutenant, crashed into twelve feet of water on what is known as the "offside" of Camp Walton.

Mrs. HERBERT H. HARPER, wife of a cartoonist of the Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

HUGH BROWN, automobile dealer, Sylacauga, Ala.

M. CASTLETON, business man, Sylacauga, Ala.

FRAZIER PATTERSON, 19-year-old son of C. V. Patterson, Pensacola.

Lieut. ALBERT WHITTED, Pensacola.

The fall of the plane was said to be due to the breaking of the propeller when parts of the wheel ripped through one of the spreading wings of the flier.

The crash was witnessed by hundreds of pleasure seekers, who had gathered at the resort on Santa Rosa Sound, and immediately boats put out to render aid. The bodies were all recovered. Possibly the most badly broken body was that of Lieutenant Whitted, who was acting as pilot, and who received the full force of the impact as the heavily-laden plane fell.

Young Mr. Patterson was the son of the owner of the Weiss Patterson interests, manufacturers of cypress lumber. The family came here from Louisiana recently, on the opening of the big milling plant on the south banks of Bayou Chico.

The plane was owned by Lieutenant Whitted, who had used it in flights to New Orleans, Tampa, Jacksonville, Mobile and all neighboring ports. He was in the aviation branch of the navy, but when he married obtained his discharge. His wife was Miss Frances Brent, one ofe Pensacola's wealthiest families. Three children survive him, one a daughter 9 months old.

At the request of relatives in Pensacola the Naval Air Station sent a plane to Camp Walton and also one of the swift sea sleds.

In the meantime the fastest boats here were obtained and friends and relatives of the victims started on the forty-mile journey. These boats, however, did not have to make all the trip. An undertaker at Defuniak who had a fast boat was engaged. The boats from Pensacola met this boat in Santa Rosa Sound, about twenty-five miles from their city. The weather was too rough to permit of the transfer of bodies, and the return trip was made with the bodies of the plane victims in the undertaker's craft.

BERGDOLL'S JUDGE CONDEMNS FLIGHT

Trautwein Says Draft Evader Ought to Have Surrendered and Taken Chances.

REPORT RAIDER CONFESSED

Germans Say Sperber's Pay of 100,000 Francs Was With Papers in Baggage.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSBACH, Aug. 19.—"I think Bergdoll would have done better to surrender, serve his sentence and perhaps obtain freedom like his brother," said Landergerichstrat Trautwein today. He is the district judge who is conducting the preliminary examination of Lieutenant Hooven Griffis, Victor Nellsen, Prince Gagarin and Roger Sperber for complicity in the recent attempt to kidnap the American draft evader.

As for the prisoners, Herr Trautwein said: "The men may receive cables, telegrams, letters and packages, including food parcels provided they contain no reference to the case. They should be addressed in care of Amots Untersuchungsrichter Trauffeine Landsricht, Mosbach. I will personally read and pass on all communications and will pass everything of a personal, family or other nature provided it has nothing to do with the judicial examination."

Judge Trautwein, obviously animated by a high sense of judicial duty, was affable but hatfingly close-mouthed till I told him all America was following the case with interest and feeling, and suggested he had a patriotic duty to give as much reliable information as would be consistent with his judgship. He then unbosomed the following information:

"I alone am handling this case for preliminary examination."

Proceeds as in Former Prosecution.

"The case was turned over to me day before yesterday. I shall do the interrogating alone and begin with this in a few days. I shall do everything to accelerate the preliminary examination. I personally vouch for and shall see to the good treatment of the prisoners. There need be no anxiety on that point."

I asked whether this was because he was a specialist in "Bergdolliana," having handled the Neff and Zimmerman kidnapping cases two years ago.

He answered: "No. It is merely because I handle all criminal cases in this district.

I asked about the probable duration.

"This case is not complicated," he replied. "It will take me about the same time as the last case took."

Then he turned to a table at his back and picked up two volumes, each two inches thick, the documents of the Neff—Zimmerman case which he is studying intensively preliminary to the beginning of his personal interrogatory of Griffis, Nellsen and the others. Glancing through these, he said:

"The inquiry in the last case lasted five weeks. This one will take about the same time. It will not be public."

Asked whether he would have the prisoners examined by an interpreter, Trautwein replied: "Only if my examination should yield signs of abnormality." In response to further questioning, he gave the following information:

"If the preliminary examination lasts about five weeks that does not mean the trial will then begin at once, nor indicate how long it will last. I cannot say anything about that.

"The trial will be held right here in Mosbach in this same Landgerichts Building. The court will consist of the Landgerichts Direktor and three Beisitzer (literally bysitters, a quaint Teuton judicial term for Associate Judges)."

Regarding the possible charges which he might or might not find against Griffis and Nellsen, he would not say a word. I gathered that he would interrogate all four prisoners separately and that they would be kept isolated until the actual trial began.

Their examining Judge is youngish and middle aged, younger than the average of German Judges, of trim figure and medium build, smooth shaven, clean-cut, and wears a monocle. His exceedingly keen and intelligent features reflected fairness, courtesy and humanity. While we talked a knock at the door announced a poorly clad girl with pleading, tear-stained eyes, who walked in and asked permission for a special visit to her

Continued on Page Two.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn's Largest. Summer rates. Ideal location. Within 15 minutes to Interboro (Clark) Subway in bldg.—Advt.

9 DEAD, 23 MISSING IN CANADA HOTEL FIRE

The Wawa, on Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Flame-Swept at Midnight.

MANY AMERICAN GUESTS

Baggage and Clothing Lost—Relief Train Bringing the Survivors to Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—The Hotel Wawa, at Norway Point, on Lake of Bays in the Muskoka district, was burned early this morning, and, according to reports received here tonight, nine dead bodies have been identified and twenty-three persons are missing.

At the time of the fire there were from 225 to 300 guests in the place, which was a three-story structure. The fire started in the kitchen just after midnight, and in a few minutes the whole place was destroyed. It was stated here tonight that not one person saved any baggage or clothing, so rapid was the destruction of the building. Most of the day the survivors of the fire had to move about in their night clothing.

They are on their way to Toronto on a special train sent north this morning by the Government officials. Clothing and other effects were dispatched there. There was no fire-fighting equipment.

The Wawa was popular with Americans. The place is owned by T. N. Phelan of the Canada Railway News Company. The hotel was surrounded by fifty cottages, all of which were saved.

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—The flames which destroyed the Hotel Wawa were discovered in an elevator shaft and were attributed to friction. Guests were notified quickly, and 300 escaped in an orderly fashion, not waiting to collect valuables.

When the servants were notified of the fire they tried to escape by a lower door, which, it is believed, they found locked. Upon going back upstairs they were trapped, it is thought, and jumped from windows.

A strong south wind fanned the rapidly spreading blaze and soon made it a huge flare, seen for miles around.

The heroism of George English, son of a riding instructor of the hotel, is credited by many as having saved their lives. He went through the dense smoke to warn those who did not know the danger.

The fire burned itself out. This morning nothing was left of the once beautiful hotel but the gaunt, toppling remnants of the huge fireplaces for which the place was noted.

HUNTSVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 19.—Among the identified dead in the Hotel Wawa fire at Norway Point, Lake of Bays, are:

Miss MARGARET BOWKER, aged 14, daughter of C. G. Bowker of Toronto, General Manager of the central region of the Canadian National Railways.

Miss ANNIE LEIGH of Toronto, employe.

Mrs. ALEXANDER of Toronto, employe.

Mrs. BARRETT of Toronto, employe.

Miss PHYLLIS BERANDA of Toronto, employe.

Elisabeth Krogan of Cincinnati is missing.

Among those who were badly injured through jumping from the hotel are Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Young and Miss Kitty Carson, all employed in the hotel—and Miss Mary Miller and Miss Nellie Smith, guests.

RIVIERA FOREST FIRE DESTROYS ZITA'S HOUSE

At Least Three Lives Lost, While 2,000 Persons Have Been Made Homeless.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—More than 2,000 people are homeless in the French Riviera on account of the forest fire which broke out yesterday in the Estérel Mountains. Several lives have been lost, but it is not yet known how many.

The fire started in a forest near Les Adrets and destroyed part of that village. Then it spread to the famous Winter resort of Mandelieu, most of which was quickly burned to the ground. The golf course at Napoule, belonging to the Cannes Golf Club, which is popular with American players, suffered badly.

The inhabitants of Les Adrets, Mandelieu, Napoule and Thoule fled panic-stricken before the rapidly advancing flames, which spread with incredible speed owing to the parched state of the vegetation due to the recent heat wave. The garrisons of St. Raphael, Grasse, Antibes and Nice have been mobilized to fight the flames. The Annamese regiments stationed at Grasse are rendering great service. They were able to save the Cannes race course at Mandelieu and also part of the golf course.

Many handsome properties have been destroyed, including that belonging to ex-Empress Zita near Mandelieu.

CANNES, France, Aug. 19.—The forest fires in the Estérel mountain region, which broke out Saturday, have been brought under control. Three lives were lost.

MOTHER FEARS BABY, STOLEN, CAN'T LIVE; SEARCH COVERS CITY

If Child Dies, Police Say, Kidnapper Will Be Charged With Murder.

SEEK WOMAN IN POLKA DOT

Mrs. McKenzie Says She Saw Her Bending Over Child's Carriage.

40 DETECTIVES IN THE HUNT

Alarm Has Been Flashed Over a Radius of 100 Miles From New York.

Three-months'-old Lillian McKenzie is still missing and all the investigating machinery of New York had failed last night to find a single tangible clue to the whereabouts of the infant kidnapped from in front of McCrory's store at 54 West Eighteenth Street on Saturday afternoon while her mother, Mrs. Peter McKenzie of 284 West Twelfth Street was shopping inside.

With almost nothing to work on, forty detectives under Captain William Funston and every other man that Inspector Coughlin could find to put on the case, pressed the hunt. They were still at it last night, spurred by the pity that only the plight of such a helpless child can arouse in the hearts of men—for in Lillian's case almost certainly to stay lost is to die. The mother, trying through her long wait to stave off collapse, was herself the first to voice that fear yesterday. She told how only special nursing had kept the weak underweight infant alive thus far and she was certain no woman heartless enough to take it away from its mother would have the instinct to keep it alive.

Mrs. McKenzie's condition approached collapse last night. Relatives and neighbors tried to induce her to eat something and go to bed, but she would rest only on a lounge, fully dressed, and got but little sleep. Every time the bell at the hall door sounded she got up, expecting a policeman or a messenger with good news of her baby. Her husband's car was parked all night at the side of the house so that he and his wife might hurry to the baby if found.

Murder Case if Baby Dies.

The thought of the danger to the child, unspoken in official circles until it became evident that it was uppermost in the mind of the unfortunate mother herself, has led to a determination that if Lillian does not survive, the search for the kidnapper never will be dropped and that person, once found, will be made to pay the extreme penalty. Police officials said yesterday that the charge of murder would be lodged against the offender. Under the law of New York State a killing incidental to the commission of a felony is first-degree murder, whether or not it is characterized by deliberate intent. Kidnapping is a felony. If Lillian dies murder will have been committed.

There was hope yesterday that wanes long before night fell that the kidnapper, once she read in the morning papers that the baby she had lifted from its carriage was weak and sickly, would restore it to its mother's arms, be the cost to herself what it might. Another light that the mother occasionally was able to discern in her dark sky was that as the hours wore on the child's own weakness might prove to be its salvation. For Lillian cries almost all the time and Mrs. McKenzie thought that some one among the millions who now know that her baby is gone might identify it by that wailing and give the alarm that would lead to its recovery and the capture of the abductor.

But nothing happened and the police, after hours of careful questioning of the woman and her husband, could draw only the slender conclusion that the kidnapper was a woman. Of this they felt certain because it did not seem pos-

Continued on Page Four.

Directions to Kidnapper How to Feed Sickly Baby

This is how the kidnapper of three-months-old Lillian McKenzie may save the sickly baby's life, as explained by Dr. David Dudley Stowell of 175 East Seventy-ninth Street, the physician who had prescribed a special diet for the underweight baby: The child should be fed seven times a day, getting at each feeding four ounces of the following mixture:

Take ten ounces of cow's milk and stir together with a teaspoonful of dextri-maltose and two teaspoonfuls of specially prepared barley, dissolved in water. The mixture should be slightly heated. The ingredients may be bought at a drug store.

STEINMETZ PREDICTS FOUR-HOUR WORKDAY

Electricity in a Hundred Years Will Free Masses From Drudgery, He Declares.

SAYS SLAVS WILL DOMINATE

But America Will Have Separate Civilization—Foresees Communication With Mars.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the famous electrical expert, said today that he believed, at the present rate of world progress, that the time was coming when there would be no long, back-breaking drudgery, and when people would work not more than four hours a day.

"That will be the work of electricity," he said. "The rest of the time we will be able to follow our natural bent."

The "wizard" visualized an amazing transformation in life in 2023. When another century had rolled into history, he said, people would be amazed at the present helplessness in the struggle for advancement, more so than they were now looking back on the days when the steamboat made its first appearance on the Hudson.

Palls of smoke would no longer hang over cities, he predicted. Streets would be free of refuse. People would be healthier in the centres of population. Every city would be a "spotless town." All this, he said, would be the work of electricity.

Dr. Steinmetz said that he believed that electric power would be at the service of even the most humble. He saw no reason why it would not be as as common as water is at the present time.

"When I say necessary work," he said, "I mean the kind of work that the average person considers unpleasant, such as being posted at a lathe in a factory, a linotype machine in a newspaper composing room, a bench in a shoe shop, a seat on a delivery truck, a typewriter in an office or a counter in a department store, in other words, the dull duties of this complex existence.

Foresees Productive Leisure.

"But when I say that the workers will work but four hours a day and 200 days a year, I do not mean that they will be idle non-producers the balance of the time. Leisure will be occupied in productive diversions satisfying the particular instincts of the individual. We will be more collectivistic in the operation of our essential productive life and individualistic in the pursuit of personal happiness and contentment.

"With expansion of leisure time and ever-increasing transportation facilities millions who now live in cities from necessity will spend the major portion of their lives beyond the city in suburban areas or rural sections.

"The first natural effect of man's proximity to idle soil space is the development of an agricultural pursuit. Millions will be raising most, if not all, of the food for their families as a pleasure-giving occupation.

"Leisure will stimulate educational interests in every conceivable direction and man will become a highly informed and much more intelligent and self-Ar-

Continued on Page Two.

Three Drown in Sound When Launch Upsets; 2,500 Cheer Rescue of Man at Water Fete

Two men and a woman were drowned, and two men were rescued by lifesavers yesterday, when their skiff with a motor "kicker" attachment, capsized in Long Island Sound off Throgs Neck in sight of scores of persons at the Fort Schuyler bathing pavilion.

The drowned were: Joseph Anderson, 36, of 295 East Fifty-second Street; his wife Josephine and Salvatore Banchieri, 39, 258 Hudson Street. The bodies were recovered, and pulmotor crews from Fordham and Lincoln Hospitals and the Central Union Gas Company worked more than an hour in a vain attempt at resuscitation.

James J. Mitchell, 622 Third Avenue, and Joseph Durler, 401 East Fifty-fourth Street, were saved only after a thrilling 150-yard race which Life Guards Voight, Hoffman and Hoetker of the White Cross Life Saving Station, made from shore. Both men were clinging to the overturned boat exhausted when the guards reached them.

After taking the two men into the lifeboat the guards dived repeatedly until they recovered the bodies of the other three, and then repeated their race, this time seaward, driving against time to secure first aid for the victims.

The Bayonne water carnival in Newark Bay at the foot of Nineteenth Street yesterday afternoon nearly resulted in a fatality in the 100-yard race, which eighteen contestants entered with all their clothes on. August Potti, 22, of 74 West Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, was seized with cramps fifteen yards after the tape had been sent down. The course was laid between a raft 75 yards off shore and a stake.

Louis Miller, 19, of 139 West Nineteenth Street, watching from the raft, saw Petti's plight and with a shout for help plunged in after the drowning man. A few strokes brought him alongside, and working carefully behind Petti he caught him securely. By this time others arrived and helped in bringing Petti ashore, where he was soon revived.

The rescue was cheered by 2,500 persons who had assembled for a program of aquatic sports held under the auspices of the City Park Station, United States Volunteer Life Saving Service. Mayor Robert Talbot and Patrick J. O'Connell, Commissioner of Public Safety, who were on the raft, congratulated young Miller for his heroism.

Two men and a woman were rescued from a disabled power boat being buffeted by the waves off Beach Eighty-first Street, Rockaway Beach, last night. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hafer, 107-40 Dean Street, Jamaica, Queens, and O. Forsythe, a friend.

They left Belmore, L. I., in a 27-foot power boat, the Anne C., to deliver it to William Fox at Jamaica. The engine went dead and the boat began to wallow in the high waves. There was danger of capsizing, so the three occupants began to wave handkerchiefs and shout for help.

Bathers notified the coast guard at Rockaway Point, but the crew was out searching for a seaplane reported to have fallen into the water near Rockaway Point. A call was then sent to the Long Beach coast guard station, but before that crew arrived Alfred Diamond, a life guard, went out to the disabled motor boat in a catamaran and took Mrs. Hafer ashore. The two men swam in. Within a few moments the boat capsized, and later the tide carried it on the sands.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEWEST HOTEL, The Robert Morris, On the Parkway.—Adv.

FLOGGERS ARRESTED IN MACON CRUSADE; RESIDENTS ARMING

Sheriff's Deputies Capture Three Brothers in the Act of Lashing Two Negroes.

STEUBENVILLE IS TENSE

Ohio Klansmen and Their Foes Hold Secret Meetings—Police Force Doubled.

TULSA INQUIRY GOES ON

Citizens Ask Courts to Oust Military, but Governor Is Determined.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 19.—The first gang of alleged kidnappers and floggers which have been spreading terror in Macon for six months, was captured tonight by Sheriff's deputies.

Three white men, brothers, S. R. Hudson, C. F. Hudson and J. C. Hudson, were taken to jail tonight after they had been captured, the officers said, while in the act of flogging two negroes.

The capture of the three is said to be due to the daring work of a negro Emory Roberts, whom the gang tried to pull from an automobile for the purpose of whipping.

Another negro had been whipped by the same gang a few minutes before, it was stated.

When one of the men jumped on the running board of the negro's automobile and commanded him to stop, he accelerated his speed, and the automobile was plunged into an embankment.

Persons passing the scene in other cars telephoned to the Sheriff's office, and immediately twenty men were rushed to the scene in automobiles and on motorcycles. Ten miles out from the city, the Sheriff's force arrived, it came on the members of the gang struggling with the negro. Further back on the same road were two automobiles the brothers were said to have used.

There may have been others in the whipping party, the authorities stated.

In the lonneau of the larger of the two cars the Sheriff's deputies found leather and cloth masks, a piece of heavy felt, which they said was for use as gags, and a small, slender

Everybody Arming in Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 19.—Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cox told the Sheriff and Acting Chief of Police here today that they had forces sufficient to control the local mob situation and therefore, he recommended to Governor Walker that there be no martial law at this time.

That the citizens are getting ready to defend themselves regardless of what the authorities do is indicated by the heavy sale of fire arms during the last two weeks. A week ago the supply stores had exhausted their stocks and new supplies had to be obtained. Every one is arming.

In conference that followed, the tightening of police lines was arranged, and the anti-flogging motorcycle squad was increased. The first move, it was stated, would be to round up all automobilists violating the State law as to automobile tags. This is due to the fact that kidnappers' cars have carried no tags.

A cold rain that set in during this afternoon, following a heat wave, did more to relieve a tense situation brought about by the mob violence of the last few days than the activity of the police and Sheriff's deputies or the visit of the Adjutant-General.

Attempt at Mail Hold-up.

Just as Adjt. Gen. Cox was driving into town in an automobile before daybreak this morning to investigate conditions at the direction of the Governor, a gang of men attempted to hold up a negro driver of a mail truck between the terminal station and the post office, presumably to rob the mails.

The negro, Charles Mike, reported to the Superintendent of Mails that five men in an automobile had attempted to stop him near the scene of yesterday's kidnapping, when a white man was forced into an automobile and carried away after a pistol battle with the mob. The negro said one of the men with a cap drawn over his eyes commanded him to stop. The negro stepped on the gas and got away. The same followed and tried to stop him at another point but failed.

The police, investigating promptly, were unable to find the gang. Armed postal clerks accompanied the mail truck driver on every other trip.

The adjutant General left Macon at 8 o'clock this afternoon after a conference with Brig. Gen. H. D. Russell, commander of the Georgia troops; G. E. Griffin, Acting Chief of Police, and Sheriff J. R. Hicks. He will report to Governor Walker. More information and more secret workers are needed to overcome the activities of the flogging gangs, he is said to have told the local authorities.

One of the difficulties encountered by the authorities is the failure of victims to report that they have been threatened, kidnapped or whipped. Many of these thus treated fear the disgrace.

At the moment there are reports that a dozen prominent men of Macon have been "taken out," but they deny it.

There appear to be several different gangs operating in middle Georgia, apparently with little connection between one another. One gang flogs liquor sellers, another flogs men alleged to have been staying out nights or neglecting their families; another flogs for alleged infractions of some rules of society. These are not connected with the gang that have punished two negroes in Macon. The Eastern Georgia gang has not been

Throngs Pack 'the President's Church' As Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge Attend Service

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President and Mrs. Coolidge attended services this morning at the First Congregational Church, continuing the custom which began when Mr. Coolidge became Vice President.

The First Congregational Church has never been lacking in large congregations, but the fact that it has become "the President's Church," packed the building this morning with a congregation which filled it from door to choir. Hundreds of men and women lined the sidewalks on both sides of G Street to catch glimpses of the new President and his wife as they entered and left.

The arrival of the President and Mrs. Coolidge might have passed almost unnoticed had not the official seal of the United States on the White House automobile indicated the identity of its occupants. The advance guard of Secret Service men failed to catch the attention of the waiting crowd, for they were modest looking young men such as might be seen at the entrance to any place of worship.

Many in the congregation failed to recognize the President and Mrs. Coolidge until the concluding hymn of the service, when, at a signal from the ushers, the Secret Service men in the rear of the auditorium advanced toward the platform to escort the Executive party from the church to the automobile.

Mrs. Coolidge, who is observing official mourning, wore black—not deep mourning, but a costume of soft black crepe de chine, with medium-sized round hat, turned up in the back, low black shoes and hosiery, long suede gloves and long jet earrings.

SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF VANITY FAIR. On Sale Today.—Advt.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES—LAST 4 WEEKS. Best of all—New Amsterdam Thea.—Advt.

TAKE BELL-ANS AFTER MEALS. Gives Amazing Benefit. Start Today.—Advt.

organized, lying in wait for hours or days to get their victims.

Sheriff Hicks has established a motorcycle patrol with a special crew of four men for all-night duty to chase kidnappers. He has appealed to the citizens to give him instant reports of kidnapping. The police also have established a motorcycle patrol of twelve officers.

Public sentiment, naturally, is against the activity of the bands which take the law into their own hands. The police and Sheriff's deputies are being severely criticised for their failure to capture the band which yesterday kidnapped a locomotive engineer. Five policemen were stretched across a street through which the kidnappers' automobile charged and critics say that there was no excuse for letting them get away.

The Macon Telegraph this morning devotes a column editorial to a discussion of the situation under the heading, "Mobs Breed Mobbers." Detectives are criticised for taking a negro from Macon and permitting him to be captured by a mob that strung him to a tree at Wallston.

"It is done on the theory that if he isn't guilty, it serves as a good lesson to other people and makes them quake to think of what awful penalties attach to evildoers," says the editorial. "It is said by some that the white people who were whipped were but sorry cusses anyway. After this is tried awhile, then better white trash will come in for handling, and the country where safety of person and human liberty were guaranteed under the Constitution will no longer be such a country. Every man must carry his own shotgun and be his own defender, and if anybody tries to interfere with him he will be justified in shooting."

The editorial declares that if the State of Georgia really wants to stop mob activities and outrages a law should be enacted automatically to remove a sheriff, if he or his deputies lose a prisoner. "The mood that the mob drank on Friday has whetted the appetites of a thousand more law breakers or those so inclined," it ends.

Many Klan Meetings Held.

Special to The New York Times.

STUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 19.—This city nervously watched for developments today in the situation growing out of the riot last Wednesday night, when Ku Klux Klansmen returning from a meeting in East Liverpool were attacked by those opposed to the order. Meetings of the Klan were held today in various parts of Jefferson County. Arrows painted along roadways directed members how to reach these meetings.

The police force has been doubled but it is realized that if serious disturbances should break out this force would be inadequate. No disorder was reported today, and the bootleg traffic fell to the enlarged police force was in handling the hundreds of visitors who came, not only from this part of Ohio, but from West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Apparently the strangers who flocked here were neither members of the Klan nor enemies of it. For the most part they seemed to be seekers after excitement.

Foes of the Klan Hold Meetings.

Attended by extreme secrecy meetings of men hostile to the Klan are known to have been held in different parts of the county today. One of these was held in Dillonvale, in the southern part, and another was in Amsterdam, in the western. There is reason to believe that similar meetings, all supposedly prompted by the same directing head, were held at many other points.

The anti-Klan movement started in Dillonvale which, though a much smaller town than Steubenville, has a population of much the same character. Amsterdam is a mining town. Like Dillonville and Steubenville, its residents are preponderantly liberal and opposed to the objects for which the Klan declares itself to be fighting. Whether the anti-Klan bodies are to be affiliated with the Knights of the Blazing Ring, reported to have been organized in Pennsylvania, could not be ascertained tonight.

Darwin Gibson, local Klansman, and Ivan De Santi and Dominic Spinella, Italians, the three most seriously injured in the shooting last Wednesday, are expected to recover, it was said at the hospital this evening. It had been believed that Gibson could not live. Charges of shooting with intent to kill have been lodged against the two Italians.

Representatives of the Klan are expected to appear tomorrow before Mayor Hawkins in relation to Wednesday's trouble. A district conclave of the Klan is scheduled to be held here next Thursday, but should an effort be made to hold it leaders will be arrested, Blaine Carter, Chief of Police, announced today. He declared that feeling is so bitter that such a meeting would almost certainly result in another battle.

Steubenville has no ordinance requiring a permit to hold a public meeting. It has been the custom when a parade or meeting was planned to obtain oral approval from the Mayor. When the City Council meets next Tuesday, City Solicitor Ralph Levinson is expected to introduce an ordinance empowering the authorities to forbid any parade or meetings regarded as likely to incite disorder.

Further Trouble Thought Sure.

Observers of the situation here say further trouble is almost inevitable. The Klan is known to be reinforcing its lines throughout the county. An impartial investigation justifies the statement that 90 per cent. of the adult men in the agricultural communities of the county are members of the Klan. Unquestionably it has become a dominating force throughout this part of Ohio outside the industrial centres.

Although Governor Dohaney has refused thus far to grant the request of Klan leaders that a detachment of militia be sent here, it is regarded as certain that stronger precautionary measures than any yet taken will have to be adopted if grave disturbances, perhaps with further bloodshed, are to be averted.

The genesis of the whole bitter alignment of opposing forces in this locality is found in the election three years ago, when Hawkins was chosen Mayor by an overwhelming vote over his liberal opponent. Hawkins's platform promised drastic reforms. Bootlegging, gambling, prostitution and other vices were to be driven out. Women voters and the reform element supported Hawkins enthusiastically. He gave a specific promise that Blaine Carter should be removed as Police Chief.

For a few weeks there was a show of adherence to the campaign pledges, but inside of six months moral conditions were worse than ever asserted before than at any previous time in the history of the city. Gambling houses, speak-easies and red light resorts flourished. Carter was retained as Police Chief. Last March the Ku Klux Klan began to demand enforcement of the law.

A "clean-up squad" of the Klan from other parts of the State came here and gave to Hawkins two hours in which to determine whether he was going to clean up Steubenville or not. At the end of two hours the Klansmen returned to the Mayor's office and were told that the clean-up would be begun at once.

The Klansmen, accompanied by the Mayor and police officers, started to make raids, but found all the illegal places closed. Their owners had been tipped off.

Texas Fighting Military Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 19.—Whether an Oklahoma Governor may place a community under military rule on what a majority of public opinion considers trivial provocation is to be thrashed out in the civil courts at Tulsa, Monday. Tulsa at present is being "told to go to bed and when to get up"—these are the Governor's own words—by 200 National Guardsmen under command of Adjutant General Markham, and General Markham has been served notice to appear in court to show why an injunction should not be issued against the continuance of martial law in Tulsa County.

General Markham's reply to the subpoena was that Tulsa had better desist in its opposition to his administration or the military government would be made more stringent, and the State is watching developments with an interest that is almost feverish. Tulsa citizens, however, are inclined to take the affair as an ill-advised joke and to bend every effort to get rid of the troops by preventing further outbreaks.

The net results of the Tulsa occupation so far have been twelve arrests in connection with various floggings. Two of the prisoners, both of them former Deputy Sheriffs, have obtained their release on writs of habea corpus.

Investigation at Tulsa is being made by the Attorney General's office and Governor Walton's staff of State Secret Service men, with the police force and Sheriff's office assisting, all under direction of General Markham. It was alleged police delinquency in aiding and abetting the flogging of Nathan Kantsman that brought the troops down on Tulsa.

General Markham is going on with his investigation while he waits for the court hearing. He is delving into some twenty flogging parties that have been held in Tulsa County during the last few months, in which the Ku Klux Klan has been mentioned frequently. The Klan, however, has officially denied any connection with them and is flashing huge electric "fiery crosses" in 200 places throughout the State as a signal that it has opened a State-wide drive against lawlessness.

"The Klan will revoke the charter of any local that violates the law," the Grand Dragon for Oklahoma announced Sunday. "We are out to enforce the law. If necessary we will hire our own secret service men to obtain evidence against floggers and kidnappers."

The press of the State is almost unanimous in its condemnation of Governor Walton's use of troops to run down floggers, it being pointed out that Kantsman was whipped four days before the Governor took action and that Tulsa was not in a state of "insurrection" and that "local civic authorities had not shown themselves unable to maintain order."

The fight against the troops is to be especially bitter, it is believed, since Governor Walton recently placed Okmulgee County under martial law after a similar case, although his investigation later showed that the Sheriff was making an earnest effort to capture the floggers.

Governor Walton has announced that "mob rule must cease if every county in the State has to be placed under martial law and kept there during my entire term." Opponents of his stand declare that the Supreme Court of the State has held that civil authority is supreme to military authority; that the Governor is without authority to order the militia out on such slight provocation and must use the regular courts, and that he is not permitted by the Constitution to become both the Executive and Judicial Department of the State, by means of the militia. The Court also held that the "military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authorities."

Taken From Jail by Kidnappers.

EAU GALLIE, Fla., Aug. 19.—Five masked and robed men overpowered Deputy Sheriff Segui in the street at 9:30 tonight, took from him the keys to the jail and removed C. A. Davis, held on a charge of non-support.

They placed him in an automobile and drove away. Late tonight the kidnappers had not been located and no trace of Davis had been found.

KLAN INJUNCTION SIGNED.

Prevents It and Kamelia From Acting as State Corporations.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Injunction orders restraining the Ku Klux Klan and the Kamelia, its sister order, from acting under their certificates of incorporation in New York State were signed here yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Staley and forwarded to the Attorney General's office by mail, it was learned tonight.

The orders, prepared by the Attorney General, were sent to Justice Staley for his signature after he had handed down a decision holding the secret orders illegally had altered their incorporation papers after their approval by Supreme Court Justice Pierce and prior to filing them with the Secretary of State.

BIG CATSKILL HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE

300 Guests of Grant House Escape—Masqueraders March Out Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 19.—When guests at the Grant House on the edge of this village, frolicking at a masquerade in the ballroom, were asked to form into line and march slowly to the lawn late on Saturday night, they thought some new divertisement awaited them outside. Without the slightest misgiving they did as they were bidden.

Their first hint that anything was amiss was when other guests came running downstairs in their night clothes to join them. As they turned to stare at the new arrivals they glanced upward and saw flames bursting from the fourth floor windows.

Even those aroused from their beds escaped great alarm, for when they first were called by hotel employes they supposed the knocks on their doors were just further pranks of the revelers below. Once fully awake, they heard calmly the orders to snatch their most portable valuables and flee.

By the time the local firemen had reached the scene the fire was racing through the old structure so fast that their task was hopeless, particularly as the water supply was inadequate. While in an hour the hotel, one of the biggest and best known in the Catskills, was in ruins.

Some of the more daring guests whose rooms were on lower floors raced the flames and rescued their effects, but most of the three hundred lost everything they had brought with them.

Homeless in the chill mountain air, the visitors soon entered automobiles from other hotels and from private homes which were rushed out by their owners to offer asylum to the unfortunates. Within a short time every one was cared for. Clothes were found for those who had been forced to flee in night dresses. Some of the guests left today for their homes. Others acquired makeshift outfits and resumed their vacations at other hotels.

The hotel cost $100,000 some years ago and now could not be duplicated for less than $250,000.

HARRIMAN IN AUTO THAT KILLS A MAN

Banker Rushes Victim to Private Hospital, but Death Comes on Operating Table.

6 DIE IN DAY'S ACCIDENTS

Brooklyn Official Killed When Car Rolls Down Embankment—2 Boys on the List.

An automobile in which Joseph W. Harriman, founder and head of the Harriman National Bank, 527 Fifth Avenue, was riding yesterday ran over and fatally injured Charles Dennis, 64 years old, a contractor doing volunteer traffic duty in front of a Bay Shore, L. I., church. Dennis died within half an hour from a fractured skull and broken back at a hospital where Mr. Harriman took him.

James Wetcher, Mr. Harriman's chauffeur, was held in $10,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree pending a coroner's hearing Friday, but was released when his employer furnished bond.

Several hundred persons were leaving St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church after mass when the accident occurred. Dennis, a member of the parish, was directing traffic in Montauk Highway, directly in front of the church. He wore no insignia or uniform, and was not serving in an official police capacity. Street congestion was at its usual height following the morning services and witnesses said that after speaking to a motorist in the eastbound lane Dennis failed to see the Harriman car approaching from the west, and backed into its path.

Dennis was knocked down, and before Wetcher could stop the heavy car the front wheels had passed over the body. Mr. Harriman sprang out and was the first to reach the injured man. With the aid of others, he drew Dennis from under the car, lifted him into the touring car, and directed the chauffeur to make all speed for the private hospital of Dr. George S. King near by.

There Dennis retained consciousness throughout the few minutes he was on the operating table for examination until two minutes before his death, stoically following the movements of the surgeon and his assistants.

Death Changes the Charge.

Mr. Harriman was motoring from his Summer home in Brookville, Nassau County. Considerable feeling was manifested against Wetcher by some of the church attendants, who contended he had been driving at a speed as high as thirty miles an hour. This was generally doubted because of the street congestion and because the chauffeur had been able to stop the car so quickly.

Adolph Muller, a resident of Bay Shore, lodged a complaint of speeding against Wetcher, and F. T. Hulse, local Justice of the Peace, held him on the charge in $5,000 bail for hearing in the County Court. Before the chauffeur left the courtroom word was received that Dennis was dead. The charge was changed to manslaughter in the first degree and Wetcher was arraigned before Coroner Edward Moore, who doubled the bail.

George F. Cullen, 40, and for twenty-two years connected with the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings, was killed yesterday morning when his car rolled down an embankment at Shinnecock Hills. He was returning to his home at Hempstead, L. I., from an American Legion convention at Bridgehampton. James Brooks and Austin Smith of Patchogue, riding with him, received slight injuries. Cullen was a son of the late William Cullen, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Police Department. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Martha George of Brooklyn.

Thomas Roane, 24, of Woodstown, N. J., died in Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., from injuries received in an automobile collision in Camden, in a car in which he was riding crashed with one driven by Elmer Hood of Swedesboro. Evelyn Smith, 18, and Margaret King, 15, both of Swedesboro, passengers with Roane, were badly bruised. Clarence Johnson, who was driving the car, and the other driver, Hood, were released on bail pending investigation. Roane was formerly a resident of Benbrook, Va.

Boy Run Down and Killed.

Anthony Warpel, 8, of 422 Warburton Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, died a few minutes after being struck by a touring car driven by Frank Crieg of 827 East Eighty-fourth Street, Manhattan. Witnesses said the boy darted out from between two standing automobiles directly in front of Crieg's car. The boy's skull was crushed by the fender. Frederick Smith, treasurer of the New York Edison Company, was a passenger in the car with Crieg's wife and four children.

An unidentified boy, 8 years old, who police said was "flipping" a northbound Lexington Avenue surface car, dropped off when he saw the conductor coming, just above Twenty-fourth Street. He stepped in front of a heavy touring car drawing abreast of the street car and was knocked down by the mudguard and run over. He died from a fractured skull and internal injuries on the way to Bellevue Hospital. Clarence B. Austin of 81 South Parsons Boulevard, Flushing, who was driving the car, was held on a technical charge of homicide.

William Murze, 31 Bergenline Avenue, North Beach, died in the North Hudson Hospital late last night, half an hour after being struck by an auto driven by Otto S. Erb, 18, of 703 Burr Avenue, North Bergen, at James Street and Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken. James McIntyre, who was walking with Murze, said that the latter was avoiding another automobile when he was struck by Erb's car. Murze's skull was fractured.

An unidentified motorcyclist, about 24 years old, took a turn too sharply on the State Road north of Pocksmill late Saturday night and crashed into an automobile operated by John Korman of Richmond Mill, Staten Island. The rider was thrown thirty feet and instantly killed. A motorcycle license card found in the man's pocket indicated he was William Stoper, formerly of 815 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. New York police said that Stoper had moved from that address and that his mother was thought to be living in Tanners-ville, N. Y. Korman was paroled on a technical charge of homicide.

Benjamin Dwarkawitz, 14, of 451 East 176th Street, was taken to Fordham Hospital with a badly cut shoulder after his bicycle collided with an automobile at Park Avenue and 176th Street.

Earl Quidott, of 5,517 Wilton Street, West Philadelphia, received a possible fracture of the left ankle when he was spilled from his motorcycle at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street in a collision with the automobile of Harry C. Hexi, 365 First Avenue, Brooklyn. Dolly Wilson, 23, of 257 Euclid Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J., was thrown from a sidecar attached to Quidott's machine. She received lacerations of the head. Both were attended by an ambulance surgeon from Presbyterian Hospital and continued on their way. Hort was not injured.

Girl Sent to Hospital.

A broken steering knuckle pitched the automobile of Victor Subrizi, 201 Prince Street, into a telegraph pole on Boulevard East at Fifth Street, West New York, and Subrizi and three others were injured. Miss Sylvia Carrera, 19, of 74 Twenty-third Street, West New York, received a broken jaw and concussion of the brain and was taken to the North Hudson Hospital. The others went home.

Edward Piaggio, 600 Cortlandt Street, West Hoboken, was seriously injured on Boulevard East at Lincoln Place, West New York, when a motorcycle driven by his brother Joseph was side-swiped by a taxicab. Piaggio was riding in a side car and was thrown fifteen feet. The taxi driver fled. Piaggio was taken to North Hudson Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

Dr. Louis Lasser of Carlton Sanitarium, 137 Beaty Sixty-third Street, was taken there last evening after a collision between an automobile and a taxicab in which he was a passenger. He suffered scalp wounds and contusions.

Driving their cars along Palisade Avenue near Kent Place, North Bergen, Miss Sigrid Lindan of Grantwood, N. J., and Arnold Neilsen, 602 Seventieth Street, Brooklyn, collided head on. Neilsen's car overturned, and Miss Marie Barton, 241 Lafayette Street, was thrown out. She was taken to the North Hudson Hospital suffering from a sprained back.

While Motorcycle Policeman Bachnan was questioning the drivers, an automobile driven by William Le Bart De Var of Branchwood, N. J., struck his motorcycle and carried him and the machine several feet. Bachnan's left knee and arm were bruised and lacerated and his cycle smashed. Lindnan and Neilson were charged with reckless driving and Neilson was charged with assault and battery.

CALL SLEMP NEGROES' FOE.

New York Meeting Endorses Proposed Protest to President.

New York negroes yesterday subscribed to the protest national leaders will make against the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia as secretary to President Coolidge, and appointed a committee "for further action."

The New York-Harlem Branch of the National Equal Rights League, at Grace Congregational Church, 250 West 136th Street, indorsed an anti-Slemp memorial, for presentation to President Coolidge, which appealed for full citizenship rights for the negro race and for the rejection of an avowed political enemy of the race from a Southern State as his private secretary. The memorial was prepared by executives of the national organization, who closed a three-day session Saturday at 206 West 133d Street.

AIR ARMADA READY FOR FLIGHT TO MAINE

Twenty Martin Bombers From Langley Field Expected Here at 10:30 A. M. Today.

WILL USE WAR FORMATION

Schedule Calls for Arrival at Bangor, After Boston Stop, Tomorrow Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., Aug. 19.—The air armada of twenty Martin bombers which will take part tomorrow morning in the greatest demonstration of air craft power in this country since the war, was in readiness tonight for the flight along the coast to Bangor, Me. Eighty pilots, radio officers and enlisted men, the pick of the service, received their final orders for the maneuvers which are intended to show the feasibility of operating a large number of planes at long distances from the home base.

In keeping with the simulation of war-time conditions which will obtain during the maneuvers full camping equipment will be carried on each plane as well as supplies sufficient to maintain the personnel for four days. Radio equipment has been installed on each bomber whereby Major John N. Reynolds, the group commander, will be able to supplement hand signals with telegraphic orders.

The air armada will fly in battle formation in three groups or flights. Number one flight will lead, with flights number two and three on the right and left respectively. Varying altitudes up to 1,000 feet will be maintained on the trip.

The personnel of each bomber will consist of a pilot, a radio officer, an observer and an enlisted mechanic. Some of the planes will carry bombs weighing 2,000 pounds, others missiles weighing 1,100, 600, 300 and 100 pounds. Each plane will mount five machine guns and have 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The program calls for three stops after leaving Langley Field. Taking off at 6 A. M., Major Reynolds expects to reach Mitchel Field, near Garden City, 300 miles distant, by 10:30 A. M. After refueling the planes will "hop off" to Boston, 240 miles distant, with a brief stop will be made before attempting the final 260 miles to Bangor. The time schedule calls for finishing the flight of 800 miles by 6:30 o'clock tomorrow night.

The Martin bombers, constituting the first bombardment group, are each equipped with twin Liberty motors of 800 horsepower. Their average wing spread is seventy-five feet and their average speed 100 miles an hour. Equipped with armament and military luggage, their climbing limit is 15,000 feet.

Regarding the flight a statement issued by the army says:

"Flights have been made by the army air service from New York to Alaska and from San Antonio to Porto Rico, and by the marine corps from Washington to Santo Domingo, and from San Diego to the marine base at Quantico, which have demonstrated the facility with which a small flight of airplanes may be moved over long distances. Likewise, the moving of the army air service pursuit group from Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, to Selfridge Field, near Detroit, conclusively proved the dispatch with which a combat group and its equipment may be moved by air and train.

"All of these flights, however, were made by a small number of airplanes, proceeding by easy stages over a course prepared in advance or selected for reason of location of facilities. The present flight is being made for the main purpose of demonstrating clearly the practicability of moving a fully equipped air force from a central point to any locality which may be threatened by any overseas enemy."

BERGDOLL'S JUDGE CONDEMNS FLIGHT

By CYRIL BROWN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

bailed, criminal father, and quickly got it.

Asked where Griffis and Neilsen are now, the Judge said: "I am sorry, but I cannot tell you."

"But you know, of course?"

"Naturally," he replied.

Questioned regarding the report that they are not in Baden but have been removed further into Germany and jailed in some other Federal State, the judge gave only a serious answering smile.

Is it legally possible to keep prisoners subject to Baden justice in a jail outside of Baden, say in Bavaria or Wuerttemberg? he was asked.

"Why not?" he answered. "They are all part of one Germany. It is merely necessary first to obtain the permission of the Government of that particular State."

"Could you conduct a preliminary examination away from your own court?"

"Yes," he replied. "I should merely have to travel there."

He would not state definitely, however, whether Griffis and Neilsen had or had not been removed from the Mosbach district jail and are now outside of Baden.

Judge Fears French Rescue Task.

"Why should they be removed from Mosbach," I asked.

"The French might send a tank here," Trautwein grimly answered.

I reminded him that Mosbach is more than forty miles from the nearest peripheral point of the French occupation and suggested that would be a long way for a French military expedition to rescue Sperber, the French prisoner. The Judge made no reply.

Then I told the judge that the spirit-ing away of the two Americans would certainly cause a painful impression throughout the United States not calculated to redound to Germany's credit.

"Why all the mystery?" I inquired.

"It goes against my grain not to be able to tell you where they are," he said.

"Mas pressure been brought to bear on you from above?" I went on, "from the Baden Government or from Berlin or the Ministry of Justice?"

Examining Judge in this case. I am absolutely independent," he replied. "I take orders from no one. I bear the sole responsibility."

You said Griffis, Neilsen and the other would be tried in the same building in Mosbach," I commented. "If there is danger now, why will there not be equal danger then?"

"Call me up on the long distance telephone from Berlin in one week and perhaps I can tell you where they are," was his unexpected reply.

From conflicting information obtained from all possible sources and from personal observation both in Eberbach and Mosbach, the confidently believe Griffis and Neilsen are right here in the Mosbach County Jail and that the smoke-screen of inland removal rumors was purposely put out in fear that the town might be invaded by armed partisans, friends and fellow-countrymen (including newspaper correspondents), or that there might be a raid from the French occupied area.

If Griffis and Neilsen are not in Mosbach, the next likely place is a small town jail in the so-by Badenese hinterland so-called, at Bucken, Adleshofen or Boxberg, all of which are within the Mosbach judicial district.

They have been removed outside of Mosbach the situation is considered most likely to be Wuerttemberg, Heilbronn or Stuttgart. The rumor is persistently heard that they are in Bavaria, but the relation between democratic Baden and reactionary Bavaria are not such as to make this theory plausible in any event, their address for mail and cable is Mosbach, with the long German official designations attached. The ban by Judge Trautwein in this direction.

"Only a Deserter," Says Judge.

After the formal interview, Judge Trautwein said he could not understand the huge interest in Bergdoll which exists in America.

"Why should Americans be so interested in him in particular? He was only a deserter. Bergdoll once said to me, 'Why do they pick on me? Hundreds of others deserted.'

"He could not fight against his own relatives. Still I think he would have done better to surrender, serve his sentence and perhaps obtain freedom like his brother."

While Jon was waiting for the Judge in his chamber, Jeanne Jacques Schmid, the brother of the Swiss who was shot dead by Bergdoll in the raid, arrived from Lausanne to obtain from Herr Trautwein permission to exhume the body and take it home.

The Judge granted permission and turned over the dead man's gunmetal watch, worn brown leather pocketbook and document case.

The document case, obviously carried in the breast pocket, had a ragged large calibre revolver bullet hole as Bergdoll's deadly flukeshot drove downward into the abdomen. This bullet also bored through Schmid's Paris press card with his photo attached as editor of La Vie Aerienne Illustree.

Watch Kept on Bergdoll.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EBERBACH, Aug. 19.—Although Grover Bergdoll's present home town of Eberbach was reputed to be rampant with rage against Americans, your correspondent sensed no anti-American feeling among the 8,000 inhabitants, except for the initial frosty reception at Bergdoll's hotel, the Krone-Post.

Asking for a room I was told that all rooms were filled with "regular guests." It was a dread of further shooting and the desire to take no more chances on taking in possible Bergdoll kidnappers. But there was no trouble in obtaining meals here and rooms at the same hotel in town.

Police vigilance was too obviously relaxed, for the brave Badenese gendarmery were hanging around the ancient guardhouse right across the alley from Bergdoll's hotel and took no interest in my conspicuously circulating around the town. These gendarmes, it was said, were like firemen ready to turn out with firearms and stretchers day or night on hearing the slightest shot or outcry from Bergdoll's armed camp.

Bergdoll had left early in the morning on his daily motor trip for an unknown destination. He returned shortly before dusk, his regular custom, and retired to his room whence my note asking to see him and his mother and hear their story from their own lips failed to lure him.

He sent down word by a waiter "to see the Eberbach Gazette," that he "had made a statement and would receive no more newspapermen."

His lot did not seem particularly enviable, practically marooned in a small fourth class German Summer resort hotel with a fine view of the Vosges hills beyond and the magnificent villa newly built for his chauffeur, Stecher, across the river.

Bergdoll and his mother with occasional companions eat discreetly about 2 P. M., not in the public dining room among the German Summer guests, but at a small round table in the so-called innkeeper's room next to the bar and carefully screened from view. Grover's faithful revolver is always next to his beer glass.

Yet the stories that Bergdoll keeps himself almost constantly under the influence of liquor or drinks to excess are not true. He is in good physical trim. While smashing a show of bravado to his entourage of native intimates his habits confirm that he feels he is a hunted man and strongly fears he will be taken yet.

He does not keep himself in hiding, however. He is merely discreetly betting and watchful of his step, preferring the relative safety of his racing car to promiscuous promenading.

Report Sperber Has Confessed.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—The newspapers of Southern Germany say that Roger Sperber, who was wounded in the alleged attempt to kidnap Grover Bergdoll, the American draft evader, last week, has made a confession. According to the newspapers it is complete in very detail going back for months to Paris, where it is alleged the plot was hatched.

Sperber is credited by the newspapers with the statement that he and Carl Schmidt, killed in last week's affair, were to be paid their share of the money soon before Bergdoll was taken into occupied Germany and, the papers add, it was on this account that Hooven Griffis, who was arrested after the alleged kidnapping attempt, had more than one hundred thousand francs in his possession when taken into custody.

Among the letters found in Griffis's effects, according to the newspapers, was one from the Columbus, Ohio, branch of the American Legion, written April 23 of this year, about the time Griffis went to Paris. In this letter, the papers assert, the commander wishes Griffis luck and success in his enterprise. They connect this letter with the Bergdoll affair, charging it was on a Bergdoll kidnapping mission that Griffis went to Paris.

It is declared that a list of American army officers was found in Sperber's baggage, and the newspapers say that Sperber told the police that these officers were more or less interested in the Bergdoll case.

Generally the newspapers in Southern Germany are coming out strongly in defense of Bergdoll, who, they contend, has been hounded for the last three or four weeks and persecuted beyond reason." They assert that his latest escape shows beyond doubt that he is plotted against and that the Americans are largely to blame.

In the last incident, one of the papers says, Baden's sovereign rights were disregarded.

Prisoners Well Cared For.

MOSBACH, Germany, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—On making telephonic inquiries concerning Hooven Griffis and Victor Neilsen, who were taken into custody in connection with the alleged attempt last week to kidnap Grover Bergdoll, the American Consul at Stuttgart was assured by County Attorney Trautwein that "the Americans are as well as can be expected under the circumstances."

According to the officials, Griffis has begun to show signs of depression, but Neilsen is in better spirits, the authorities believing that he has not yet begun to realize the seriousness of the situation confronting him.

The authorities report that the men have been removed to separate prisons some miles West of Mosbach. The same is said to be true of Roger Sperber, who was wounded in the alleged kidnapping attempt, and Prince Gagarin, who was arrested on the charge of being implicated in the alleged plot.

Find Plot "Evidence" in Baggage.

The French authorities, upon making inquiries regarding Sperber and Prince Gagarin, were assured they are in good hands, and receive three meals daily, but the French are being kept in absolute darkness as to Sperber's whereabouts further than that he is in a German prison under guard and that his wounds are being given proper surgical attention daily.

After making a preliminary search of the effects of the accused men the authorities expressed themselves as astonished at what they called the total lack of evidence found in the baggage of the men. The police are unable to understand "why they kept so many papers and other articles which might be used against them in the event of capture."

As an example, the police say, a cake of soap with an impression of the key to Bergdoll's room was found in Prince Gagarin's baggage; also a set of steel files bought in Metz with which, according to the police, a duplicate key was made in order to enable the men to enter Bergdoll's room.

The police say that a new key was found in a pocket of Carl Schmidt, who was also killed in the attempt to kidnap Bergdoll. They also found two sets of handcuffs upon Schmidt and Sperber bearing the manufacturing mark "Waterbury, Connecticut."

Telegrams exchanged in code between Griffis and Prince Gagarin were found in Griffis's baggage, according to the police, who allege that Griffis was making his headquarters in Strasbourg awaiting Bergdoll's return from Switzerland.

In Sperber's baggage, it is declared, was a list of twenty-two American Army officers, with Sperber's name at the head, while in his pocket was found an American passport bearing the name "Colonel J. R. Doyle and wife," and

Among Griffis's papers, the officials say, was a letter from the War Department dated in Spring, notifying Griffis of his commission in the Army Intelligence Service as a First Lieutenant. Neilsen's American Legion cards and other papers, according to the investigators, show he was born in Beskott, Manitoba, but for several years before the war lived in Chicago, and that the car used in the alleged kidnapping attempt is the property of the United States Government, assigned for use in the service in Paris.

The five men had letters of an accumulation of years, all of which are in the hands of the police, as are diaries kept by Sperber.

The inspection is generally stated as all the papers have to be translated from English or French into German and may require weeks.

2 SAVED AS PLANE FALLS INTO SEA

Fishermen Rescue Occupants When Aircraft Is Forced Down Off Coney Island.

COAST GUARDS GO TO AID

Vessel From Hampton Roads Had Landed Passengers at Atlantic City—Towed to Shore.

Robert Dewey, proprietor of an air transportation line between Hampton Roads, Va., and Miami, Fla., and his pilot, Duke Schiller, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday afternoon when a seaplane which they were taking for repairs to the Naval Air Station at Rockaway Point was forced down into a choppy sea five miles off Coney Island. The hydroseroplane had developed engine trouble and also had run out of gasoline.

Shortly after 4 o'clock surfmen on duty at the Rockaway Point Coast Guard Station were informed over the telephone from Breezy Point, several miles away, that an airplane had made a forced descent to the water off the point. Machinist's Mate Edward Schutt and Surfmen George Burkhardt, Timothy Smith and James Curry went in search of the seaplane in a motorboat. They searched for an hour and a half, however, before they sighted a fishing boat with the seaplane in tow. The fishermen told the coast guards that they had seen the plane fall into the water and reached it in time to keep it afloat with lines. They found Dewey and Schiller perched on a wing, high and dry. The remainder of the plane was submerged. A strong sea was running, lashed by a high southwest wind.

As the Coast Guard motorboat approached, the fishermen's tow line broke, necessitating rapid work on the part of the surfmen to keep the damaged seaplane on the surface. John H. De Mott of 2,182 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, who in some manner had been informed of the abbreviated flight set out in his seaplane, a Curtiss M-F flying boat, and hovered over the scene while Schutt and the others made lines fast and towed Dewey's plane into Sheepshead Bay. It will be taken to the Rockaway Air Station today.

According to members of the rescuing party, the seaplane had started from Hampton Roads for New York with four passengers, but developed engine trouble at Atlantic City, where the passengers were taken off to make the remainder of the trip by rail. Dewey then decided to take the plane to the Naval Air Station and was on his way there when forced down into the sea.

Although the seaplane came down due east of Coney Island none of the bathers on the Coney Island shore saw it drop into the water. From Kennedy's Hotel at Breezy Point, however, the roar of the motor attracted the attention of guests, who were watching the flight when the plane came down. One of the guests telephoned the Coast Guard station and the rescue followed.

TRANSFER SAILOR AT SEA.

Pneumonia Victim Taken From Freighter Dies on Liner.

The President Arthur of the United States Lines arrived yesterday from Bremen with the body of Edward Mariner, a seaman, who was transferred at sea on Aug. 13 from the freighter Eastern Star suffering with pneumonia. He died in the hospital of the liner on Friday night. Dr. Paul Shuey, the surgeon of the President Arthur, and Miss Amy Gildersleeve, a graduate nurse of New York Hospital, did all they could to save the man's life, but the illness had made too much headway when he was brought on board.

Mariner had been ill for several days on the freighter Eastern Star bound from Danzig to Norfolk and the captain could not administer the treatment sent by radio from the President Arthur by from the President Arthur by radio because there were no stimulants or necessary drugs in the medicine chest on board.

When the freighter was 300 miles away from the liner the captain was instructed to alter his course until the President Arthur overhauled him. When the vessels were within a quarter of a mile of each other they stopped and Dr. Shuey went to the Eastern Star, strapped the sick sailor to a stretcher so that he would not be jolted while being lowered into the lifeboat alongside. As soon as he reached the President Arthur, Mariner was hoisted on board and taken to the hospital but died seventy-two hours later.

Among the cabin passengers on the ship was Major John A. Keep, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., who had been two months in London in the trial of a suit for $200,000 against a British insurance company which had refused to pay for the loss of fifteen barges belonging to Daniel J. Murphy of Kingston, N. Y. One-half of the insurance was to be paid to the United States Government. Murphy having bought the barges on the deferred-payment plan. Major Keepe said that he had the $200,000 with him, which had been paid by the insurance company.

SHOT KILLS BOY CAMPER.

Companions of Paterson Victim Say It Was an Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 19.—Tony Depasquale, aged 19, of Paterson, N. J., died at Correll's Hospital here early this morning from a bullet wound in the body, a victim of what Joseph Cassaccia, Frank Hink and David Harrison, Paterson youths, say was an accidental shooting at the hands of Cassaccia. The four were on a camping tour and had stopped for the night along the Musconetcong River at Bentaystown, along the Washington (N. J.)-Hackettstown road.

Giordano Depasquale, an uncle of the dead boy, who lives in East Paterson, was notified early this morning by Justice of the Peace David Greenburg of his nephew's death. The uncle said that Tony had left his house last night with more than $100 in cash.

TYPHOON DEATH TOLL REACHES HUNDREDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

damaged, some of them being uprooted. The Peak Hotel is practically wrecked.

It was a terrifying spectacle as the mountainous seas swept the harbor and washed over the sea walls, flooding the lower streets and heaving up wreckage of every conceivable sort. Steamers which, according to custom when typhoon warnings are issued, sought shelter in Kowloon Bay broke their moorings and were driven helplessly across the harbor one to two miles. Safe among the vessels ashore is the new twin-screw river steamer Hang Show, which was successfully launched at the Taikoo dockyard Thursday last.

The Japanese steamer—Ginyo Maru provided the stage for a wonderful deed of life saving when a British merchant marine sailor named Twitcears boarded her and then was lowered overboard with lifeline attached and swam through the raging sea 500 feet and saved Lieutenant Wickson, commanding the British submarine L-9, whose vessel had sunk under him. Fortunately no others of the crew were aboard the submarine. Hundreds ashore and aboard the gunboat Bluebell witnessed the gallant deed and rousingly cheered the hero.

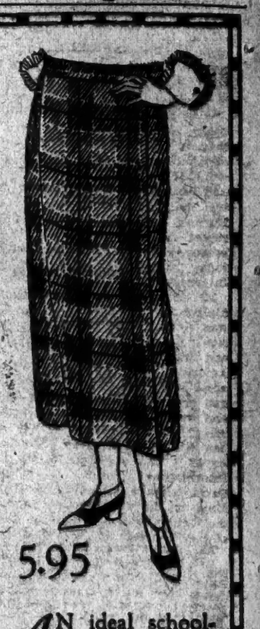
Although the typhoon was more severe the damage to shipping and the loss of life is not comparable to the disaster of September, 1906, thanks to the more efficient warning service, making it possible to trace the movement of the typhoon for a week ahead.

The Doctor Says Plenty of Ice

A prominent physician says that there is an epidemic of poisoning from eating foods that have not been kept at an even cold. "Foods do not have to actually spoil to be dangerous," he says, "but a dangerous chemical change takes place when food is subjected to changes in temperature." Keep your refrigerator at an even cold. Have ice delivered regularly.

Knickerbocker Service is so regular, you can almost set your clock by the deliveryman's arrival.

Knickerbocker ICE Company



5.95

AN ideal school-girl's skirt is of homespun plaid

GERMANY IN SHAPE TO RECOVER QUICKLY

Better Prepared to 'Come Back' Than Is Great Britain, Basil Miles Reports.

RUHR READY TO RESUME

Within a Year Production Could Be Organized on Greater Scale Than Before War.

FRENCH RUNNING IT AT LOSS

Cannot Produce Coal, Coke and Steel Without Co-operation of German Labor and Management.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Germany is today better prepared to "come back" than is Great Britain, and if allied occupation were eliminated Germany would be in better position to develop and resume normal conditions of industry than any other great country in Europe, according to a comprehensive report on the Ruhr economic situation prepared by Basil Miles, made public today by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Miles, who was in the American diplomatic service for several years, was secretary for the special Root mission to Russia in the Summer of 1917, and acted in a similar capacity for the American delegation to the Washington arms conference in 1921. His report was not originally intended for publication and was received as a confidential document, but the turn the Ruhr situation has taken and other considerations have impelled the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris to make it public through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has its national headquarters in Washington.

The report reads in part:

"It is practically seven months since the French and Belgians occupied the Ruhr. Although the fundamental elements of the situation remain unchanged, surface conditions are different. As the result of German passive resistance the Ruhr may be regarded today, in many aspects, as an industrial district on strike. The strikers are the industrialists and the workmen temporarily combined—a novel alliance in modern industry. The union which supplies most of the strike funds is the German Government. The French and Belgians are very much in the position of employers, even to the extent of using strike-breakers—French railway way operatives, telegraphists, telephonists and others.

"The evidence of French occupation is everywhere. Nevertheless, the surface friction and nervous tension which were such striking features of the early days of the occupation are now conspicuous by their absence.

"The two Governments [French and Belgian] began with what may be called the policy of the twelve customs officials and the forty engineers,' with only such military guards as were necessary for individual safety.

Passive Resistance Inaugurated.

"This policy proved abortive through the development of passive resistance. This passive resistance has to be regarded in three aspects. To the world at large it became conspicuous when the powerful group of mine owners, known as the coal syndicate, moved their headquarters and their archives bodily to Hamburg. Well informed business men state that this move was taken primarily upon the insistance of Hugo Stinnes.

"The second element of the passive resistance seems to have become manifest about the same time, in reports that the workmen had begun to strike when orders were given them by the French.

"The third element was the appeal of the Cuno Government to the whole nation to adopt a definite policy of passive resistance to what Germans consider a gross breach of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and an unwarranted military aggression against a defeated nation bled white by an exhausting war.

"The purpose of the Commission of Allied Engineers, customs officials and forest service agents—the 'twelve customs officials and forty engineers'—was to control coal and coke production for reparations payments, to collect certain taxes to be devoted to reparations, and to exploit the State forests for the same purpose. In other words, the commission was to secure in fact 'productive guarantees.'

"But the industrials refused to confer with the commission, to answer their questions, to satisfy their demands, and even to open the doors of their factories to them. The employes of the postal, telegraph and telephone services refused to transmit mail, sell stamps, forward messages or make connections for French and Belgians. Railway employes refused to run trains for Franco-Belgian authorities or to accommodate French and Belgian officials in the stations.

"German officials generally undertook to frustrate the French and Belgians and refused to give any attention whatever to their instructions or demands. Moreover, newspapers refused to publish anything emanating from French or Belgian sources, including official proclamations to the population. Finally, the German Government has fixed severe and specific penalties for failure on the part of Germans to co-operate in resistance against the French and Belgians.

Allies Retaliate in Kind.

"The French and Belgiums have responded in kind. Whenever the Germans refused co-operation the French proceeded without them, and at the same time retaliated by measures established under martial law.

"The German officials who have refused to carry out instructions have been expelled, fined or imprisoned. The postal employes and telephone and telegraph operators who refused to co-operate have been removed and replaced by French and Belgians. The German population has been deprived of all telegraph and telephone service in consequence.

"As the Reichsbank refused to continue to furnish the currency necessary for the maintenance of the occupying forces, the French and Belgians have entered branches of the Reichsbank by force, where necessary, and seized such money as was due and have even stopped trucks and other conveyances bringing money into the district. The sums so seized have been credited to German reparation payments.

"In other words, the French and Belgians have persistently and firmly retaliated in kind to every German move. The customs cordon has become an important lever by which economic pressure is exerted, and there is no question as to its being enforced.

Policy Not Designed to Cripple Ruhr.

"French policy is not designed to cripple the Ruhr industries by denying them raw materials nor to curtail the food supply and consequently the health of the population. The depression of industry and of production generally is due to the state of moral warfare between the French and the Germans, generally in the Ruhr, and not to the inaccessibility of supplies or damage to industrial property.

"A feature of the German Government policy has been an organized subversion of industry. The workmen are being subsidized by the Government, with supplementary contributions from the unions and syndicates of mine owners and industrialists. The workmen check in, full force, every day and are paid their regular wages. Most of them find little to do.

"The natural reaction on the part of the owners has been to employ the men in non-productive work which will be useful for the future. Accordingly, the factories and plants are being carefully overhauled, new veins of coal are being opened, factory extensions are being pushed forward, and housing schemes for workmen enlarged. A particularly striking example of new development on a large scale is the enormous 1,100 foot lock in the Dortmund-Herne canal at Ruhrort to cost, it is said, 200,000,000 gold marks.

"The enormous quays and docks at Ruhrort and elsewhere, together with all their modern labor-saving devices, are intact. The complicated network of canals and contributing lines of railway track remain in good condition. The rolling stock is still available, if not in the Ruhr itself, then in unoccupied Germany. Cheap and quick transport was apparently a basic factor in the successful development and maintenance of the Ruhr; its elements are still available and intact.

Facilities Better Than Before War.

"The net result is that with six months of freedom from allied control, the Ruhr could probably get into greater production than ever before; certainly within a year its present capacity could be organized to a production very much in excess of any prewar year. This has been also facilitated by the fact that in the two years following the armistice, the Ruhr industries were successfully transferred from war work to peace production.

"Accordingly, without considering the numerous causes which have been at play or the variously estimated expense which has been entailed, the Ruhr, instead of deteriorating, has improved physically. This is a net asset to the Germans.

"What profit can be shown on the French side? The facts are extremely simple. In general terms, the French are getting only about one-third as much coal and coke out of the Ruhr as they previously got from the regular reparations deliveries. The result has been that the French have either had to economize or else purchase these raw materials elsewhere.

"On this basis, particularly when taking into account the increased expenditures involved in the military occupation, the French side of the balance sheet shows a decreased return. Moreover, there would seem to be a definite term even to these reduced returns. As the Ruhr is not producing, the French supply comes only from accumulated stocks. It is expected such stocks may last four or five months, but after that time a new problem will be presented as to further supplies. The idea that the French themselves can produce Ruhr coal, coke and steel without the co-operation of German labor and management is fantastic under any conditions approximating those which exist at present.

"On the other hand, France is primarily an agricultural country, whereas Germany is primarily an industrial country. The Ruhr has been termed the economic heart of Germany. That heart has now stopped beating, and it remains to be seen how long the body, namely, the unoccupied parts of Germany, can remain animate without it. At present it would seem as though the country were resorting to artificial reparation; that is, by forcing production at home and taking up the remaining slack by purchases of raw material abroad—coal from England and Czechoslovakia, steel from Polish Upper Silesia, iron ore from Sweden, Spain and even Canada, and so forth.

Germany Well Able to Recover.

"A sound forecast of how long this can continue cannot be made, especially in view of the recent collapse of the German mark to figures reminiscent of the Russian ruble. Germany's financial problem consequently is not only one of prime importance, but apparently has no parallel.

"Fundamentally, the mere physical wealth of the country has not been touched. In the first place, Germany has no devastated area, either in material wealth, as in the case of France, or in unemployment, as in the case of England. In the second place, German energy, organization, thrift and industry have continued production and even increased its possibilities for the future. It is true that the class living on fixed incomes has practically been submerged. Others, however, have risen in their place and there is no question but that the country as a whole, although now in dire straits, still has capacity to recover its former industrial position.

"Furthermore, it is claimed that the depreciation of the mark has practically eliminated the burden of Germany's internal debt. Germany has no foreign debt except payments for reparations. Critics of Germany's policy point out that even this gigantic debt of 132,000,000,000 gold marks is not greater than the national debt of Great Britain.

"As the population of Germany is nearly a third greater than that of the British Isles, it is claimed that Germany in fact is today better prepared to come back than is Great Britain, that if pressure of allied occupation were eliminated Germany would be in a better position to develop and resume normal conditions of industry than any other great country in Europe.

Difficulties of the Government.

"The financial and other difficulties of the German Government, on the other hand, would seem enormous. It is a fact, however, that as long as faith in the Government is sufficient to enable paper money to circulate as a medium of exchange, regardless of the purchasing power of the mark, the Government can carry on. It does not matter whether a piece of paper reads one mark or a million marks, provided that a certain number of such pieces of paper will buy a pair of shoes or a coat or a meal and at the same time still have some reasonable relation to wages.

"On this account it is necessary to distinguish very clearly from disorders in the Ruhr which occur as the result of passive resistance and those which are due to the precipitate fall of the mark causing an inequitable spread between the cost of living and the rate of wages. Recently the depreciation has been so rapid that prices have readjusted more quickly than it has been possible to readjust wages. In the last week of July wages, readjusted at the beginning of the week, left one-half to two-thirds of their purchasing power by the time pay day came around at the end of the week.

"Social disorders which may easily result from a continuation of this condition may equally possibly take a political complexion. German employers and capitalists talk freely of a possible revolution. Some of them adopt a despairing tone and appear convinced that for the next thirty years Germany will be the football of the Allies and will be kicked about from pillar to post. As a matter of fact there is no parallel in history which can serve as a yardstick by which existing conditions can be measured. The largest factor will no doubt be the human equation, yet it is this very factor which is the most unmeasurable of all."

On the side of the German industrialists the plan makes the appeal that it would be the State which would be expropriating its railroad system—in other words, the country would pay—while they would be able to obtain a certain control over the system when it had passed into the hands of the international group on which they would be represented.

Some of them are anticipating that such disposal of the State railroad property would be only the beginning of similar deals, and it will be remembered that quite recently Hugo Stinnes among others advocated transference of the railroad systems from the State to private companies.

DISCUSS LOAN BASED ON RUHR RAILROADS

French Authorities and Stresemann Party Industrials Considering Reparations Deal.

ALLIES TO RUN SYSTEM

With Representatives of Germany, Holland and Switzerland on the Commission.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUSSELDORF, Germany, Aug. 19.—Between the French authorities here and Ruhr industrialists, who are associated with Chancellor Stresemann's political party, conversations are going on as to the possibility of a reparations deal through surrender of the Rhineland railroads to the Allies to form the basis of an international reparations loan.

Administration of the railroads would be placed in the hands of an Allied commission with representation in proportion to their percentage of reparations interest and would include also Representatives of Germany, Holland and Switzerland as the countries most interested in the Rhineland railroad system.

This plan is being discussed very largely here by both sides and the more it is discussed the more it appears acceptable. Several of the biggest Ruhr magnates have already indicated that they would invest money largely in a loan on such a guarantee and to the French the plan is agreeable as likely to solve more problems than that of providing means by which Germany could make immediate payment.

How much could be obtained is not yet readily ascertainable, nor would it be wise to make a forecast until the political aspect of the deal has been examined. But even in the present depreciated condition a loan based on the state and capital value of the system would go a long way toward easing the possibility of a reparations settlement and would give time at least to permit Germany to reorganize.

That question is apart from the matter of the Rhineland system, but it is felt with the difficulties certain to arise if and when the present Government carries out its intention to place all railroad transport on a gold basis a situation will be created which will largely facilitate the plans of those who are anxious to get the railroads into private possession.

Local Industrialists Willing.

There is no doubt that the local German industrialists are willing to work in co-operation with France and other countries in the organization of an international system in the Rhineland and it is there that the French see one of the greatest advantages of the plan.

Instead of having a territorial frontier with Germany or a buffer State guaranteed by the Leage of Nations or any other more or less artificially created body they would have an international business concern linking the two countries for peace purposes and separating them for war purposes, as in such an Internationally controlled system it would be impossible for either France or Germany to mobilize forces. This aspect of the plan is one which is by no means its least important.

There is another which is of very practical worth at this juncture. It proposes that either side would be acceptable to the other that by its means a way might be found for avoiding the humiliation of Germany by acknowledgment that she is beaten in the peasant war of the Ruhr as she was beaten in the great war. M. Poincaré's insistence on that formula has been perhaps too marked for him easily to withdraw, but even he must take count of the actual situation here in the Ruhr.

The exploitation of the district by the French, far from increasing in effectiveness, has recently decreased in its productive value. While the same quantities of coal are being exported every day as were sent out four months ago the quality has greatly depreciated. Quantity has been the only consideration, and wherever mines have been seized their stocks have been shoveled on cars and dispatched without any sorting. The result has been a deluge of complaints from the French and Belgian manufacturers using Ruhr coal, some of whom have written that half of what they are getting is dross and stones.

Coke Situation Even Worse.

With regard to the coke situation it is the same, if not worse. Of four coke ovens seized recently by the French the exploitation of one has begun. But either owing to faults which developed in the oven or the fact that wrong coal was used, or the handling of the oven was wrong, the result was a complete failure, the coke powdering to dust in the washing process. And if the French fail to make coke for themselves they will find in a very few months more if passive resistance continues that they are getting none at all, the existing stocks being now nearly exhausted.

Plans have been made for the exploitation of several mines with Polish and enlisted German labor. There is evident, however, very great reluctance to put these plans into operation through fear possibly of a similar lack of success as attended the coke making experiment.

On their side the Germans have up to now lost very little by the occupation. Far from having been ruined the majority of them have put themselves in a position to gain enormously at the expense of the State. While they have been getting the help of the State to keep their workers faithful to the resistance policy, they have employed them in improving the plants. During the war productive activity was so great in the mines and factories that no repair work could be done, and immediately after the war the policy of super-production was carried to such a pitch that the plants were used to the uttermost. Now they have been entirely reconstructed.

In the mines while no coal is being dug new galleries have been built and the old ones improved. In the factories old machinery has been repaired and new installed. From being somewhat of a used-up workshop the Ruhr is ready to emerge from the occupation entirely reconstructed on paper marks and ready to begin again an output which will challenge the world.

Long ago most Frenchmen here abandoned the idea that France could ever either successfully exploit the mines and factories, or even obtain, as was once hoped, a share in their enterprise as reparations payment. With every week that passes they become more and more confirmed in that opinion. In private concerns in the district there is no possibility of getting a hold except by wholesale expropriation and annexation, and it is for that reason that stress is being laid in all reports from here to the Government in Paris on the desirability of obtaining a share in the Rhineland railroad control, and especially in the ready cash and hope of a settlement which a loan based on that security would give.

NEW GERMAN CABINET IS GETTING RESULTS

Stresemann Smoothing Over Strained Relations Between Reich and Federal States.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Exchange of notes between London and Paris is followed here with rather listless attention, forecasts from the Paris newspapers having indicated that there is to be no essential departure from the standpoint hitherto adopted by France.

The Stresemann Government has made up its mind that no help will be forthcoming from the notes and it has gone vigorously to work on its first task of restoring order in the national finances. Dr. Fuchs, the new Minister for the Occupied Areas, has issued a very moderately worded appeal to the inhabitants of the Rhine, Ruhr and Sarre, asking for their support in carrying out his labors and stating that he will leave nothing undone to lighten the burden that rests upon their shoulders.

He adds that they must bear jointly with him those sufferings that are not to be avoided in the hope that the day is not far distant that will see a just settlement bringing peace and order to them, and to Europe the possibility of reconstruction.

The Government starts its work with a fair measure of public confidence. The new Chancellor has been at pains to smooth over some of the strained relations between the Reich and Federal States which had been handed down to him for settlement by the Cuno Government.

Among other things the differences with Saxony had reached a stage of exchange of notes, a new feature in German domestic quarrels, apart from the perennial pickerings with Bavaria. Dr. Stresemann summoned the Saxon Premier to Berlin and the misunderstandings which at one time had threatened seriously to disturb internal peace seemed to have been settled out of hand after an hour's conversation.

The Bavarian Parliament continues to express its alarm at the presence of Socialist Ministers in the new Cabinet and has adopted a very critical attitude toward the taxation program.

The extravagant utterances of a section of the Nationalist press both in Berlin and in the provinces has resulted in a temporary suspension of two newspapers as earnest of what may follow.

The labor situation is still rumbling with discontent, but on broad lines there is improvement in the general outlook.

BLIND BEGGAR GETS 30 DAYS

"John Doe" With Six Convictions Hit Policeman With Cane.

With six previous convictions on a similar charge, a blind man, called John Doe because he refused to give his name or address, was sentenced to thirty days in the Workhouse for begging by Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

Patrolman Bernard J. Fryor testified the prisoner was soliciting in front of the Clinton Street Station House while under the influence of liquor, and when told to move on became abusive and struck the policeman with his cane.

LAST GERMAN GOLD FOR NEW CURRENCY

Finance Minister Hilferding Decides Not to Use It in Buying Paper Marks.

PLANS FIXED VALUES BASIS

Berlin Raises Street-Car Fare to 100,000 Marks, and Demands Government Aid.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Finance Minister Hilferding denies that he plans another operation to save the life of the dying mark by buying worthless paper in foreign markets for what little gold is still at the disposal of the German Government. Contrarily, he means to make that gold the slender base of a new German currency.

Hilferding does not conceal from himself that this is a tremendous and almost hopeless task, but he says he must succeed or Germany's doom is sealed. Hilferding will begin by placing dealings of the Reichsbank with large industrial concerns and banks on the so-called "fixed values" basis, meaning that in business transacted with the Reichsbank paper marks are to be eliminated as much as possible and some other standard of value, to be submitted, is to be substituted. It will, however, take months yet before in ordinary, every-day business the paper mark can be replaced by the new currency.

The alleged incompetence of the present Directors of the Reichsbank had led to flagrant abuses and caused a unanimous demand by the political parties for the resignation of Directors Havenstein and Glasenapp. The Socialist Party even went so far as to ask an immediate convocation of the Reichstag for the special purpose of creating a law divesting the Reichsbank of its semi-private character and making it a plain Federal institution.

Havenstein Defies Socialists.

Havenstein is said to have told friends of his that he would not resign, but dared the Socialists to carry through their intention, because he is convinced the Reichstag cannot pass the desired law without violating the Constitution. This opinion is largely shared among financiers.

Shares of the Reichsbank are much more in demand at the Stock Exchange than they were before, because it is generally believed the Reichsbank made large profits during the past year, if, to a great extent at the cost of German currency. These shares are extremely difficult to value properly. Real estate owned by the Reichsbank alone is of inestimable value. Besides owning many office buildings in Berlin, the bank possesses real estate in 400 German cities and towns.

Havenstein claims the credit for having kept the bank's property intact and even increased its wealth in these difficult times, and he points to the fact that even the Bank of England lent to it when the German Federation could get no loan anywhere outside of Germany.

The Transportation Committee of the Berlin Board of Alderman has voted to dismiss all street car employes on fourteen days' notice, and shut down all Greater Berlin's car lines unless the General Government contributes a huge subsidy to make up the great and increasing deficit of the municipally-owned surface system. This is meant as a serious threat to the Stresemann Government. The fact is that both Berlin and its street car system are bankrupt and running at an increasing loss.

The Transportation Committee has voted to double the street car fares, beginning tomorrow at 100,000 marks, 1,000,000 times the pre-war fare. Yet even with this boost surface lines will be running at an estimated deficit of 100,000,000,000 paper marks daily. The vastly increased cost of electric current and wages makes the daily operating expenses 137,000,000,000 marks a day, which are no longer even approximately met by the fare receipts. The average hourly wages enforced by the recently ended strike are now more than 406,000 marks (12 cents). The retroactive wage increases for the week of Aug. 12-19 alone amount to 162,000,000,000 marks, and there are no funds in the Treasury.

A local expert says that the financial collapse of the municipal street car system cannot be averted by increasing fares, and that its fate is sealed unless last-minute help comes from the Government. The speeding up of the printing presses to issue notes in denominations even larger than 100,000,000 marks seems likely to be a temporary solution of the problem.

Berlin's municipal gas works are in the same case as the street cars.

Some Wages Above Prewar Rate.

The threat of the Berlin officials to discharge employes and suspend the operation of public utilities is an example of the beginning of a movement notice-able all over Germany, of which more will be heard in the next two weeks.

Increased food costs have in many cases brought about great advances in wages, so that these wages, enforced with the threat of a general strike, have risen above the level of prewar gold wages.

The Association of Berlin Book Printeries, which seriously considered discharging all its printers, has finally decided to try the expedient of reducing the number of hours of working time, but to try to make the printers turn out as much work as in the full eight-hour day. The association voted, in case this plan failed to work, to make preparations for closing the plants.

URGES CONSCRIPTION OF GERMAN WEALTH

Proclamation of Democratic Party Calls for Enforced Sacrifice if Rich Don't Volunteer.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—"The need of the hour is a universal wehrpflicht of wealth," is the gist of the proclamation just issued by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. "Wehrpflicht" is the word formerly used for compulsory military service. The Democratic Party's idea of saving Germany, therefore, amounts to a conscription of capital with the implied threat that if wealth does not render voluntary service to the country in the emergency to the limit of its capacity, such service may be made compulsory.

The Democratic proclamation to the German people begins: "The German Reich is in danger!" and after a brief exposition of how Germany can be saved by the universal service of wealth, concludes:

"Citizens and citizenesses! To be a citizen means to be a co-responsible trustee for the State. Duty must spur everybody to the utmost sacrifice. Without the State, without the Reich, without Germany's freedom there will never again be a German economy."

Behind this rather hysterical and rhetorical democratic appeal to the people is an exceedingly grave and rapidly accelerating development.

All thinking Germans see a "rehabilitation crisis" rapidly approaching if, as seems probable, the Stresemann Government unflinchingly enforces its rehabilitation program. Germany is accordingly dividing into two camps—those who say: "The rehabilitation crisis will rehabilitate; the sooner it comes the better, since it must be gone through anyway, and the other side, "The rehabilitation crises will not rehabilitate, but means smash-up, catastrophe, finish, hence put the brakes on." Most possessors of wealth are in the second camp, particularly when it comes to collecting taxes. It is argued that if the payment of the new taxes is enforced quickly, as planned, their collection will be physically impossible in many cases, and that enforcement will mean complete liquidation and the wiping out of wealth in many other cases.

The struggle of German wealth for self-preservation promises to wax titanic. In the first ten days of August Germany's floating debt increased by fifty-nine trillion four hundred billions to one hundred seventeen trillion three hundred billions.

RUSSIANS GIVE AID TO GERMAN WORKERS

Red Trade Unions Assign 1,000,000 Gold Marks—Agricultural Fair Opens in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—The Executive of the International Red Trade Unions has assigned 1,000,000 gold marks to alleviate suffering among German workers in connection with the recent strike.

An agricultural exposition in which farming interests of many countries, including the United States, are participating, was opened today by M. Narimonoff, Chairman of the Federal Executive Committee, in the presence of members of the diplomatic missions and a crowd of several thousand. Speeches were made by Kamenoff, Rykov, Tchitcherin and Krassin, all emphasizing the importance of foreign participation, which, according to Tchitcherin, showed a desire by the countries to enter into relations with Russia.

American firms to the number of twenty-six are represented by the American Allied Corporation. Some American scientific organizations also are taking part.

The exposition grounds are laid out attractively, with floral terraces, numerous pavilions and an immense floral portrait of Premier Lenine by a famous horticultural artist, who at one time specialized in portraits of the Emperor's family.

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POINCARE PLEADS FOR THE ENTENTE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

test of the treaty and by previous collective declarations of the Allies, including England. But rather than engage in this sort of controversy we would both do better to seek a practical solution of problems from which neither of us can dissociate ourselves.

"Europe will only recover her economic and moral equilibrium the day when peace is established on a solid basis and when the justice which armed us in the war will finally have the reign assured. However, peace demands the loyal execution of treaties signed; justice demands complete reparation damages. France asks for nothing else. England can wish for nothing else. Therefore, we must end by agreeing.

"In persevering in our effort we hope never to get far away from our Allies. We are sure we are acting not only for the good of France, but for the good of Europe.

France Opinion Swinging to France.

"If I may judge from the innumerable testimonies I receive personally from friendly countries, especially from England, opinion abroad is coming to understand better every day the sincerity of our intentions, and becomes more favorable for us every day. It is beginning to find somewhat stupid, or rather somewhat ridiculous, the accusation of imperialism directed against us the last three years and which certain people recently emphasized with some bitterness.

"How many times have they tried to bring from their tomb the shades of Louis XIV. and Bonaparte, and to point to them as still directing Poincaréist Republican France! In the Reichstag Dr. Stresemann on the morrow of his elevation to the dignity of Chancellor reproached us for imitating Napoleon and ignoring the souls of Germany, irritating it by imperial Prussianism.

"But is it from Germany that the challenges have come? Who, since the signature of the Treaty of Versailles has refused to execute its essential clauses? Who dodged surrender of the war criminals? Who blocked the work of the Disarmament Commission? What nation plotted to make itself insolvent in order not to pay its debts? Germany, Germany! Who dodged surrender of the war criminals? Who blocked the work of the Disarmament Commission? What nation plotted to make itself insolvent in order not to pay its debts? Germany, Germany!

"Turning then to the defense of Bonaparte, M. Poincaré said that each time Napoleon had won a victory it was a European coalition that forced him to war again. France had always sought to crush the spirit of false Prussianism.

"From the day that Baron Stein armed the German national spirit with Prussian military forces Germany had never understood nor wanted to understand, the modern ideas of France. She called Germany "The power instinctively the enemy of French principles."

Germany's Crime of 1870.

Up to 1870, he said, France had not viewed with disfavor the progress of German unity. "Then why," M. Poincaré continued, "did Germany, under pretext of completing this unity, steal two Provinces in spite of the saddened protest of their inhabitants?

"Was not that a crime which for forty-four years weighed most heavily on the peace of the world? And when Germany, victim of one of those delirums of grandeur which ruin peoples as well as individuals, launched her foolish aggression against Belgium and us in 1914, there was not one of our friends who contested our right to recover Alsace-Lorraine. That meant that since 1870 the conscience of humanity had not swallowed this injustice which nothing had wiped out.

"Today may our friends may even those who did not fight beside us, recall this lesson of history. Peace founded on injustice is always fragile. A peace which we sought to establish upon justice and which, for the little by little grasped its limits would be still more fleeting. Therefore let us not touch the treaty; let us follow the only wise, reasonable, pacific policy, which is to respect and enforce respect for, signed undertakings."

M. Poincaré made two other addresses at Charleville today, one before the General Council of the Meuse and the other in the City Hall, in which he expressed the views as in his longer speech delivered at the foot of the monument to the war dead. In his address at the City Hall he concluded by saying, after reviewing the sufferings of France during the war:

"There are people who say: 'Don't think any more about it. The nightmare is over. Forget and end it.' No, we shall forget nothing. We shall remember not to curse, not to hate, but the better to know, the better to understand and the better to watch."

FAILS TO PLACATE BRITISH.

London Press Criticises Poincaré's Speech Appealing for Unity.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.—Premier Poincaré's speech at Charleville yesterday has not increased the hope that the French reply to the British note on the Ruhr and reparations will meet the requirements of this country. The French Premier preaches the friendship of united allied action. Great Britain, as The London Times points out, has always sought united action.

"European stability," it says, "can best be secured by frank co-operation on equal terms between Great Britain and France. This co-operation will not, however, be promoted by mere repetition of a desire for united action. When France went into the Ruhr in January in spite of the serious disapproval of the British Government she took separate action in the name of a common cause.

"Whatever our desires may be, the fact is that the Allies are acting separately in regard to a problem in which they are equally concerned. M. Poincaré seems to think that united action can only be brought about by Britain giving her consent to the policy now being pursued by France."

M. Poincaré's statistics regarding British unemployment are declared to show no real understanding of Britain's difficult position, for they relate to too short a period.

"Our complaint against occupation of the Ruhr from the point of view of trade," continues The London Times, "is that far from promoting expansion it has blotted out the hope of recovery that we had begun to cherish and has replaced confident calculation and cautious and farsighted enterprise by struggling improvisation by which it is hoped somehow to tide over the evil day.

"In view of such risks and burdens it was necessary that the British Government should speak out strongly, but there is far more in the British protest than an acute sense of these trade difficulties of ours, the nature of which M. Poincaré does not yet appear to realize. After all, whether we are rich or poor, there is in this nation, as Mr. Baldwin has said, a sense of right by which if we are to live our actions must in the last resort be guided.

"During the war England cheerfully bore great material sacrifices for the sake of a cause we believed to be profoundly right. The British people are still ready to make sacrifices for the sake of peace. The burden of declining prosperity as a direct consequence of action that we believe to be thoroughly wrong is not, however, a burden that we can continue willingly or patiently to bear.

"We shall not solve our problem by weakly acquiescing in the occupation of the Ruhr merely because our allies refuse to consider any alternative."

The Daily News says that the French Premier appears to consider that British opinion is voiced by persons like Lord Birkenhead, "who was now gone to lecture the Americans," and Austen Chamberlain, and remarks that "the reason why members of the late Coalition Government, to whose vacillation and lack of policy their successors' difficulties are mainly due, should feel it their peculiar duty thus to hamper a return to pro-British policy is easier to guess than to admire.

Mr. Chamberlain's encouragement of French policy is described by The Daily News as "criminal folly," leading M. Poincaré to "see himself as the arbiter of Europe."

The Daily Herald says:

"It is unfortunate that a few more unfeeling words by a number of newspapers should be added to the press power in such a way as to mislead the French Premier into believing that the British nation supports the policy of blood and iron for which he stands. Fortunately, the Premier has disinterred from the ashes of the past the utterly impracticable policy of splendid isolation, not Lord Rothermere, who advocates maintenance of the Anglo-British Entente at any price, speaks for more than a negligible portion of the nation."

SATIRIZES AMERICAN STAND.

Imaginary Dialogue Between Coolidge and Hughes by French Writer.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Philip Millet, in the Paris Midi, reports an imaginary dialogue between President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes as follows:

"'America must play a fitting role and must generously help Europe settle the reparations problem, without forgetting the interallied debts,' says Mr. Coolidge.

"'That idea,' says Mr. Hughes, 'is admirable.'

"'Perhaps you will tell me,' says Mr. Coolidge, 'that it is difficult to intervene actively in the European counsels, since the American people refuses to accept any responsibility.'

"'I was just going to say that,' observes Mr. Hughes.

"'You were going to add,' says Mr. Coolidge, 'that we can make no reduction of our claims which can scarcely help to settle the interallied debt problem.'

"'Such is my sentiment,' agrees Mr. Hughes.

"'Having, then,' says Mr. Coolidge, 'neither the right to do anything nor to make any concessions, we should nevertheless not be discouraged in our undertakings.'

"'Such is my opinion,' says Mr. Hughes."

BELGIUM GETS FRENCH NOTE.

It Is Said to Show "Distinct Desire" for Accord With Britain.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The Belgian Government yesterday received the text of the French reply to the British note. Great reserve is shown on the subject in Ministerial circles, but it is understood that the document has made a very good impression since Premier Poincaré, although defending his own views, shows a distinct desire for agreement with Great Britain.

The Belgian Cabinet will not meet till Tuesday, when it will consider the Belgian note, on which Premier Theunis and Foreign Minister Jaspar are now working. The Belgian Ministers will do everything possible to compose the present divergence of views.

PARIS, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—It is semiofficially announced that the note of the French Government to Great Britain in reply to the recent communication of Great Britain to the British Foreign Minister on the subject of reparations will be forwarded to London on Tuesday. It is added that the note will be published at the earliest on Wednesday.

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GOVERNOR REVIEWS 'NEW YORK'S OWN'

Congratulates Officers on Showing of 87th Brigade, Encamped at Peekskill.

4,000 WITNESS CEREMONY

Smith Returns to Albany on Yacht —General Gouraud to Inspect Camp Today.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 19.—"New York's own brigade," the Eighty-seventh, General George R. Dyer commanding, made up of the 165th (Sixty-ninth), Colonel John J. Phelan commanding, and the 107th (Seventh), Colonel Wade Hayes commanding, had as its guest today Governor Smith and party.

Governor's Day is always a big event at the camp, and today also being Veterans' Day for the 165th, the combination brought 4,000 visitors to the parade grounds when the brigade was reviewed by Governor Smith.

The Governor and party arrived via the State yacht at Roa Hook at 3:30 P. M. and proceeded to the camp in autos, where they were greeted by the commanding officers. Later all were the guests of Colonel Phelan. At 6:15 P. M. the Governor reviewed the brigade and congratulated the commanding officers on its showing.

After the review the Governor dined at the headquarters of the 165th Infantry and an informal reception followed.

Under the direction of Lieutenant Francis Sutherland a concert was given by the Seventh Regiment Band, which played as a special number the Governor's favorite, "The Sidewalks of New York." The Governor's visit terminated at 8 P. M. Returning to the yacht, he left for Albany.

Following the regimental services at 10:30 A. M., the Episcopal field chapel was dedicated. Bishop Partridge of Missouri, now a special preacher at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, officiated.

General H. J. E. Gouraud, France's hero of six campaigns, who guided the destinies of 50,000 American soldiers in the World War, will visit the camp tomorrow. He will be the guest of the Eighty-seventh Brigade.

General Gouraud and staff will arrive at camp at 4 P. M. and after a review an informal reception will be held at the headquarters of Colonel Phelan.

HINDENBURG RECEIVES OVATION IN MUNICH

Great Crowds Cheer Him on His Way to Mountains for Hunting Trip.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has gone to the Bavarian Highlands, ostensibly on a hunting trip, till Oct. 1, but it is said suggestively that he "will frequently change his place of sojourn," and he may well combine monarchistic and militaristic propaganda with hunting peregrinations.

On his arrival in Munich he received a great ovation and had a formal reception such as was generally accorded only to royal personages in the old days. His special car was met at the station platform by President von Kahr, Police President Mantel and Professor Bauer, President of the League of Patriotic Associations of Bavaria. Hindenburg was ushered through the "Princes' Suite" at the station to a waiting automobile and thence passed slowly through the principal streets, which were packed with citizens cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs. His progress was marked by a roar of "Hochs" and "Heils."

He was first taken to the main Government building and thence to President von Kahr's house, where eighteen prominent royalists awaited him, including ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht, General Count Bothmer, Generals von Epp and Tutschek, and the Benedictine Abbot Woehrmueller.

A Munich report says:

"The Field Marshal conversed with every one present and showed the deepest interest in and lively good wishes for the patriotic organizations and their expansion. He declared how happy he felt to be in Bavaria again."

Hindenburg's triumphal passage through Munich synchronizes with reports that the present Bavarian Government for all practical purposes is going to sabotage the Stresemann Government because of the powerful Socialist factors in the new administration. At a recent meeting the Bavarian Council of Ministers expressed its "sincere regret at Chancellor Cuno's retirement, this regret being heightened by anxiety over the circumstances in which the Stresemann Cabinet came into being."

ROCKAWAY BEACH BLAZE.

Eighty Guests Flee From Burning Boarding House.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the six-story frame boarding house owned by Mrs. Anna Klein at 126 Beach Eighty-second Street, Rockaway Beach, Queens, yesterday afternoon. The blaze started in a room on the second floor and spread to the roof. Eighty guests reached the street in safety. Firemen had much difficulty in getting the flames under control because of the high wind.

GUNMEN SHOOT SIX IN HOLD-UP OF 150

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

"That's all I've got," the man said.

"What you buying beer on—nerve?" sneered the hold-up man, but apparently he thought there were too many persons to search to waste time in controversy and he moved along.

A frightened waiter began to chatter, but two shots were sent in his direction and he stopped.

No one seemed to know how many of the guests had been shot when a squad of deputy sheriffs arrived fifteen minutes after the gunmen had left. Tables were tipped over and glasses and china and various liquids littered the floor.

One thug still was acquiring jewelry in another part of the inn when his companions withdrew, forgetting him. One diner began talking loudly of what he would have done if he had a gun and two women started on a run for the front entrance.

The boasting and the sprint stopped simultaneously when the other gunmen, remembering their partner, appeared in the entrance looking for him, and the boy bandit fired two shots down the middle aisles. One of these struck Miss Leroy in the arm; the other bullet is said to have struck another woman in the mouth.

"Let's go!" yelled the leader. The lost companion hurried to join his companions and they disappeared.

When Chief Deputy Sheriff William McLeod and nine deputies arrived a quarter of an hour later in answer to a frantic telephone call from the roadhouse, the wounded had been removed and no one seemed able to tell who had been hurt, or even who owned the Allendale Inn.

Monroe Policeman Shot.

An automobile belonging to Edward Collins and stolen from in front of the Addison Hotel flashed through Monroe with six passengers, and going fifty miles an hour, at 8:15 o'clock this morning.

Motorcycle Patrolman Oscar Reinhardt, who was in South Monroe Street, speeded up alongside the racing car. The men in the car wasted no words, but one of them pulled a gun and began shooting at Reinhardt. The policeman is said to have fired five bullets into the car before he fell from his cycle with four wounds in his stomach.

One Bandit Caught in Monroe.

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 19.—Herman Sakoloss of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was arrested here late today following the robbery of the Allendale Inn in Detroit and the shooting of Motorcycle Policeman Oscar Reinhardt here, was identified tonight as one of the seven bandits who held up the inn at Detroit early this morning, according to the police.

Officers refused to say who identified the man, but Manager Chappell of the inn spent some time with the police just prior to the announcement of the identification.

At the request of the local police members of the 125th Howitzer Company of the Michigan National Guard, who returned from camp yesterday, are aiding in the search.

Late this afternoon the stolen automobile was found abandoned in a corn field.

MOTHER FEARS BABY, STOLEN, CAN'T LIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

sible that some one in the throng of shoppers would not have noticed had a man plucked the child from its carriage and hurried away with it.

The McKenzies are not well-off, but they talked yesterday of offering a reward for Lillian and their anxiety to get back the child so overshadowed their feeling against the kidnapper that they even were willing to promise to ask no questions should some one bring Lillian back or tell where to find her. The mother and father spent a harried day yesterday hunting wildly and aimlessly and alternating their dashes through the city with visits to the West Thirtieth Street police station and the Canal Street office of the trucking concern which employs McKenzie as a foreman. There is no telephone in the McKenzie home so the parents made that office their headquarters in the hope that sooner or later good news would reach them there.

Widespread Alarm Sent Out.

When the second day's search had come to nought, the authorities last night were planning new measures. Already the alarm has been spread to every settlement within a thousand miles of New York. In addition, the widest publicity, through newspapers and possibly through handbills and appeals on the screen of moving picture houses, will be resorted to. With the search better organized, the hunt today will be more widespread and additional detectives will be assigned, if only to go through the inevitable process of elimination always necessary in such cases. For, as public interest grows, false clues come flooding in, and each must be followed to the end lest the one possible chance of success be missed.

Lillian was dressed in a white silk hood with lace bows, a white woolen sweater and white socks without shoes when she was taken. She has light brown hair and blue eyes.

Detectives were occupied yesterday particularly in two searches for individuals of opposite types. Captain Funston's men combed through the whole Chelsea district, high with hope, when Mrs. Anna Malico of 243 West Eighteenth Street, reported that she had seen a poorly dressed middle-aged woman, apparently either a Spaniard or an Italian, carrying an infant and going from house to house in search of a furnished room. The detectives visited virtually every house in the region, but they got no trace of a strange woman with a child.

Mrs. McKenzie Supplies Clue.

A search less focused and equally fruitless was that for a prosperous-looking woman described by Mrs. McKenzie herself when the police led her to exhaust her mind of every possible circumstance immediately preceding the disappearance of the child.

"While I and my son, Richard, four years old, were inside the store we happened to notice a woman bending over the baby carriage," Mrs. McKenzie told the police. "We went out to the street and the woman walked away, remarking about 'pretty bows!' I thought at the time that she was simply admiring the fancy work I had sewed to Lillian's carriage robe, on which were lettered 'Little Bo Peep,' and I thought no more about the woman until today. I noticed that the woman wore a dress of polka dot pattern."

Questioned by Inspector Coughlin and Captain Funston, Mrs. McKenzie said she recalled seeing the woman at another store in West Seventeenth Street. She said the woman had walked behind as she pushed Lillian's carriage and led Richard to the West Eighteenth Street store, and at the corner apparently continued uptown on Sixth Avenue. It was about ten minutes afterward, Mrs. McKenzie thought, when she saw the same woman bending over the baby's carriage.

"After this woman had disappeared the second time, Richard and I went back into the store, leaving Lillian asleep in the carriage," said Mrs. McKenzie. "When we came out a few minutes later my baby was gone. A number of small packages we had bought were left beside her in the carriage. None of these was disturbed."

Mother Couldn't Remain Home.

Mrs. McKenzie refused to remain in her home on Saturday night, but induced her husband to take her in his car and search for their baby on the west side. The father is a foreman for S. B. Sofield & Sons, truckmen, at 540 Canal Street. Early yesterday morning, when husband and wife had returned from their fruitless search, McKenzie advised her to go home and take needed rest.

"I can't sleep or remain in the house while my baby is gone," she declared.

Another suggestion of Mrs. McKenzie was that the kidnapper might have escaped with the baby through the Hudson Tubes to New Jersey, as there is a station to that subway at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The mother also recalled that they recently had been to New Jersey to seek health for Lillian, and had returned when she failed to improve, and had had her treated at the hospital.

McKenzie said that he believed his daughter was taken either by a demented woman or by some one with malicious intent. But he and his wife told the police that they had not a known enemy and had no trouble with any one likely to lead to such a crime for revenge.

"I am a poor man, but I will pledge every cent I am able to raise for the return of my girl," announced McKenzie. He was born in the district in which he lives, has many friends there, and some of them offered to help him give a reward. Truckmen and taxicab chauffeurs in both the Chelsea and the Greenwich Village sections offered their services.

Mrs. McKenzie went last night to the home of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Hennessy, at 218 West Eleventh Street, but soon rejoined her husband in his office.

All police records of kidnapping were gone over yesterday for possible clues. One of the recent kidnappers was a woman, who carried away Shirley Jacobs, in May, 1923, from her home at 227 West 121st Street. The girl was restored to her parents. Inspector Coughlin said the woman in this case was now in prison, and had been there for some time, on a charge of larceny.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

For Madame and Mademoiselle

PARFAIT SHEER SILK STOCKINGS
GUARANTEED RUN PROOF

Run proof stockings that have stood the test and are now an acknowledged success!

2.35

And, as if it were not enough to be gossamer sheer in texture, silk from top to toe, and proof against runs—these new stockings come in all the fashionable shades—blonde tortoise shell, moresque, albino, nude, beige, cinnamon, gray, white or black.

HOSIERY SHOP—*Street Floor*

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Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

For Madame and Mademoiselle

Bramley
Registered in the United States Patent Office
BASQUE CORSELETS

Bramley means Youth and corselet means freedom and combined means Youthful freedom!

New Fall Models

6.50

Of Flesh or Orchid Satin

The new Bramley Basque Corselet is specially designed to mould the figure into the correct lines for the Louis Philippe silhouette—which is the mode of the moment in Paris and New York.

CORSET SHOP—*Second Floor*

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BEEF AND PROVISION SALESMEN SPECIALTY SALESMEN

Chicago Manufacturer marketing new article in demand in retail meat industry, hotels, institutions, etc., requires experienced high class salesmen for New York City, State, and other Eastern territories.

Men connected with the meat industry preferred. Our men earn on a commission basis from $4,000 to $10,000 per year. Give full information regarding experience, age, etc., also telephone number first letter for appointment. General Manager now in city.

X 8325 TIMES ANNEX.

30 inch graduated necklaces of tin cut imitation crystal beads, in lovely colors with crystal rondels. $2.75

Three strand flexible bead bracelets with sterling clasp. In smart colors. $3.95

Indestructible Pearl Necklaces

60 inches long $10.50

The extremely long pearl necklaces are much seen in Paris, looped twice around the throat. These are excellent, matched indestructible pearls, strung on linen thread.

GROUND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

Women's Hose

In Three Desirable Weights

$1.75 pair

These hose were selected first to meet all the requirements of the particular woman; then priced at an unquestioned value. They include the colors and weights she will need throughout a day and evening of business or social life.

1. Very fine gauge all silk in nude, silver, naturelle, black and white,
2. Sheer silk, with lisle hem, in a wide range of new autumn colors.
3. Heavy, ingrain silk, with lisle sole and top, in black, white and brown.

GROUND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

TYPEWRITERS RENTED 3 Months $6.50 up

Guaranteed First Class Free Service Initial Payment Applies on Purchase

REMINGTONS
UNDERWOODS
And Other Makes

American Writing Machine Company

321 Broadway Worth 9127
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34 Clinton St. Mulberry 6224

Published and on sale at all bookstores.

BREAD

By CHARLES G. NORRIS

Author of "Salt," "Brass," etc.

"BREAD" is a new novel by Charles G. Norris. It is as worthy a successor to "Brass" as "Brass" was a worthy successor to "Salt." It is the novel of The Woman in Business.

Price, $2.00, postage extra.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

Silk Umbrellas

$5.95

A Special Purchase

New autumn styles in the popular wood shank umbrellas. Excellent quality taffeta covers in green, blue, garnet, brown, London smoke, purple and black, a wide variety of smart handles with tips and ferrules to match. Complete with outside case, $5.95

A limited quantity priced extremely low.

GROUND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

AWAIT PEACE PLAN IN JERSEY STRIKE

Trolley Company Expected to Announce Settlement Project Today—Newark Pessimistic.

TIE-UP HURTS RETAIL TRADE

65,000 Delayed 40 Minutes Daily in South Orange, Where "Jitney" Service Proves Inadequate.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, whose officials are at work on a plan whereby they hope to settle the strike of their 6,000 platform men, may announce the plan today, it was said last night. The confidence of the officials, however, was not shared by members of Newark's city government, who pointed out that any plan submitted by the company inevitably would involve either a ten-cent trolley fare or curtailment of bus service, two factors which they said could not receive consideration.

South Orange and vicinity, it was shown yesterday, had suffered more from the stoppage of the trolley service than had neighboring localities. The "jitney" lines, according to officials of that city, have "fallen down," causing delays to the 65,000 persons who use them daily for transportation to and from their places of employment. The average delay, according to figures submitted from South Orange, was about forty minutes.

Newark was interested in the report of R. G. Dun & Co., whose Newark manager, Charles D. Brady, was quoted as stating that not all the hesitancy noticeable in buying of many lines can be entirely attributed to midsummer or seasonable influences, but that retail distribution in the larger cities and towns of Northern New Jersey now was feeling the transit strike acutely. Business, it was pointed out, had suffered during the last fortnight.

Newark's week-end crowds were handled satisfactorily by the buses for the third time since the strike began, but these crowds, it was said, were pleasure bent and endures delays more readily than home or work-bound thousands.

While expressing hope the strike would be settled this week, Joseph Crawford, State Supervisor of Transportation, said yesterday his department planned improvement in the emergency bus service during the week. He said he would provide special relief measures for South Orange.

MERGED

Two Banks With Personal Service

THE Battery Park Bank has merged with The Bank of America. Its business will be continued at the same location, under direction of the same executives, with the same spirit of personal service which heretofore has characterized the institution.

Customers of the Battery Park Office will enjoy the facilities of a larger bank offering greater resources, broader domestic and foreign connections and the services of a Trust Department which has been in continuous operation since 1888.

Customers of our other offices will benefit through the specialized knowledge of the shipping, coal and export and import business brought to the institution by a personnel long experienced in these lines.

Customers of the combined banks are now afforded the services of eight offices in important commercial centers of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and more extensive connections throughout the United States and in the principal markets of the world.

Capital and Surplus, $11,500,000 *Resources, $125,000,000*

THE BANK OF AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1812

Manhattan	*Brooklyn*
44 Wall Street, corner William	166 Montague Street, corner Clinton
257 Broadway, opposite City Hall	569 Fulton Street, opp. Hanover Place
Produce Exchange Building	41 Washington Ave., corner Flushing Ave.
21 East 40th Street, corner Madison Ave.	934 Third Ave., in Bush Terminal

BROADWAY **Saks** AND COMPANY At 34th STREET

Today—Extraordinary Sale of

Men's Union Suits

At 2.95

Silks, Imported English Broadcloths and Silk Mixed Materials

200 Suits that sell regularly at 8.00
180 Suits that sell regularly at 7.50
115 Suits that sell regularly at 6.00
450 Suits that sell regularly at 5.00
600 Suits that sell regularly at 4.50

All to be offered this morning at two dollars and ninety-five cents a garment.

WHEN the above quantities are exhausted we cannot possibly duplicate the values here presented. Sizes from 34 to 50 are included in the lot. Styles are the elastic web back and leg-opening athletic effects and the colors include flesh, cream, white, blue, helio, tan and self figured effects.

All sales final. No mail or telephone orders can be accepted.

STREET FLOOR

Astor Place at Ninth Street
Formerly A. T. Stewart

John Wanamaker

Telephone Stuyvesant 4700
Store Hours: 9 to 5

From the Founder's Writings

Do Not Let Old Friendships Be Easily Broken

Try to cement them more closely as time goes on.

Neither prosperity nor poverty should alter the relation of old friends.

It is human for us all to make mistakes.

We have all to cross the same bridge sooner or later if we expect to be forgiven.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

la Chose du Jour

from the London House of John Wanamaker

Deauville

a new glove of washable doeskin

Short white gloves have become quite the thing abroad. The smart woman at Deauville and other French watering places is wearing them with each of the costumes she chooses for her many daytime activities.

The Deauville is a slip-on glove with a distinctly English air. It has just arrived from London. Made of soft white, very white, doeskin with a narrow elastic at the wrist which makes it fit more snugly and gives a slight flare to the cuff. The price is $3.50 a pair.

Street Floor, Old Building

A Scene at the Grand Prix Bal

The Chinese Influence

is strongly reflected in the

Newest Cloth Frocks

$39.50 to $195

In the straight, slender, and vastly becoming silhouette of the newest coat frocks.

In the straight, long sleeves and, in several instances, the round collarless neckline, after the fashion of a mandarin coat.

In the fascinating and colorful trimmings—the embroidery, the braidings, the multi-color bindings and the silk tassels which emphasize the vogue of

Bleu de Chine
Lacquer Reds and Gold

These new notes of fashion—the direct result of the marked effect on the mode of the marvelous Chinese pageants at that great Paris event—*Le Bal du Grand Prix l'Opera*, are disclosed in the presentation of advance Fall fashions.

Second Floor, Old Building

PIJIKI

The New Fur of Paris

is found only in the

Wanamaker Sale of Furs

Pijiki—Lapland reindeer—the newest idea of Paris, so our last fashion cable tells us—was presented at the Molyneux opening.

The Wanamaker Fur Salon presents it to New York

True, we have only two of these "pijiki" coats, but no other store has any, so far as we know.

These are imported—a long one, luxurious and full, at $595, and a short one, at $250.

Other Imported Coats

included in the Fur Sale are several very fine examples of the furriers' work from abroad. They range in price from $285 to $1,195. The coat illustrated is of sable-dyed squirrel, a beautiful coat, and one not to be found elsewhere in this country, $1,195.

Second Floor, Old Building

1,000 Pairs All-wool Blankets, $9.35 Pair

Open the Blanket Season

All-wool, warp and filling.

Note the springiness of the wool and the clearness of the plaid designs. The life is still in the blanket! Crush it and it comes back into form. We have never seen blankets quite so alive as these.

We went to the mill and saw these blankets being made, we saw the improved methods being used in their construction—a wonderful plant that the manufacturer had installed for the softening of the water to be used in the finishing of the blankets. The result is really marvelous, as you will see when you examine the blankets.

They are 5 lbs. weight; 70 x 80 in.

In plaid effects, in tones of pink, blue, tan and gray, neatly bound in cream.

First Floor, Old Building

80 Upright Pianos, Player-pianos and Reproducing Pianos One-fourth Less

Savings Range from a Hundred to Thousand Dollars

The Piano Salons now join "Your Own Sale," offering from our regular makes of these instruments.

At One-fourth Under Today's Prices

You deduct the one-fourth from the price on the regular ticket when you buy—"your price" is shown on a separate ticket, to aid in the calculation.

These instruments are fully guaranteed and the conditions of sale the same as though the full price were paid, including the privilege of partial payments—a small sum at a time.

Most of the Instruments Are New

Others have been used for demonstration purposes or returned from rental—these were already reduced, but one-fourth is to be deducted from the reduced price. They will be put in good condition before delivery.

38 Upright Pianos—your price, $338 to $544
Now marked $450 to $725

23 Upright Player-Pianos—your price $319 to $394
Now marked $425 to $525
Some of these players were $565 to $650.

12 Grand Pianos—your price, $477 to $938
Now marked $635 to $1,225

1 Player Grand Piano—your price, $900
Originally $1,650—now marked $1,200

6 Reproducing Grand Pianos—your price, $1,620 and $1,688

First Gallery, New Building

211 Different Living-Room and Library Suites in the August Sale

Here again the assortment is kept up to the original standard, even ahead—we began the Sale with 207 different suites for these rooms. So, there is just as good choosing now as earlier, and we are nearer to the regular season of home outfitting.

Prices from $159 to $1,173

$175.75 for a $220 3-piece mahogany finish Queen Anne type suite; covering of plain taupe velour.
$184 for a $230 3-piece mahogany finish Queen Anne type suite; covering of tapestry.
$234 for a $312 3-piece mahogany finish suite; covering of brown figured velour.
$324.50 for a $406 3-piece blue and gold velour covered suite.
$357.75 for a $447 3-piece figured and plain tapestry suite.
$462 for a $693 3-piece mohair and tapestry covered suite.
$524 for a $787 2-piece walnut, mulberry damask and velour suite.

Fourth to Eighth Galleries, New Building

FROM · OUR · LONDON · HOUSE

The Bridegroom's Chance

From the London House of John Wanamaker

The little square-towered church of St. Margaret, which nestles against Westminister Abbey like some chick to the mother hen, is London's "Church of Fashionable Marriage." A little knot of fashion reporters foregathers at its porch every noon in the Season to see the Bride of the Day; never the Bridegroom, for he, poor soul, to them is always the same—service uniform or else plain morning coat, silk hat and light tie.

But what scope there is, if they knew it, in a light tie! The silkmen of Spitalfields vie with the world to maintain the preeminence of London's light tie; and succeed. Purple and white; gray and white, blue and white, brown and white; these are some of the variants upon the older shepherd's plaid to be seen this season in the porch of St. Margaret's. They are woven in herringbone, swastika and cunning arabesques.

We have procured at great trouble some of the most exclusive of these new designs for our London Shop, but only a few examples of each are available.

London Shop, Street Floor, New Building

IN · THE · LONDON · SHOP

End Corns

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. Releaves the pain and the corn soon disappears. Made in clear liquid and in thin plasters. The action is the same.

At your druggist

Blue-jay

JEWS UNDERTAKE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

Institutions Neglected During War Relief, Says Louis Marshall.

CALLS 500 TO CONFERENCE

Leading Jews From All Over the Country Will Meet Here on Oct. 7.

Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, has sent a call to 500 leading Jews throughout the country to hold a national conference in New York on Oct. 7. The main objective will be to strengthen Jewish religious and cultural institutions and to draw the younger generation closer to the synagogue.

Among the other questions to be considered are the development and financing of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the extension of the work of the United Synagogue of America, provision for the adequate housing of the 44,000 rare volumes and manuscripts of the Nathan Elkan Adler library, and the extension of the Teachers' Institute of the Seminary. Mr. Marshall says in his announcement:

"For the last eight years the attention of American Jewry has been concentrated on the problem of relieving the suffering Jews of war-stricken Europe. Now the time has come when we must devote attention to our domestic problems, particularly those of a cultural and spiritual character. It has become absolutely necessary to take steps to ensure the perpetuation of Judaism in America.

"Meanwhile a generation has been growing up without any systematic effort being made to bring them to the synagogue. Another generation has come into being for whose religious training scant provision has been made. There is a lack of teachers with pedagogic and Jewish training. There is a dearth of text books.

"The dearth of Rabbis and Jewish teachers, making possible the development of Judaism in this country, creates a problem to which our people must give serious thought if they desire that the next generation of Jews in this country shall be worthy of their traditional heritage and worthy also of the blessings of this republic."

COOLIDGE PRAISES JEWS.

Sends Message to Paper on Observance of Rosh ha-Shanah.

In connection with the commemoration of Rosh ha-Shanah, the Jewish New Year, which will be observed beginning on the morning of Sept. 10, The Jewish Forum announces that President Coolidge has sent the following message to Isaac Rosengarten, the editor of that paper:

"The recurrence of Rosh ha-Shanah is always a reminder of the debt which the modern world owes to the Jewish people and their wonderful national culture. The occasion is one of significance, not merely to the people of the Jewish race and faith, but to all who have been inheritors of some part in the splendid estate of leadership, spirituality and the service which they have given to the world for the common advantage."

Exceptional Opportunity!

A well-known automobile distributing organization has an opening for a retail sales-manager.

REQUIREMENTS

Executive ability.
Gift for picking men.
Ability to build up a sales force and train it to get results.
Previous automobile experience not essential; but a record of achievement in other lines a necessity.

The right man will have a good salary and commission

Write fully, stating age, nationality, complete previous experience, and whether at present employed.

Address Box S 265 Times.

56 SOUTH PARKWAY
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

F R A G.S.L. V C V L&D X H X

GEORGE A. McDONALD, M.D.
YONKERS, N.Y.

Stationery Sale

With Monogram and Address Dies

Hand cut steel dies and expert stamping. The groups below are each priced to include a choice of any of the above monogram dies, or a two line address die of not more than 30 letters, and die-stamping paper in any color. Each additional letter 10c. An extra charge is made for die stamping envelopes.

Group 1—For Men or Women
Box of single sheet, fine quality linen paper, 7⅞ x 10½, white or grey. 96 sheets and 72 envelopes. Complete with die and die stamping, $6.50

Group 2—For Students or Home Use
One pound of Rivoli Linear, a fine quality stripe paper in white, blue, grey or pink. 72 sheets and 50 envelopes. Complete with die and die stamping, $5

Group 3—For School Use
This contains 72 sheets note paper, 24 gilt edged cards and 72 envelopes. Complete with die and die stamping, $5.65

This sale is limited to three days

GROUND FLOOR

Shadow Proof Hem

Costume Slips

Beautifully handmade of fine nainsook and trimmed with real filet lace, these costume slips are unusual values, $2.95 and $4.95

Similar slips of nainsook made by machine and trimmed with lace and embroidery, $1.95. Sateen costume slips, $2.75

August Clearance of

White Porch Dresses

$4.95 to $7.95

Not all sizes in every style but an interesting selection of plain voile and dotted swiss frocks for morning wear.

SECOND FLOOR

New Sports Hats

For Early Autumn

Velours, felts, duvetyns and embroidered velvets have come in a fascinating variety of colors and shapes. Some find charm in the severest simplicity with merely a band or cocarde for trimming. Others are elaborately embroidered and trimmed with leather or metal braid, $14.50 to $20

Illustrated is a black velour with the popular off-the-face roll brim and leather piping, $13.50

FOURTH FLOOR

White Outing Flannel 15c yard

A fortunate purchase of this soft fluffy outing flannel enables us to offer it at this low price. This is an opportunity to purchase a supply for the entire season very reasonably. 27 inches wide.

SECOND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

School and College Clothes

The Cavalier Frock

In the New Charminette

The youthful swing and grace of the Cavalier frock, designed by *Lord & Taylor*, predict its instantaneous favor this fall when it swings across the campus and through the college halls. Developed in the new charminette with detachable collars and cuffs of marquisette. The steel buttons and plaited skirt emphasize the simplicity of the lines, $35

* *Registration U. S. Patent Office applied for.*

MISSES' DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR

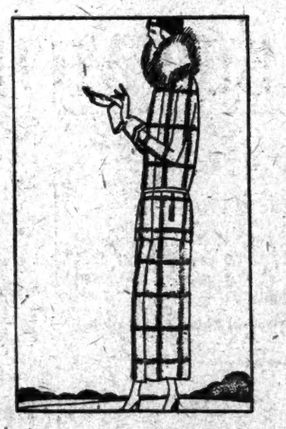
Women's Frocks

For Immediate Wear

$49.50

For traveling, for business and for those necessary shopping trips to town, this coat frock of Canton crepe, delicately traced with all-over silk embroidery will be a welcome addition to your wardrobe these mid-season days. The severity of line is softened by the lustrous quality of the embroidered crepe and the tie belt.

THIRD FLOOR



Women's Suits

Arrive in Plaids

Two decided style notes for fall are introduced in these new suits for women in that they are both tailored and plaid. Paris has said, "the severer the tailoring, the softer the plaid," and these suits have charmingly obeyed. Soft tans, greys and browns are plaided and striped in tweeds and camels hair, collars of wolf or fox, $79.50 up. Others without fur, $69.50 and $79.50

It is such suits as these that smart women are wearing to the various sporting events.

THIRD FLOOR

Women's Coats

In English Fleeces

Harmonizing with the colorful days of early fall will be these smart English woolen coats plaided and striped in the rich, woodsy shades of autumn. Browns, tans, Egyptian red, grey and black, and black and white, are blended in such smart large patterns as the coat sketched at right. Luxurious collars of muskrat, skunk, badger, civet cat, red and kit fox, add warmth and charm. Priced from $75 to $175

THIRD FLOOR

Tailored Blouses for College Wardrobes

In the carefully selected wardrobes that will go to college in September will be many of these attractive new tailored silk blouses in overblouse and tuck-in styles with Peter Pan and Tuxedo collars. Beautifully made of white pussywillow silk, they'll endure a strenuous college life. They are just the type of blouse to wear with sleeveless sweaters and blazers, $9.75

THIRD FLOOR

August Sale of Furs

Mirrors the New Modes

The coat illustrated exemplifies the mode for long, slim lines and the moderateness of price. Made of glossy, deep natural muskrat pelts with a collar of skunk, fox, raccoon or natural beaver, $168.50. Other models in muskrat, $110 to $345

THIRD FLOOR

A Special Purchase of Women's

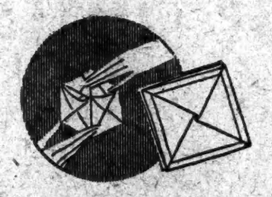
Lisle Union Suits

A new, soft lisle fabric with fine silk stripe. Made with flat-locked seams, extra large re-enforcing, in bodice or shoulder style. Flesh or white. Sizes 36 to 44

All lisle with silk stripe, $1.50

Glove silk top and silk stripe lisle bottom, $2.45

GROUND FLOOR



Rosette Purses $1.50

Of English Roan Morocco

A smart imported change purse that folds flat—to slip in the pocket of your autumn tailleur. Charming new colors such as bottle green, shell brown, apple green, ox blood coral, scarlet, blue and black.

GROUND FLOOR

Excellent Values in

Black Silks

For the in-between-season frock or the first autumn dinner gown, black is most charming.

Satin Charmeuse—Soft and graceful, with a bright lustre. Yard $2.50

Canton Crepe—A practical, heavy-weight crepe, suitable for street wear. Yard $2.95

These silks are 40 inches wide

Chiffon Velvet—A supple, rich quality, 39 inches wide. Yard $4.95

GROUND FLOOR

Wash Suits $1.95

For 2-Year Boys

An assortment of practical little suits that were sold formerly at higher prices. A variety of good wash fabrics and colors. Straight pants and slip-on blouses with round collar and simple trimming.

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FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

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FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

GIANTS WIN IN 12TH ON HOMER BY YOUNG

Drive With Two Out Beats the Pirates in Opening of Series, 2-1, Before 25,000.

SCOTT ALLOWS THREE HITS

Issues One Pass as Only 38 Batters Face Him in Long Duel With Cooper.

PERFECT SUPPORT HELPS

Champions Back Up Pitcher Faultlessly and Losers Get Only Four Men on Bases.

Ross Young broke up one of the best pitching duels seen at the Polo Grounds in several years yesterday afternoon. He stepped to the plate with two out and none on in the twelfth inning and slammed out a home run, giving the Giants a victory over the Pirates in the opening game of the series by a score of 2 to 1. A crowd of 25,000 fans gave Young an ovation as he sprinted around the bases after hitting the ball between Carey and Mueller to deep left centre. By the time the ball had been returned to Schmidt, Young had slid safely over the plate with the winning run.

The principals in this pitching battle were Jack Scott and Wilbur Cooper, left-handed ace of the Pittsburg staff. Scott gave one of the greatest exhibitions of his career. He went the full route, allowed only three hits and gave but one base on balls. Needless to state, Scott's performance was a classic in the art of pitching. His curve and fast ball were working beautifully and his control was almost uncanny. During the twelve innings only thirty-eight batters, two more than the minimum number, faced the tall right-hander from Ridgeway, N. C.

Scott was helped to a considerable degree by perfect support and only four of the Pirates got on the bases. With the exception of Mueller, who scored Pittsburgh's lone tally, and who also reached third base on another occasion, but one of them got as far as second base. The total number of bases traveled by the Pirates during the course of the afternoon was exactly nine.

Pirates Tie Score.

Two of the hits off Scott were made in the fifth inning, and these, combined with an infield out, gave the Pirates their run. The other bingle was made with one out in the tenth. Up to the time that Mueller bounced a single over second base with one out in the fifth, Scott's work was perfection itself. Not one of the first thirteen batters to face him got on the bases. Grimm singled later in the inning and drove Mueller across with the tying run, but he was nailed at second in attempting to take an extra base on Cunningham's throw to the plate. Mueller received the only base on balls off Scott with none out in the eighth, but Grimm and Schmidt were retired after Mueller had taken second on Maranville's sacrifice. With one down in the tenth, Traynor cracked a single to centre, but he was caught stealing a moment later. With the exception of the fifth and eighth, only three batters faced Scott in each inning.

While Scott was turning the Pirates back with uncanny regularity, Cooper was also going along at a great rate. Remarkable as it may seem, the Giants found the star southpaw for eleven hits, including Young's homer, three two-baggers and a triple, but they could score just one run until the twelfth inning. Although Cooper was hit rather hard, he kept the blows well scattered and was at his best in the pinches. Three of the hits made off him came in the eleventh, and two others were made in the seventh. These were the only two innings in which the Giants connected for more than one safety, but in neither of these innings did they score a run.

The champions had the opportunities at the bat with a triple and two singles in five trips to the plate. Cunningham and Scott connected for two hits each and the other safeties were divided equally among Young, Frisch, Meusel and Kelly.

Great Sprinting by Frisch.

With the help of a base on balls, a fluke double by Meusel and a dazzling piece of base running by Frisch, the Giants scored their first run in the opening inning. After Young and Bancroft had gone out on flies to the outfield, Frisch drew the only unintentional pass that Cooper gave during the long game. Meusel then followed with a pop fly near the right field foul line, which fell safe and went for two bases, and Frisch scored all the way from first base in great burst of speed. Meusel was left at second, when Cunningham grounded out to Lucky Johnny Rawlings.

Thereafter, until Young cracked out his home run in the twelfth, the Giants had many opportunities to shove a run across, but Cooper tightened up on each occasion and turned them back. After the left-handed star had retired the champions in order in the second, Scott opened the third for the Giants by beating out a slow roller toward first base. This hit went for nought, however, as Young fouled to Schmidt, Bancroft forced Scott at second on a grounder to Traynor and Frisch died on a foul to Grimm.

Neither team had a man on the bases in the fourth, but in the following inning the Pirates put across the tying run. After Traynor had grounded out to Bancroft, Mueller made the first hit off Scott, a bounding single over second base. Maranville went out on a grounder to Jackson, Mueller reaching second. Grimm then came through with a single to centre and Mueller completed the circuit. Bancroft intercepted Cunningham's throw to the plate and cut down Grimm at second for the third out.

With one out in the latter half of the sixth Bancroft got an infield single when the ball took a weird bound off Maranville's glove. He advanced no further than first base as Frisch's grounder to Maranville was converted into a double play.

In the seventh the Giants bumped Cooper for two more hits but passed up another chance to score. With one out, Cunningham bounced a single over second base. Kelly followed with a sharp single to left and Cunningham pulled up at second. Jackson lifted a fly to right and Cunningham took third when the Pirates' right fielder made a wild throw to the far corner. Snyder failed to come through with the needed hit and was retired on a hard smash.

Both Miss Opportunities.

Both teams had an opportunity to forge to the front in the eighth, but neither could break through. Mueller walked in the Pirates' half with none out and took second on Maranville's bunt to Scott. Jackson made a splendid stop of Grimm's hard grounder and Kelly made an equally fine catch of the shortstop's throw to first base. Mueller reached third on this play but was stranded when Schmidt also grounded to Jackson.

With two out in the Giants' half of the inning, Bancroft slammed the ball over Carey's head in deep centre field for three bases, but Frisch passed out on a fly to Bigbee.

Only three batters faced each pitcher in the ninth, but in the following inning each team made one hit. Traynor singled to centre for the third hit off Scott with one out, and was caught stealing after Mueller had filed out to Young. Scott slammed a double along the left field foul line with two out, but Young went out on a roller to the box.

The Giants had four men on the bases in the eleventh, but again failed to score. Bancroft led off with a shot along the left field foul line, and was nailed at second on a close play in trying to stretch the hit. Frisch then shot a two-bagger to centre, and after Meusel popped to Traynor Cunningham beat out an infield roller, putting Frisch on third. Kelly was walked purposely, filling the bases, and this little piece of strategy worked successfully, Jackson ended the inning with a roller to the box.

In the latter half of the twelfth Snyder and Scott went out on flies to Carey, and Young then followed with his drive to the furthermost limits of the park for a homer. It was a great ending to a great game.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Bancroft, 2b	5	0	3	4	5
Frisch, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
Meusel, lf	3	0	2	1	0
Cunnin'm, cf	5	0	2	2	1
Kelly, 1b	4	0	1	21	0
Jackson, ss	5	0	0	1	3
Snyder, c	5	0	0	9	1
Scott, p	5	0	0	0	2
Total	44	2	11	36	12

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee, lf	5	0	0	4	0
Carey, cf	5	0	0	5	0
Rawlings, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Traynor, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Mueller, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Mara'ville, ss	3	0	0	1	7
Grimm, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Schmidt, c	4	0	0	5	2
Cooper, p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	36	1	3*	35	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—New York 0; Pittsburgh 1 (Mueller).

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits — Muesel, Scott, Frisch. Three-base hit—Bancroft. Home run—Young. Sacrifices—Maranville, Cooper. Double play—Maranville, Rawlings and Grimm. Left on bases—New York 9, Pittsburgh 1. Bases on balls—Off Cooper 2, Scott 1. Struck out—By Cooper 4. Umpires—Moran, Hart and Finneran. Time of game—2 hours.

TIGERS WIN IN NINTH.

Cobb Scores Run on Piercy's Error That Beats Red Sox, 5-4.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—After the Boston Red Sox had tied the score in the eighth inning, the Detroit Tigers took advantage of errors in the ninth to bring in the winning run, and won by the score of 5 to 4.

Cobb was passed purposely, and was forced by Veach, but Shank's bad throw allowed Cobb to reach third. Piercy then threw the ball into right field in an effort to catch Veach off first, and Cobb scored the deciding run. The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blue, lb	5	0	1	10	0
Jones, 2b	2	1	2	0	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	1	4	0
Manush, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Heilmann, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Haney, 2b	2	1	0	4	1
Bigler, ss	3	1	0	2	4
Bassler, c	3	0	1	6	1
Dauss, p	3	0	0	0	1
Pillette, p	0	0	0	0	0
aFothergill	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	8	27	12

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pettingar, 2b	4	0	2	1	3
Collins, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Flagstead, rf	5	0	0	1	1
Burns, lb	3	1	1	9	0
Harris, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Shanks, 3b	4	1	2	1	0
McMillan, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Picinich, c	4	1	1	6	1
Ferguson, p	2	0	0	0	0
Fullerton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, p	0	0	0	0	0
Piercy, p	0	0	0	0	0
bReiche	1	0	0	0	0
cMenosky	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	4	10	26	*12

*Two out when winning run was scored.

aBatted for Dauss in eighth.

bBatted for Fullerton in seventh.

cBatted for Murray in eighth.

Errors—Detroit 3 (Jones, Manush, Haney). Boston 4 (Flagstead, Shanks, Picinich, Piercy).

Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jones, Collins, Shanks, McMillan 2. Stolen bases—Menosky. Sacrifices—Jones 2, Haney. Double plays—Picinich and McMillan; Jones, Haney and Blue. Left on bases—Boston 10; Detroit 9. Bases on balls—Off Dauss 3, Ferguson 4, Fullerton 1, Piercy 2, Pillette 1. Struck out—By Ferguson 3, Dauss 3, Fullerton 2. Hits—Off Ferguson 3 in 3⅔ innings, Fullerton 2 in 2⅔, Murray 1 in 1, Dauss 10 in 8, Piercy 2 in 1 2-3, Pillette 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ferguson (Manush). Wild pitch—Fullerton. Winning pitcher—Pillette. Losing pitcher—Piercy. Umpires — Connolly, Holmes and Ormsby. Time of game—2:10.

Caught at the Plate.

Both teams fielded in sensational fashion. Mueller's wild throw to third base in the seventh was the only error of the game.

Frisch robbed Cooper of a hit in the twelfth with a fine catch of the latter's terrific line drive.

Bancroft played a splendid game at second base. He handled nine chances without an slip and in the second inning made a great stop of Traynor's hard grounder over toward first base.

Meusel just missed a homer into the right field stands in the seventh. The ball was foul by inches only.

It's a fine catch of Cunningham's fly to right in the fourth after misjudging it badly.

There was quite an argument between Umpire Moran and the Pirates in the fourth inning. After calling a strike on a high ball, he reversed his decision when the Giants claimed that the batter had not swung at it. The Pirates gathered around him in droves, but he stood his ground and play was finally resumed.

Snyder's hard smash to the box in the seventh almost put Cooper out of commission.

Babe Benton, Bubbles Hargrave, Pete Donohue and other members of the Reds witnessed the game from the press box.

WHITE SOX RECRUIT BEATS YANKEES, 4-3

Outfielder Barrett Drives In Tying Run and Scores Winning Tally in Eighth.

HOYT CHASED BY UMPIRE

Resents Owens's Decision During Chicago Rally—34,000 See Ruth Deprived of Homer by the Wind.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Yankees' latest winning streak came to a sudden close today before 34,000 fans when the White Sox came from behind in the eighth inning and scored the runs they needed to give them a 4 to 3 decision over the champions in the second game of a series of four. Three hostile runs clattered over the plate in this round, and the backwash of the last of them carried Pitcher Hoyt out of the game and probably into a five-day suspension.

Hoyt started the game and was effective through the first five innings. He weakened in the sixth, however, but in the eighth he was so enraged by a decision given by Umpire Owens that he tried to assault the umpire-in-chief. Other players interfered, but Hoyt went far enough in his efforts to reach Owens doubtless to draw a penalty.

Robertson pitched for Chicago, and after one bad inning—the first—was almost unhittable. He had a slow curve under well-nigh perfect control, and used it with effect whenever he had two strikes on the batter. Only two hits were made off him from the second to the eighth inning, inclusive, and they were in different innings.

Bill Barrett, who had a tryout with Connie Mack's Athletics last Spring, but was shipped to the Reading club of the International League, supplanted Mostil in centre field for the White Sox, and covered himself with dust and glory in his first game as a major leaguer. He made two hits—both singles—in three official times at bat, drew one pass, stole a base, drove in the tying run and scored what proved to be the winning run. He also handled himself well in the field, accepting four chances without an error.

Ruth Caught at Plate.

Careless base running by Ruth cost the Yanks at least one run in the first, but it did not prevent them from scoring. After Witt had been retired, Dugan walked, Ruth lined a single to left and Smith drew a pass, which filled the bases. Pipp singled to right, on which Dugan scored, but Ruth came into the plate standing up and was caught. Smith completed the circuit on a double steal, while Pipp reached third when Collins's hurried return to the plate went wild. Ward walked, and started down to second on another attempted double steal. Schalk whipped the ball to third, however, and Pipp was trapped off the bag for the third out.

The wind robbed Ruth of a chance to make amends in the third. With Witt out, Dugan doubled down the right-field foul line and Ruth sent a towering fly toward the right-field bleachers which looked like a certain homer until the wind caught hold of it and blew it into the reaching hands of Hooper, who made the catch while leaning against the bleacher wall. Dugan went to third after the catch, and was left when Robertson fanned Smith.

After five fruitless innings of intermittent pecking away at Hoyt, the White Sox finally managed to score one run in the sixth. Collins was the first man up, and beat out a hit to pivot. Sheely filled in Ruth and Falk rolled to Ward, but Barrett was passed and Kamm brought the run across with a single to centre, Barrett going to third on the hit. Kamm stole second, but the best Schalk could do was to raise an easy fly to Ruth.

Two innings later the White Sox launched another scoring attack and forged to the front. Collins again was the first man up, and walked. Sheely filed to Witt, who muffed an easy chance, but recovered in time to force Collins at second. Falk walked and Barrett brought the run across with a hit between Scott and Dugan. Falk went to third and Barrett advanced to second on Ruth's throw to the plate. A single by Kamm followed, and Falk scored the second run of the inning. Schalk fouled to Schang, and Kamm started for second after the catch. Schang whipped the ball to Ward and Barrett broke for the plate, sliding across in safety when Hoyt muffed Ward's return.

Decision Angers Hoyt.

As Umpire Owens called the runner safe Hoyt leaped to his feet and rushed at the umpire as though to strike him. Scott, Dugan, Schang and Hooper grabbed Hoyt before he could reach Owens. They finally succeeded in leading him away. Hoyt was baglshed, and the game continued with Shawkey on the mound for the Yankees. He retired the side while pitching to only one batsman, Robertson sending an easy fly to Ruth.

After Ward had been retired in the ninth, Meusel batted for Scott and tripled past Hooper. Schang brought him home with a single to centre, and went to second when Hendricks, batting for Shawkey, grounded out to Sheely. This brought Witt to bat with the tying run on second, but Witt filed to Schalk for the final out.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	2	1
McClellan, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Collins, 2b	3	1	1	1	4
Sheely, 1b	4	1	1	7	1
Falk, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Barrett, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Mamm, 3b	4	0	2	2	0
Schalk, c	4	0	0	6	1
Robertson, p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	33	4	8	27	9

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, cf	4	0	0	1	1
Dugan, 3b	3	1	1	2	1
Ruth, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Smith, rf	3	1	0	3	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	2	8	1
Ward, 2b	3	0	2	4	4
Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	7
Schang, c	4	0	1	5	0
Hoyt, p	3	0	0	0	1
Shawkey, p	0	0	0	0	0
aMeusel	1	1	1	0	0
bHendricks	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	24	9

aBatted for Scott in ninth.

bBatted for Shawkey in ninth.

Errors—Chicago 2 (Collins, Falk). New York 3 (Ruth, Ward, Hoyt).

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Dugan. Three-base hit—Meusel. Stolen bases—Barrett, Kamm. Left on bases—New York 7; Chicago 6. Bases on balls—Off Robertson 5, Hoyt 3. Struck out—By Hoyt 2, Robertson 3. Hits—Off Hoyt 8 in 5-3 innings, Shawkey 0 in 1-3. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time of game—1:45.

SENATORS DEFEAT BROWNS.

Score All Runs in Sixth and Take Second Straight Game, 4-2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Opportune hitting enabled Washington to defeat St. Louis for the second straight time, 4 to 2, here this afternoon. Although outbatted by the Browns, the Senators bunched half of their eight hits in the sixth inning for all of their runs, including a home run by Judge with Rice on base.

The Senators completed four double plays to cut short local rallies.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Liebold, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Peckinp'h, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Goslin, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Rice, rf	4	1	1	1	1
Judge, 1b	4	1	1	12	2
Harris, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
Harris, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Bluege, 3b	4	0	1	1	3
Mogridge, p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	35	4	9	27	21

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerber, ss	4	1	2	1	4
Tobin, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Williams, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Jacobson, cf	4	0	0	1	0
McManus, 3b	3	0	2	2	2
Severeid, c	4	0	2	9	0
Ressell, 2b	4	0	2	2	5
Schlieb'er, 1b	4	0	2	12	0
Shocker, p	2	0	0	0	1
Kolp, p	0	0	0	0	0
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0
bWhaley	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	2	13	27	11

a Batted for Shocker in seventh.

b Batted for Kolp in ninth.

Errors—None.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—McManus, Leibold, Goslin, Williams. Home Run—Judge. Double plays—Harris, Peckinpaugh and Judge; Peckinpaugh, Harris and Judge; Bluege, Harris and Judge; Bluege and Grimm. Left on bases—Washington 4, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge 3. Struck out—By Shocker 2. Hits—Off Shocker 7 in 7 innings, Kolp 1 in 2. Losing pitcher—Shocker. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans. Time of game—1:45.

ROBINS TROUNCED BY THE CUBS, 16-8

Ruether, Decatur and Dickerman Are Pounded Hard in Last Two Innings.

ALEXANDER IS BATTED OUT

Removed in Fifth After B. Griffith Ties Score With Homer—Fournier Out of Game.

Manager Bill Killefer of the Chicago Cubs led his boys into Brooklyn yesterday afternoon for the opening game of the final series of the season at Ebbets Field, and after nine innings of all kinds of baseball the Cubs took the measure of the Robins before 15,000 fans by the count of 15 to 8. Both sides started star mound selections, but the stars were dimmed long before the game was over. Grover Cleveland Alexander was shelled from the pitching peak in the fifth inning, after taking plenty of punishment, while Dutch Ruether was forced to abandon the mound in the eighth after submitting to a bombardment of Chicago hits.

There was all kinds of hitting, the Cubs making fifteen hits, which included a home run, a triple and two doubles. The Robins also were powerful with the bat, making seventeen hits and pounding Alexander for eleven hits in four and two-thirds innings, one of which was a home run by Bert Griffith, which resulted in Alex's removal. A triple and two doubles also were charged against Alex. Cheeves relieved Alexander and checked the Brooklyn attack. However, he allowed the Robins to take the lead in the seventh, but that was forgotten a short time later when the Cubs punished Ruether, Decatur and especially Dickerman, who toiled in the ninth frame.

The Robins were crippled by the absence of Fournier, who was injured in Saturday's game with St. Louis when he was hit on the knee by a foul from his own bat. He witnessed the battle from a box seat. Zack Wheat made his appearance in a Robin uniform for the first time since the team returned from the West, when he batted for Berg in the eighth.

Cubs Get Four-Run Lead.

Statz opened the game with a single to Nels and reached third when Nels permitted the ball to roll through his legs. Adams followed with a double and took third when Ruether fumbled Grantham's sacrifice. Adams was trapped at the plate on O'Farrell's tap to High. Friberg tripled, scoring Grantham and O'Farrell. Friberg came home on Miller's sacrifice fly. The Robins replied with two runs. With one out Johnston singled and tallied on Tommy Griffith's triple. Tommy counted on Bert Griffith's long fly to centre.

The Cubs got another in the second. Alexander doubled with one out and crossed the plate on Adams's hit. In the fourth the Cubs got two more. Bailey hit safely and raced home on De Berry's double to left. Berg's hit enabled De Berry to count.

The Cubs got their sixth run in the fifth. Grimes doubled down the third-base line after Statz had flied to left. Adams completed the circuit on Grantham's single. The Robins tied the score in their half of the fifth. Nels opened by reaching third when Friberg made a wild throw on his grounder. He scored while Grantham was throing out Johnston and Tommy Griffith. Bert Griffith then inserted his home run and Virgil Cheeves went in. He forced Bailey to fly to Grantham for the last out.

Both sides were blanked in the sixth and the Cubs failed to score in the seventh, but in the Robins' half of the seventh Johnston walked after Nels had been retired. Tommy Griffith filed to centre, but Bert Griffith and Bailey followed with singles, Johnston scoring on Bailey's drive to right.

Friberg Hits Homer in Eighth.

Then came the eighth. Friberg started the inning by dropping the ball into the bleachers on the fly, again tying the score. Miller walked, Heathcote doubled and Grimes and Cheeves singled. Ruether then gave way to Decatur, Statz greeted him with a single to left, driving over the fourth run of the inning.

Dickerman was called in to work in the ninth. Friberg again started the inning, but this time was out on a close play at first, which resulted in loud protest from the Cubs. Hack Miller also was retired by Johnston. Then came the trouble. Heathcote beat out a hit to Berg, the latter's throw pulling Bailey, who subbed for Fournier, off first base. Grimes walked and Cheeves singled. Dickerman then walked Statz, Adams, Grantham and O'Farrell in succession. Friberg, up for the second time, beat out a hit to shortstop, the fifth run going over on the hit. Miller ended the inning by striking out.

Johnston opened the ninth with a homer into the bleachers. Tommy Griffith followed with a single, but was doubled up on Bert Griffith's drive to short. Bailey ended the game with a drive which Cheeves knocked down, then tossed him out at first.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Statz, cf	4	2	2	2	1
Adams, ss	5	2	3	1	2
Grantham, 2b	4	1	1	7	4
O'Farrell, c	4	1	1	4	0
Friberg, 3b	5	2	3	1	0
Miller, rf	4	1	1	3	1
Heathcote, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Grimes, lb	4	2	1	7	0
Elliott, lb	0	0	0	2	0
Alexander, p	2	1	1	0	1
Cheeves, p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	41	15	15	27	12

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Nels, cf	5	1	0	4	0
Johnston, 2b	4	3	2	4	3
T. Griffith, rf	5	1	2	2	0
B. Griffith, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Bailey, lb	5	1	3	9	1
DeBerry, c	4	1	2	8	2
High, ss	5	0	1	0	2
Berg, ss	2	0	1	2	3
aWheat	1	0	0	0	0
French, ss	0	0	0	0	1
Ruether, p	0	0	0	0	0
Decatur, p	0	0	0	0	0
bTaylor	1	0	0	0	0
Dickerman, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	17	27	10

a Batted for Berg in eighth.

b Batted for Decatur in eighth.

Errors—Chicago 1, Friberg); Brooklyn 4 (Nels, Berg, French, Ruether).

Chicago	4	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	—15	
Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	—8

Two-base hits—Adams 2, Heathcote, Alexander, De Berry 2. Three-base hits—Friberg, T. Griffith. Home runs—Friberg, B. Griffith, Johnston. Stolen bases—Grantham, Heathcote 2. Bailey. Sacrifices—Grantham, Miller, B. Griffith. Double plays—Adams and Grantham; Miller and Grantham; Adams, Grantham and Elliott. Left on bases—Chicago 9, Brooklyn 6. Bases on balls—Off Cheeves 1, Ruether 3, Dickerman 5. Struck out—By Alexander 1, Ruether 1, Dickerman 1. Hits—Off Alexander 11 in 4 2-3 innings, Ruether 12 in 7 (none out in eighth), Dickerman 2 in 1, Cheeves 6 in 4 1-3, Decatur 3 in 1. Wild Pitches—Dickerman. Winning pitcher—Cheeves. Losing pitcher—Ruether. Umpires—O'Day and McCormick. Time of game—2:13.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Haven	74	41	.643
Hartford	73	41	.640
Worcester	59	55	.518
Springfield	59	56	.500
Bridgeport	58	62	.461
Albany	50	65	.435
Waterbury	48	69	.410
Pittsfield	46	70	.397

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Little Rock 8, Memphis 4.

Chattanooga 6, Mobile 5.

(No other games scheduled.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	72	36	.655
Mobile	69	49	.579
Atlanta	61	52	.540
Birmingham	58	55	.505
Nashville	58	56	.500
Memphis	55	60	.478
Chattanooga	45	72	.385
Little Rock	40	76	.354

Baseball Today, Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs Pittsburg. Grdstd. $1.10.—Advt.

Five Leading Batsmen in Each Major League

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Hornsby, St. Louis	86	334	73	120	.359
Wheat, Brooklyn	74	276	55	105	.380
Bottomley, St. Louis	105	414	90	153	.370
Fournier, Brooklyn	98	374	88	136	.364
Traynor, Pittsburg	113	451	78	161	.357

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Ruth, New York	111	377	111	151	.401
Heilmann, Detroit	99	365	78	143	.392
Speaker, Cleveland	111	406	90	160	.367
Sewell, Cleveland	114	405	73	147	.363
Jamieson, Cleveland	113	430	100	173	.360

UHLE HELPS INDIANS TO BEAT ATHLETICS

Cleveland Hurler Allows Eight Hits and Drives In Five Runs in 16-3 Victory.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—George Uhle, the Cleveland sandlot product, led the Indians to a 16 to 3 victory over the Athletics today. Uhle allowed only eight hits and was effective in the pinches.

Uhle fielded seven chances perfectly and also led the Indian offensive, connecting safely four times, one of which was a double, and driving in five runs.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Summs, rf	5	1	0	2	0
Speaker, cf	4	1	2	4	0
Sewell, ss	5	2	3	1	6
Stephenson, 2b	4	2	2	3	1
Lutzke, 3b	5	2	2	2	0
Brower, 1b	3	2	1	9	0
O'Neill, c	4	3	2	3	0
Uhle, p	5	1	4	0	1
Total	40	16	18	27	14

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
McGowan, cf	5	0	2	4	1
Galloway, ss	3	0	0	4	1
Dykes, ss	1	0	0	1	0
Hale, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Hauser, 1b	3	1	1	6	3
Miller, lf	5	0	0	0	0
Welch, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Scheer, 2b	4	0	0	3	3
Perkins, c	2	0	2	3	0
Rowland, c	1	0	0	1	0
Hasty, p	1	0	0	0	1
Walberg, p	2	0	0	0	1
Ogden, p	1	0	0	0	1
Wolfe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	8	24	12

Errors—Cleveland 2 (Sewell, Brower); Philadelphia 1 (Welch).

Cleveland	0	0	8	1	0	5	0	2	—16	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—McGowan 2, Perkins, Hale, Uhle, Sewell, Stephenson. Three-base hits—Welch, Sewell. Home run—Hauser. Stolen bases—Uhle. Sacrifice—Jamieson. Double plays—Uhle, Sewell and Brower; McGowan, Hauser and Galloway. Left on bases—Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 11. Bases on balls—Off Hasty 5, Walberg 2, Ogden 5, Uhle 3. Hits—Off Hasty 9 in 2 2-3 innings, Ogden 4 in 2 2-3, Walberg 6 in 2 1-3 (none out in sixth), Wolfe 0 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Uhle 2 (Hale, Hauser). Struck out—By Ogden 2, Uhle 3. Losing pitcher—Hasty. Umpires—Moriarity, Dineen and Rowland. Time of game—1:51.

SKEETERS CAPTURE TWO.

End Long Home Stand by Beating Buffalo, 1-0 and 9-0.

The Jersey City Skeeters celebrated the close of their long home session by annexing both games of a double-header with Buffalo at Jersel City yesterday, beating the Bisons 1 to 0 in eleven innings in the first game and capturing the second, 9 to 0.

Splendid pitching by Rube Zellars in the opener and Dean Barnhardt in the second game featured.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gallupe, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Wagner, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Donelson, rf	4	0	1	6	0
Jacobs, lf	4	0	0	6	0
Holt, 2b

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Fact is, we say without hesitation that for many men it's the right weight for year-round wear.

After all, Winter ballrooms are about as hot as Summer—and even if a fellow can afford it, he's more apt to look upon two Tuxedos, Summer and Winter weight, as rank extravagance—much as we'd like to sell him both kinds!

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RAY BEATS RITOLA, BUT MISSES RECORD

Wins Two-Mile Special Race at Junior Metropolitan Games in 9:18 2-5.

N. Y. A. C. CAPTURES TROPHY

Newark A. C. Is Second — Cohen Equals 100-Yard Mark With 10 1-5 Seconds.

Joie Ray gained one of his two objectives in the two-mile special which featured the Junior Metropolitan track and field championships at the Lewisohn Stadium yesterday afternoon. He ran Willie Ritola, the national ten-mile and cross-country champion, into the ground and defeated him by thirty yards in their first meeting over the two-mile distance, but he failed to break his own record of 9 minutes 32-5 seconds for the distance.

Indeed, it took him 9 minutes, 18 2-5 seconds to cover the route yesterday, which was nothing for a runner of his calibre to boast about. However, there have been faster tracks and more favorable conditions than those which he encountered and since he conquered Ritola decisively the Chicago flyer did not count the day wholly lost.

Ritola did not run a bad race either, despite his defeat. The Finn took the lead early and set the pace all the way until the last two hundred yards, when Ray flashed past to win going away by a full thirty yards.

Jimmy Connolly and Patrick Kennedy, the other two starters in the special, did not figure extensively in the running. Neither of them was ever dangerous and they were nowhere at the finish. Kennedy had more excuse than Connolly as he had previously taken part in a gruelling mile-long battle with Willie Goodwin of the New York A. C. in which he came off second best. Connolly's showing was disappointing, even though he had not been expected to defeat either Ray or Ritola.

Cohen Equals 100-Yard Mark.

Next to the special, the race which attracted the most attention was the 100-yard dash in which young Morris Cohen fulfilled the promise of his brilliant indoor season and equaled the junior mark of 10 1-5 seconds. The record was made previously by C. G. Eckman, W. L. Dawborn, A. Lauer and R. F. Morse. Cohen is a member of the Glencoe A. C.

Ed Swinburne, the former De La Salle star, who now wears the Winged Foot, helped his teammates win the point trophy with 55 points from the Newark A. C. by romping off with the half-mile in 2:03. In this race, Nelson Furbeck of New York University, who was one of the surprises of the Pennsylvania relay games last Spring, disappointed his many admirers by running a bad third.

Craig Lavin, the former schoolboy crack, took the 220-yard dash in 26 seconds, beating Gerry Thompson of the New York A. C.

The 440-yard run resulted in a victory for Cecil Cook, who ran under the colors of the Robert Ogden A. C. For the past two years Cook has been anchor man on the De Witt Clinton High School relay team and he demonstrated his fitness for that honor yesterday when he accepted the challenge of Clarence Sherman and beat him to the wire by five yards, covering the distance in 51 seconds.

To beat Kennedy in the mile Goodwin had to do 4:26 3-5, one of the fastest miles done in this set of games in years. The summaries:

Track Events.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Morris Cohen, Glencoe A. C.; J. Todd, New York A. C., second; Gerald Thompson, New York A. C., third; William Fink, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—0:10 1-5. Equals championship record.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Craig La Vin, New York A. C.; Gerald Thompson, New York A. C., second; John F. Mitchell, St. Anselm's A. C., third; Neil Thompson, Lenox Hill A. A., fourth. Time—0:23.

One Mile Run—Won by William Goodwin, New York A. C.; Patrick Kennedy, La Rabida Council, second; Melville Schaeffer, Knights of St. Anthony, third; Charles Mason, unattached, fourth. Time—4:26 4-5.

440-Yard Run—Won by Cecil G. Cooke, Robert Ogden A. A.; Clarence Sherman, Robert Ogden A. A., second; George Thompson, St. Anselm's A. C., third; Henry Boettcher, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—0:51 3-5.

Three-Mile Run—Won by Fred Wachsmuth, Glencoe A. C.; Mike Dwyer, Newark A. C., second; Carl Willberg, Finnish-American A. C., third; Ed Hahn, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—15:48 2-5.

100-Yard Dash for Women—Won by Rose Fisher, Savage School A. A.; Karin Carlson, Savage School A. A., second; Madeline Rapley, Lenox Hill A. A., third; Mary Carney, Lenox Hill A. A., fourth. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by P. Wright, New York A. C.; John Keefe, Bloomfield Catholic Lyceum, second; Frank Solomon, Loughlin Lyceum, third; Bernard Sandquist, Swedish-American A. C., fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Mack Weiss, Long Island K. of C. Centre; Eugene Gruenberg, St. Bonaventure's Lyceum, second; Phillip Wagner, Glencoe A. C., third; Alex Rosnick, Jersey Harriers, fourth. Time—7:26 1-5.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by Joseph Dellanna, Newark A. C.; John Gibson, Bloomfield Catholic Lyceum, second; Al Dolder, New York A. C., third. Time—0:57 2-5.

50-Yard Dash (Women)—Won by Miania Wolbart, unattached; Karin Carlson, Savage School, second; Regina Guerlin, Savage School, third; Frances A. Weber, Savage School, fourth. Time—0:06 3-5.

Two-Mile Special (Andrew Cup)—Won by Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C., second; no third. Time—9:18 2-5. World's record, 9:17 4-5, by T. S. Burns, Cornell University, 1900.

Half-mile Run—Won by Ed Swinburne, New York A. C.; Lester Austin, Newark A. C., second; N. Turbeck, New York A. C., third; Ben Yarrow, unattached, fourth. Time—2:02.

Field Events.

Running High Jump—Won by T. J. Halleran, New York A. C., 6 feet; Andrew M. Lockett Jr., New York A. C., 5 feet 10 inches, second; P. Wright, New York A. C., 5 feet 8 inches, third; Ben Gibson, Newark A. C., 5 feet 8 inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Carl Dippel, Newark A. C., 22 feet 1 inch; E. Woolley, New York A. C., 21 feet 9¾ inches, second; John G. Duff, Pastime A. C., 20 feet 10 inches, third; M. J. Feeley, St. Anselm's A. C., 20 feet 6¼ inches, fourth.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Franz Person, Newark A. C., 146 feet 10 inches; Fred Sabini, Bloomfield Catholic Lyceum, 129 feet 6 inches, second; Einar Halvorsen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 128 feet 1 inch, third; George Taylor, New York A. C., 124 feet, fourth.

12-Pound Shot-Put—Won by James L. Taggart, Glencoe A. C., 47 feet 5¾ inches; Thubar Bierce, Newark A. C., 46 feet 5 inches, second; Bob McDonald, Pastime A. C., 45 feet 6¾ inches, third; Gus Larsen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 44 feet 9 inches, fourth.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Andert Fornoe, Swedish-American A. C., 46 feet 8¼ inches; Harry Bierce, Newark A. C., 45 feet 6¼ inches, second; Thomas Cullen, New York University, 43 feet 8¾ inches, third; Harry J. Keller, Pastime A. C., 43 feet 4 inches, fourth.

Javelin Throw—Won by John Lerden, Newark A. C., 162 feet 2 inches; H. Suppelin, New York A. C., 161 feet, second; Eric Scheefe, Swedish-American A. C., 148 feet 11¼ inches, third; A. Danzarau, Newark A. C., 138 feet 11 inches, fourth.

56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by Franz Person, Newark A. C., 40 feet; Thomas McLaughlin, Loughlin Lyceum, second; Einar Halvorsen, 39 feet 9¾ inches, third; Peter Tarasa, Norwegian Turn and A. C., 39 feet 6¼ inches, fourth.

11 FINISH IN SEINE SWIM.

Three Are Women in Race Through Paris—Billington Victor.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The annual swim down the Seine through Paris was participated in today by twenty men and five women. Eleven of the competitors finished, three of them being women. The women were given a twenty-minute handicap for the seven and one-third mile race.

M. Billington won the contest in 2 hours 9 seconds. The leading woman, Suzanne Wurth, finished in fourth position. Her time was 2 hours 32 minutes 40 seconds.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

TENNIS

The dramatic victory of Helen Wills over Mrs. Molla Mallory in the new tennis stadium at Forest Hills, establishing the 17-year-old girl as the national champion, brought to a climax the most interesting season women's tennis has known in years. At the end of the 1922 season women's tennis in this country seemed in a bad way. Mrs. Mallory held such absolute sway, defeating her opponents with such uninterrupted regularity, that little interest was taken in the matches. There was never any doubt about their outcome. Miss Wills, the only player in the country who was able to make a consistently good showing against Mrs. Mallory, was the one hope of women's tennis. Only she, it seemed, could raise the game out of the rut by furnishing enough opposition to lend uncertainty to the outcome of any tournament in which Mrs. Mallory played.

The hope has been fulfilled and, as a consequence, women's tennis has taken on new interest for players and public alike. Six thousand spectators, the greatest gallery that ever witnessed a women's tennis match in this country, saw Miss Wills defeat Mrs. Mallory on Saturday. Who can say to what pitch the interest may grow when Mrs. Mallory seeks to regain her throne?

To the presence of the English team, also, may be attributed, in part, the success of the 1923 season. The appearance of new figures in the draw always adds to the interest in a tournament, and the visiting British stars, with their quiet, unassuming manner and attractive style of play, won over the gallery at both Forest Hills and Seabright. Their winning of the national doubles championship, making the first passing of the title to a foreign team, was one of the most popular victories ever scored in an allcomers' tournament in this country.

The question will be raised as to why the Englishwomen failed to qualify for the final round of the singles when three members of the team were able to defeat Mrs. Mallory on different occasions abroad. The question will persist, for there is no adequate answer. Not even Mrs. Mallory can tell why her play abroad falls so much below her standard at home. "That is what I should like to find out myself," she said during the past week at Forest Hills. Comparative results seem to show that international matches in women's tennis always work to the disadvantage of the visiting player, but there has been honor for all, and more important than scores are the friendship and understanding engendered in these meetings. It is greatly to be hoped that the international matches for the Wightman Cup will become annual events and that the day will come when the competition will not be limited to England and the United States, but will be as world wide as is the play for the Davis Cup.

BASEBALL

The Giants slipped back in the race for the National League pennant last week and now lead the Cincinnati Reds by only six games. Six games, however, comprise a substantial lead at this advanced stage of the race and, in all probability, it will be enough to carry McGraw's team through to its third straight league championship. Certainly it will be a sufficient lead if the champions continue to rise to the occasion as they have in the past. The Giants apparently conserve their efforts until they need victories most, and then go out and corral them.

McGraw's team has played some bad baseball this year and has lost many games which it should have won, but so far it has always been able to win when victory meant the difference between first and second place. But because it has failed to play consistently, the result of the National League race has remained in doubt, while the Yankees have practically clinched the flag in the American. With the Giants apparently unable to win except in emergencies, the Reds and Pirates have been able to stay within striking distance of the top, and New York fans will not breathe easily until it is all over.

No better illustration of the way the Giants have played all season is available than a comparison of the results of the two most recent series with the Reds. In a five-game series in Cincinnati the Giants scored five victories and apparently put Moran's team completely out of the running, but last week here in New York the Reds almost reversed the result, winning four out of five. This erratic style of play has at least served to keep the interest of the fans alive, and, as all is well that ends well, it will be all right if the Giants do not carry it too far and thereby lose the pennant.

Since the Yankees have piled up such a commanding lead in the American League pennant chase, chief interest has centred in the battle between Babe Ruth and Harry Heilmann for the batting leadership. Ruth, by his great hitting during the last week, has passed Heilmann, and now seems to be fairly on the way toward satisfying his ambition to lead the league for the season. If he does that he will have no more baseball worlds to conquer.

He is the acknowledged home run king and is again leading in that department of the game. He has played on four American League championship teams, two in New York and two in Boston, and with the world's champion Red Sox in 1915 and 1916. He is admittedly the greatest attraction at the gate that the game has ever known, and when he leads the league in hitting, as it seems he is going to, he will have stormed the final heights of baseball fame.

YACHTING

The big feature of the yachting season so far has been the schooner racing. Not in many years has there been so good a schooner fleet out. In the old days the names of Lagomar, Queen, Elmina and others were names to conjure with, so far as the two-masters were concerned. But it is a question whether even these old, time-honored prize winners could outsail such boats as Enchantress and Wildfire.

The new schooner Wildfire, sent out this year by Heereshoff for Charles L. Harding of the New York and Eastern yacht clubs, has turned out to be something of a sensation. She was said at first to be a very fast vessel to windward and in her first big race, the Astor Cup, for schooners, Wildfire saved her time, winning by the narrow margin of 43 seconds in a race of thirty-seven and one-half miles. It was a close call, but it showed that the new boat could sail along with her most formidable rival and defeat her when the official figures came out to square the race up.

The point of the whole thing is not that Wildfire won the race, but that a new type of schooner has come out. A fine racing type that is able, apparently, to defeat larger vessels with the proper allowance made for the class. This should encourage the other yachtsmen to build nearer the rating of Wildfire, thus furnishing some racing that will be nearer an even basis.

GOLF

Chicago and New York will soon be attracting the leading golfers of the country, both men and women. Four championships of major importance remain to be settled and three of them will be decided on courses in the metropolitan area. They are the United States seniors, the P. G. A. and the national women's. The other, the national amateur, will be decided over the links of the Flossmoor Club in the Chicago district.

Although the event is still a month away, speculation is already being made regarding the national amateur, and the question that seems to be uppermost in the minds of followers of the game is this: Can Bobby Jones, recent winner of the national open crown, gain the national amateur title? Only one other golfer has ever succeeded in gaining both crowns during the same year. That one was Chick Evans. Two others, besides Jones, have won both titles, but none but Evans in one year. Francis Ouimet and Jerry Travers join with Evans and Jones as the only amateur golfers ever to score a victory in the open tournament.

The general feeling now seems to be that, having succeeded in gaining the open title, Jones will be a hard man to best at Flossmoor as his Inwood victory has probably given him the necessary touch of confidence. There is no question that Jones is, and has been for several years, the greatest natural golfer in America. There is no other amateur and there are few professionals who have as complete a collection of golf shots as has this young star. But in amateur events in the past Jones has been pursued by a jinx which threatened for a time to break his spirit. He has never been guilty of playing what might be called bad golf in any tournament, but he has always had the misfortune to bump up against a player who happened to be performing miracles. It was that way at St. Louis in 1921 when he was beaten by Willie Hunter; it was that way at Boston last year when Jess Sweetser defeated him and then went on to gain the championship.

But the chances are that Jones will be a far different golfer at Chicago from what he was either at St. Louis or Boston. He will be braced up by the thought that at last he has succeeded in shaking off his jinx. And that confidence, together with his marvelous ability as a shotmaker, ought to make him a dangerous man.

At Chicago, in addition to Jones and Sweetser, there will be several others of note, any one of whom may come through. There will be Ouimet and there also will be Chick Evans, winner of the Western amateur championship for the eighth time. There will be a host of others, some of proved ability and others who, while not so well known, are likely to come through. It ought to be one of the greatest championships ever held.

BOXING.

The shifting spotlight of public attention will soon fall on two figures of the boxing world. One of these will be the familiar form of Jack Dempsey, the heavyweight champion, whose every deed, word and gesture of the past four years have been recorded so that all who run might read. The second figure is that of a strange man and a comparative newcomer. It is Luis Firpo of the Argentine. What manner of man is this whose long list of successive knockouts has earned for him the right to challenge for the title and the sobriquet, "the wild bull of the Pampas"? What are his outstanding characteristics?

The first, of course, is physical strength. Firpo is a powerful man, weighing well over 200 pounds and possessing strength, in his arms particularly, which is far above the ordinary. The second is courage. Unless his words and acts are astonishingly deceiving, the Argentinian fears nothing. But it takes more than strength and courage to account for his sensational rise to pugilistic prominence. There have been plenty of big and courageous men in the prize ring before Firpo's shadow ever fell across it who never became serious contenders for the championship. But Firpo combines with his hitting power and his gameness a singleness of purpose which probably has never been possessed by any other boxer.

Once inside the ropes Firpo sees nothing but the man before him. He thinks of nothing but beating that man down. There is no time wasted. If he can do it with a single blow only one blow is struck. There may be some waste motion before his purpose is achieved, for Firpo is an awkward boxer, but it is not true, as some believe, that he thinks and acts slowly and that his mighty right hand is easy to avoid.

Firpo proved that this was not the case when he knocked out Charley Weinert in Philadelphia last week. Weinert was once an exceptionally clever boxer and he still possesses the ring instinct which at one time made fair to make him great. Firpo drove him back against the ropes in the second and final round and Weinert, following the best traditions of the ring, tried to escape by ducking past his opponent's weak side, his left. Just for a moment, as he turned to step past Firpo, Weinert had one side of his face uncovered, and before he could move or throw up his left hand Firpo's right had crashed home and the bout was all but over. There was no hesitation on Firpo's part, no lack of co-ordination of mind and body, no signaling of the blow. Firpo may prove easy for Dempsey, but nevertheless, he is a dangerous opponent even for the champion.

TURF

Two incidents involving the government of thoroughbred racing in the East stood out prominently before followers of the turf last week. The one was the reinstatement of Tommy McTaggart and the other was the suspension of Sydney Veitch. McTaggart's return to the good graces of the stewards of the Jockey Club after a banishment of six years from the saddle is the result of good conduct and a determination to ride in the straight and narrow path. McTaggart has worked hard, has kept in good condition, and his reward was a public reception on the occasion of his first reappearance in the saddle that seldom falls to a jockey except after a sensational race, and this was repeated when he returned on his first winning mount. This recognition was not so much a testimonial to personal popularity as it was approval of the gameness on the part of a boy who had erred, had manfully accepted and served his sentence and had come back to make good.

Veitch was set down for a questionable ride in a steeplechase that brought forth a storm of public criticism, and his suspension has now been continued until the end of the Saratoga meeting. What further action will be taken by the stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association to decide after an investigation of the case. These incidents should serve as a warning to every boy who takes a mount that rough and questionable riding must be stopped, if the turf is to continue on the high plane it enjoys at present.

Much interest is being manifested in the sale of English horses in the paddock at Belmont Park, Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, and the result will indicate in a measure whether the centre for American yearling sales also will provide a market for stock from across the water. An offering of imported yearlings earlier in the season realized only mediocre prices.

The sensation of the sales season was the purchase for $140,000 by Gifford A. Cochran of six yearlings selected from the offerings of the Kalapa Farm of E. F. Simms of Paris, Ky. The purchase was made on the morning of the day that they were to have been sold by public auction, and constitutes a record in the history of thoroughbred yearling sales in this country. This average of more than $23,000 per head is a further indication that Mr. Cochran is ready to pay almost any price for what he desires to carry his colors, although he himself is a breeder.

GRAND AMERICAN WILL OPEN TODAY

More Than 500 Shooters to Compete in the Famous Handicap Over Chicago Traps.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Chicago will be the rendezvous for more than 500 of the best trapshooting specialists in the United States and Canada tomorrow when the famous shots assemble on the grounds of the South Shore Country Club for the 1923 Grand American Handicap shooting event.

The annual classic, which first opened at clay targets in 1900, will begin with the specialists competing in the Lake Michigan Introductory at 200 targets, 16-yard rise. A trophy, given by Walter Peacock, prominent Chicago shooter, will be awarded to the high run.

Although this preliminary event is one staged especially to allow the out-of-town experts to become acquainted with the twelve traps on the shooting grounds which overlook Lake Michigan, it is nevertheless an important shoot because the scores made will count toward the North American all-around championship, the winner of which receives the famous "Governor's Cup."

The only new event on the card will be the special trophy fees for State, provincial and divisional champions. This event opens as one of the features for Wednesday and will be at 200 targets, 16-yard rise. Only champions will be allowed to compete. In the absence of the titleholder, the runner-up will take part.

The Grand American Handicap event at 200 targets, 16 to 23 yard rise, opens Saturday. This is usually the feature of the tournament, but two other exceptional shoots this year may take its place in popularity. The first is the amateur singles championship of North America at 200 targets, 16-yard rise, on Wednesday, and the second is the clay championships of North America at 200 single targets, 16 yards rise, Thursday.

The winners of all three of these events arrived last week to defend their titles. J. R. Frink of Worthington, Minn., last season won the Grand American Handicap when he stood at twenty-two yards and broke 96 of 200 at Atlantic City. Dave Faulkes of the same town won the singles championship of North America. R. A. Rice who won the doubles title of North American last year at Atlantic City, and the year before here, will try to make it three wins in a row.

DEMPSEY BEGINS HARD WORK FOR FIRPO BOUT

Champion Boxes With Burke and Godfrey—Visited by Rickard at Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Jack Dempsey settled down to serious training at his quarters at Saratoga Lake today. The world's champion was up at daybreak and as usual took a brisk walk over the roads adjoining his training quarters.

In the afternoon the champion had a stiff workout in the ring. He started off with Jack Burke, the light heavyweight of Pittsburgh. They boxed two rounds. Dempsey then took on George Godfrey. Jack worked three rounds with Godfrey, after which he went through with his usual sessions of punching the bag, shadow boxing and skipping the rope.

Jack Kearns was at the camp, accompanied by Tex Rickard. Rickard notified the champion that all the details have been arranged for the bout with Firpo on Sept. 14. Rickard also declared that Firpo has an "even money chance" to come out on top in the bout. When told this by Rickard, Dempsey seemed to agree with every word which the promoter had spoken, and stated that from now on he will work hard to condition himself for the battle with the "wild bull of the pampas."

Billy Wells, English welterweight, arrived today, and by tomorrow is expected to be in action as Dempsey's sparring partner. Jack Britton, former welterweight champion, also is expected to assist the champion in his workouts.

HARNESS HORSES TO RACE.

Purses for Grand Circuit Meeting at Cleveland Total $60,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The second Cleveland meeting of the Grand Circuit will start at North Randall tomorrow. Officials declare that horses will race for more purse money than any other harness association has ever offered for a five-day meeting. The purses total $60,000.

Among the stars of pacing nobility entered are Single G., Margaret Dillon, Hal Mahosa, John Henry and Miss Ellen Todd. The main event on the opening program is the North Randall $6,000 purse for 2:10 trotters for which thirty remain eligible. Among them is Pearl Benbow, for whom Tommy Murphy recently paid $35,000.

HAMILTON BEATS BAY RIDGE FOUR

Fort Team Triumphs by 7 to 4 in Well-Played Polo Match at Governors Island.

Regardless of the fact that the Bay Ridge Riding Club has only recently taken up polo, the four of the organization put up a pretty game against the strong Governors Island four at Fort Hamilton yesterday. After playing six chukkers the soldiers won by a 7 to 4 score. The Riding Club did particularly well in the fourth and fifth periods, in which sessions neither team was able to score.

W. Erath and D. C. Fonda played well for the Riding Club. Sergeant Tupper and Sergeant Hannan were the stars of the Governors Island team.

The lineup:

GOVERNORS ISLAND (7).	BAY RIDGE RIDING CLUB (4).
1—Sgt. Tupper.	1—Dr. Barker.
2—Sgt. Hannan.	2—D. C. Fonda.
3—Capt. Yuill.	3—W. Erath.
Back—Maj. Rudd.	Back—T. Poole.

Goals—Sgt. Hannan, 2; Capt. Yuill, 2; Maj. Rudd, 2, and Sgt. Tupper for Governors Island; W. Erath, T. Poole, 2 for Bay Ridge Riding Club. Referee—Sgt. J. C. Meacham. Umpire—Sgt. J. C. Meacham. Timer—J. R. Blaisdale. Time of game—Six chukkers of 7½ minutes each.

THREE TEAMS IN RACE.

Carman to Pair With Gaffney in Paced Event Tomorrow Night.

The feature race on the card at the New York Velodrome tomorrow night will be a one-hour motor-paced race in which three teams will take part. Clarence Carman will be paired with Lawrence Gaffney, Percy Lawrence and Emil Aerts and Vincent Madonna with a rider not yet selected.

The race will be decided on a point basis with points to the leader at each five miles and twenty-five points to the team which is in front at the finish of the race.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Broadway Exchange Association — Henry Catena vs. Sammy Bienfeldt, Phil Bloom vs. Willie Harmon, 12 rounds each; Johnny Vestri vs. Louis Prosell, 6 rounds.

Oakland A. A. (Jersey City) — Phil King vs. Charley Nesbert, 15 rounds; Wee Burns vs. Jack Feldman, 8 rounds.

Brighton Boxing Club, Staten Island — Jay Lanahan vs. Frankie Quill, twelve rounds; Fred Willis vs. Jack Gibbons, eight rounds.

W. S. A. CAPTURES U. S. RELAY TITLE

New York Women Establish Record of 12:15 1-5 for 880-Yard Event at Rye.

MISS MORGAN WINS RACE

Finishes First in National 880-Yard Junior Free Style Swim—La Forge Also Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Women's Swimming Association's team of New York won the National A. A. U. senior championship in the 880-yard relay at a water carnival conducted by the Westchester Biltmore Country Club off Manursing Island here today. Their time was 12:15 1-5.

Other features were the women's national 880-yard junior free-style championship, captured by 13-year-old Women's Swimming Association girl, Miss Ruth Morgan, in 14:39 3-5; the women's metropolitan 100-yard breast-stroke title test, which went to Miss Agnes Geraghty of the same club in 1:49 1-5; the men's metropolitan 220-yard back-stroke senior fixture, taken by Charles La Forge of the New York A. C. in 2:14 3-5.

In considering all times at this carnival it should be taken into account that a brisk wind sent choppy seas sweeping diagonally across the 110-yard course on Long Island Sound and made the going hard. During some of the races the contestants were bothered more than in others, but conditions were unusually bad throughout.

Three teams started in the relay championship, the first and second of the Women's Swimming Association and one from the Board of Recreation of Bridgeport. They were too uneven in speed to afford anything like competition. The best Women's Swimming Association four, composed of the Misses Gertrude Ederle, Ethel McGary, Doris O'Mara and Aileen Riggin, swimming in this order, easily captured the event. They defeated by nearly 100 yards their clubmates, the Misses Theresa Starace, Ethel Urasprung, Lillian Stoddard, Virginia Whitemack), second; Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, Conn. (Misses Agnes Waters, Grace Kemple, Phoebe O'Brien, Anna Baum), third. Time—12:15 1-5.

880-Yard Swim (National A. A. U. Junior Championship)—Won by Miss Ruth Morgan, W. S. A., New York; Miss Jessie Chester, W. S. A., New York, second; Miss Grace Baer, W. S. A., New York, third. Time—14:39 2-5.

100-Yard Breast Stroke Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Championship)—Won by Miss Agnes Geraghty, W. S. A., New York; Miss Jessie Chester, W. S. A., New York, second; Miss Grace Baer, W. S. A., New York, third. Time—1:46 1-5.

Harlequin Race (Members Westchester Biltmore Country Club)—Won by Miss Jane Jackson; Miss Elizabeth Hilbert, second; Miss Helen Hilbert, third. Time—4:39 2-5.

EVENTS FOR MEN.

150-Yard Back Stroke Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Championship)—Won by Charles LaForge, New York A. C.; Edward Keating, Boys' Club, New York, second; Kenneth Sutherland, New York A. C., third. Time—2:14 3-5.

EQUALS CASTING RECORD.

Trimble Scores 99.8 Per Cent. Perfect in Accuracy Contest.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19.—A. A. Trimble of Cleveland, Ohio, tied the world's record in the ¾ of an ounce accuracy bait-casting event here at the fifteenth annual tournament of the National Fly and Bait Casting Club. Judges gave Trimble a score of 99.8 per cent.

It was announced that William Stanley, Chicago, led in the all-around world's championship trophy competition, with a score of 7,240 points. George C. Chatt, Newark, was second with 7,166. Buffalo, N. Y., was decided upon as the place for next year's meeting.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Claiming; maiden two-year olds; five and one-half furlongs. Shine On 113 pounds, Economist 115, Outspoke 113, Chairmaker 113, Fredericktown 115, Rose 115, Cobham 115, Mungo 115, Sun Lady 112, Ormesvale 115, Quick Time 113, Marcelline 115, Time Exposure 115, Elson Pine 115, Parvenu 115, Stanwix 110, Sam Smith 115, Tent Maker 115, Sea Stake 112, Salmon 115, *Pricemaker 110.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase; three-year-olds and up; about two miles. Phoenix 142 pounds, What King 153, Bone John 147, Senart 135, Vane Lady 138, Dan 4th 150.

THIRD RACE—Consolation Selling Stakes; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Passport 102 pounds, Ormesvale 102, Flying Fur 104, Convent 108, Compound 108, Sun Lady 99, Wind 99, Antistration 104, Rival 107, Stanwix 107, *Bateman 109, Mr. Mutt 115, Lady Folks 107, King's Ransom 107, Baldine 104.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; fillies; three-year-olds and up; one mile. Blossom Time 112 pounds, Miss Cering 116, Out Out 108, Paula Shay 116, Emotion 113, Sun Thistle 112, Sea 116.

FIFTH RACE—Claiming handicap; three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Shannon Time 104 pounds, Avisack 109, Fair Phantom 107, Last One 105, Maximant 103, Rocket 109, Big Heart 108, Blazer 108, Gostwick 122, Quarrel 95, Bluemont 122.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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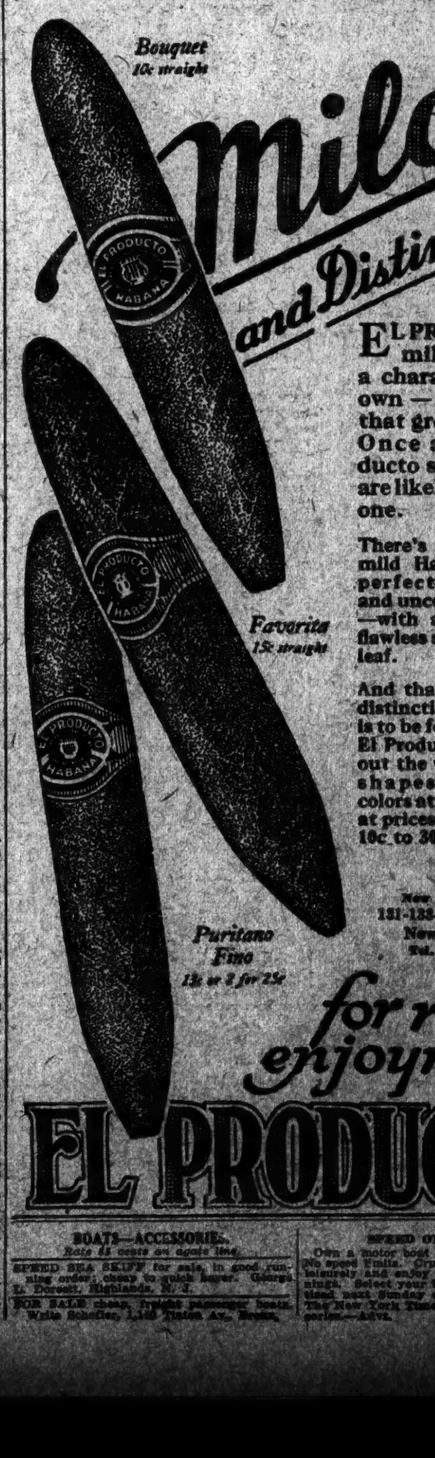

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CYCLING TITLE WON BY WILLIE SPENCER

Is Second in Five-Mile Race, but Clinches American Championship With 53 Points.

BROTHER ONLY 4 BEHIND

Arthur Scores Total of 49, and Walker Is Third With 27—14,000 at Newark Velodrome.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Willie Spencer, former Canadian but now an American citizen, won the bicycle championship of America for the second year in succession when he finished second to Alfred Grenda, of Tasmania, in the five-mile championship race, the last of the series of eighteen events to decide the title, at the Velodroms here today before a crowd of 14,000 fans. Willie had a total of 53 points. Orlando Piani finished third in the race, while Ray Eaton defeated Eddie Madden and Willie Keller in the heat to decide fourth place.

Willie Spender's brother, Arthur, could have won the American championship had he won the five-mile event, but all hope for Arthur faded when he was shut out in his trial heat by Willie Keller. Arthur's total was 49 points. Cecil Walker of Australia finished third in the championship series with 27 points.

Willie Spencer was presented with a large floral wreath. He circled the track with the wreath and an American flag draped over his shoulders while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd gave him an ovation.

He was deprived of some glory when he was beaten in the last championship race. Grenda caught him napping with a lap and three quarters to go. Grenda dashed through on the inside, opening a big gap. Willie chased Grenda all the way to the finish and put up a great battle to overtake him, but Grenda won by a length, with Piani lap, but Eaton sprinted around him.

Grenda Shows Speed.

Grenda defeated Eaton and Kaiser in the first semi-final after a hard race. Grenda was leading going into the last lap but Eaton sprinted around him, taking Kaiser with him. Grenda challenged half a lap from home, and by a great sprint around the last turn and in the home stretch managed to nip Eaton at the tape to win by inches.

Willie Spencer won his semi-final from Madden and Van Kempen after a good race. Spencer rode in second place most of the distance, but a lap and a half from home he made his bid. He did not succeed in passing the Hollander, however, until half a lap from the finish. Madden followed Spencer closely and finished second.

Orlando Piani surprised the fans by the speed he displayed in the third semi-final when he defeated Keller and Walker. Piani rode a steady pace, and came home to take the lead and held it to the finish. Keller and Walker both rode hard in the home stretch but he beat them.

Goullet is Victor.

Alfred Goullet, by a brilliant ride from scratch, won the two-mile handicap, passing Walker and Hanley in the last half lap. Gus Lang came with a rush and finished second. Walker was third, McNamara fourth and Hanley fifth. The twenty-mile motor paced race was an exciting one, with Clarence Carman winning.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap (Amateur)—Won by N. Hill, Newark (75 yards); second, Van Wise, Irvington (65 yards); second, Harry Tegant, Newark (70 yards); third, John Otto, Bay View Wheelmen; (20 yards); fourth; Louis Bonsatti, Unione Sportiva Italiana (10 yards), fifth. Time—0:59 1-5.

Miss-and-Out Invitation (Professional)—Won by Fred Hill, Boston; William Hanley, San Francisco, second; Anthony Young, Newark, third; Frank Bartlett, Newark, fourth; Charles Jaeger, Newark, fifth. Time—5:00 4-5. Distance 2 miles 3 laps.

Five-Mile National Championship (Professional)—Won by Alfred Grenda, Tasmania; Willie Spencer, Newark, second; Orlando Piani, Italy, third; Ray Eaton, East Orange, fourth. Time—11:08 4-5. Last eighth mile, 0:11 1-5. Time of heat to 4th—6th finish place, 11:29 2-5. Last eighth mile, 0:12.

Two-Mile Class A Invitation (Amateur)—Won by Louis Bonsatti, Unione Sportiva Italiana; Stephen Tadeski, Newark, second; William Otto, Bay View Wheelmen, third; John Otto, Bay View Wheelmen, fourth; Henry Bruns, Philadelphia, fifth. Time—4:38.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Professional)—Won by Alfred Goullet, Newark (scratch); Gus Lang, Newark (120 yards), second; Cecil Walker, Australia (scratch), third; Reggie McNamara, Newark (40 yards), fourth; Willie Hanley, San Francisco (50 yards), fifth; Charles Jaeger, Newark (100 yards), sixth; Maurits De Clerq, Chicago (150 yards), seventh. Time—3:54 4-5.

One-Mile Consolation, Class B (Amateur)—Won by Walter A. Skarbek, Bay View Wheelmen; Paul Piccotto, Newark, second; Michael Rajnopol, Bay View Wheelmen, third; M. Reid, Newark, fourth. Time 2:13.

Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race (Professional)—Vincent Madonna, Italy, paced by Eddie Root, Boston; Clarence Carman, Jamaica, paced by Otto Miller, Brooklyn; Emil Aerts, Belgium, paced by Jean Villepontaux, France; Clifford Papworth, Australia, paced by Willie Kopf, Newark; Frank Krupkat, Germany, paced by Jimmie Munday, Newark. Won by Carman; Aerts, second; Madonna, third; Krupkat, fourth; Papworth, fifth. Time—21:27 2-5.

NAU-SEA IS HOME FIRST.

Wins Cedarhurst Yacht Club Event for Class O Boats.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Aug. 19.—The 45 boats of the Cedarhurst Yacht Club had an interesting race today. Originally it was planned to hold the contest over a course on the Atlantic. When the craft reached the starting line it was found that a south wind was kicking up so much of a sea that the committee decided it would be better to hold the race inside on Lawrence Inlet. The winner was Nau-Sea, which is owned and sailed by D. T. Cox. The craft defeated Lt. Lowe's Mistral by fifteen seconds.

The junior Corinthians of the Cedarhurst Yacht Club leave tonight for Boston to take part in the Junior Corinthian championship series of Massachusetts Bay. The team is made up of Merrick Low, L. E. Marshall Jr. and Daniel T. Cox, who is the captain. Harold F. Waterworth accompanies the boys. Their first race is to be sailed on Tuesday.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS O.

Start, 1:00. Course, 5 Miles.

Yacht and Skipper.	Finish Time.
Nau-Sea, D. T. Cox	1:31:40
Mistral, H. Low	1:31:55
Ariel, H. F. Waterworth	1:32:10
Quarantaine, J. Lawrence Jr.	Disqualified
Cocubus II, L. E. Ellman	Disqualified
Corsair, C. Rowlet	Disqualified

BADGER WINS SLOOP RACE.

Defeats Tern by 54 Seconds in Harlem Club's Contest.

W. H. Libby's Badger was the victor in the race for sloops of the U class, held yesterday under the auspices of the Harlem Yacht Club. The race was the fourth of the Summer series to be held by the club and was run over a course extending from the clubhouse to Fort Schuyler Buoy and return. Tern, owned and sailed by J. J. Slavin, was the only other sloop to finish, crossing the line just after the winner.

A field of four left the starting line in good shape at 2 P. M., but an unfavorable strong breeze was blowing, making conditions difficult during the entire race. Badger finished first, but Tern's time on corrected basis was seven seconds faster to finish.

Final Standing of Riders In Bicycle Championship

	Points
William Spencer, Newark	53
Arthur Spencer, Newark	49
Cecil Walker, Australia	27
Orlando Piani, Italy	19
Ray Eaton, East Orange	14
Peter Van Kempen, Holland	10
Alfred Goullet, Newark	9
Alfred Grenda, Tasmania	6
Mario Bergamini, Italy	3
Palmire Mori, Italy	2
Fred Spencer, Plainfield	2
William Keller, Newark	1

CHESS STARS PLAY DRAW OF 13 HOURS

Marshall and Janowski Are Unable to Decide Their Adjourned Game.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Marshall	0	2	Tenner	5½	5½
Janowski	6½	2½	Sournin	4	6
Kunchik	4½	2½	Morrison	4	7
Lasker	7	2	Hodges	5½	7½
Chelev	6½	4½	Palmer	2	8
Schaetre	6½	4½	Bigelow	2	8
Black	6	5	Santasiere	2	9

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 19.—After making a total of 105 moves and consuming all together thirteen hours and five minutes, about equally divided between them, Marshall, the United States champion, and Janowski of Paris agreed to a draw today in their game adjourned from the ninth round of the masters' tournament of the Ninth American Chess Congress at the Hotel Alamac.

It was in accordance with general expectations, as Marshall has the rook, knight and two pawns against Janowski's rook, bishop and one pawn. This in turn he persisted in trying to win. Marshall won another pawn, but his opponent's position was too strong to get more than a draw out of it.

Marshall now leads the field by half a point, his total being 6—2. With two more games to be played he is still the only one who has not lost a game outright. Janowski, with 4½—2½, is tied with Kupchik for second place. Lasker of Chicago is fourth.

Bigelow and Sournin again adjourned their game from the eleventh round after having made 115 moves.

The pairings for the twelfth and semi-final round will be the following: Marshall vs. Sournin, Morrison vs. Bigelow, Tenner vs. Black, Lasker vs. Palmer, Kupchik vs. Chelev, Janowski vs. Santasiere and Schapiro vs. Hodges.

Individual Moves Made.

Following are individual moves made in three games in the masters' tournament:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Hodges (White).	Lasker (Black).	Hodges (White).	Lasker (Black).
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 BxB	KxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Kt3	R-B7
3 P-B4	P-K3	24 RxRch	KtxR
4 B-B4	Kt-B3	25 R-B1	R-B7
5 BxKt	QxB	26 R-Q3	R-B8
6 Kt-B3	B-K15	27 Kt-B5	K-F
7 P-K3	Kt-Kt3ch	28 K-K2	K-K2
8 Q-Q3	Castles	29 P-QR3	P-B4
9 P-K3	P-B3	30 K-Q3	Kt-Kt3ch
10 B-Q3	Kt-Q4	31 K-K3	Kt-Q4
11 Castles	B-K2	32 K-Q3	R-KR5
12 BxP	P-QKt3	33 P-R3	P-QR4
13 P-K4	B-K13	34 R-B3	Kt-Kt3ch
14 P-KR3	R-Q3	35 K-K3	R-QB5
15 QR-Q	P-B4	36 R-K3	P-B5
16 B-Kt3	P-P	37 Kt-Q4	P-B6ch
17 QxP	Kt-B4	38 K-K4	Kt-B3
18 QxQ	PxQ	39 R-Q3	R-K4
19 P-QKt4	P-Kt4	40 P-B4	RxKtch
20 P-B3	Kt-Q5	41 RxR	PxR
21 B-B6	QR-B	Resigns	

CARO-KAHN DEFENSE.

Black (White).	Bigelow (Black).	Black (White).	Bigelow (Black).
1 P-K4	P-QB3	17 P-B5	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 BxPch	K-Kt2
3 P-K5	B-B4	19 B-Kt3	K-B2
4 PxP	P-K4	20 PxP	P-QR4
5 Kt-KB3	PxP	21 BxKt	RxB
6 B-QB4	B-Ktch	22 QxR	R-Kt3
7 B-QR4	B-Ktch	23 QxP	R-Kt3

White announced mate in four moves.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Santasiere (White).	Tenner (Black).	Santasiere (White).	Tenner (Black).
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-B5	Kt-B3
2 P-K3	P-K3	18 P-B4	P-Q4
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	19 P-B5	PxQP
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	20 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5
5 Kt-K5	P-QR3	21 B-Q2	P-QR4
6 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	22 KtxKt	RxKtch
7 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	23 K-Q	QxPch
8 P-K4	BxKt	24 K-K	Q-Kt5ch
9 PxB	Kt-Q2	25 K-B2	QxP
10 B-Q3	P-K3	26 B-Q3	Q-R5ch
11 Kt-B3	Kt-B4	27 K-Kt2	KtPxP
12 Kt-Q	B-Ktch	28 P-Kt4	K-B3
13 Kt-K3	Q-R5	29 P-R3	K-K4
14 P-B4	QxP	30 R-B3	Kt-K6
15 K-B2	P-QB4	Resigns	
16 QR-KB	Q-R6		

MRS. MALLORY PLAYS MRS. BEAMISH TODAY

Miss McKane Will Meet Miss Goss on First Day of Newport Tennis Play.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Led by Miss Kathleen McKane, British woman tennis champion and runner-up against Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in the world's turf championships at Wimbledon this year, a team of four English women players will meet a team of American stars, headed by Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, in a series of eight matches on the grass courts of the Casino tomorrow and Tuesday. The English team will include Mrs. R. C. Covell, Mrs. Geraldine Beamish and Mrs. R. C. Clayton. The American players, besides Mrs. Mallory, will be Miss Eleanor Goss, Miss Leslie Bancroft, Miss Lillian Scharman, Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Ceres Baker. According to the draw announced tonight six singles and two doubles matches will be played. Mrs. Mallory is drawn to meet Mrs. Beamish, and Miss McKane will meet Miss Goss tomorrow, the winners of these matches to meet Tuesday.

Mrs. Clayton will play Miss Scharman and Miss Bancroft will play Mrs. Covell tomorrow, and the two winners will meet Tuesday. One doubles match will be played tomorrow, when Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell will play Mrs. Wightman and Miss Goss.

TENNIS TITLE AT STAKE.

National Doubles Play Begins on Longwood Courts Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 19.—The national doubles lawn tennis championship will get under way tomorrow at the Longwood Cricket Club with the most formidable entry that has competed for the title since 1920. Every section of the country is represented in the pairings, which include two foreign Davis Cup combinations. Chief interest is centred in William M. Johnston, the world's champion, and Clarence J. Griffin of California, who, as a team, held the doubles title for three years. After winning it for the third time in 1920 Griffin did not come East again until this year.

Tilden and Richards, the national doubles champions, are not paired together in this tournament. Tilden will play with R. C. J. Norton of South Africa, who gave him a terrific five-set battle at Wimbledon in 1921. Richards will team with Dean Mathey of New York. Among the other strong combinations are the Mayer brothers, Robert and Vincent, of California; R. Norris Williams II of Philadelphia and Watson M. Washburn of New York, Manuel Alonso of Spain and Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia; J. C. McInnes and W. T. Pell, Canadian champions, and Davis Cup team. Rene Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon of the French team, Lewis N. White and Louis Thalheimer of Texas, the national intercollegiate champions, and numerous other strong intercollegiate teams, including James Davies and Philip Neer of Stanford, and sectional champions from all parts of the country.

NEW YORK FLEET RIDES AT ANCHOR

Craft on Annual Cruise Dress Ship and Remain Idle in Mattapoisett Harbor.

WILL RACE AGAIN TODAY

Yachts to Sail to Vineyard Haven Over Either Short Course of 24 Miles or Long One of 39½.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 19.—The late finishes made by several of the yachts in the run of the New York Yacht Club's fleet from Newport to Mattapoisett on Saturday made it impossible for the Race Committee to complete the summary of that race until this morning. The summary as given out today shows that the schooner Wildfire, owned and sailed by Charles L. Harding of Boston, won the Alumni Association U. S. N. Challenge Cup for two-masted vessels, while the trophy put up by the same organization for sloops was taken by John S. Lawrence's Squaw.

The fleet remained at anchor in Mattapoisett Harbor today and thereby missed the best sailing breezes that have blown since the cruise was started from New London last Wednesday morning. The wind came from the southwest and at times reached a velocity of more than fifteen knots. Following the usual Sunday custom, however, Commodore Vanderbilt kept the yachts at anchor. The entire squadron dressed ship at 8 o'clock this morning and remained with a myriad of flags fluttering until sundown, while thousands of persons viewed the picturesque spectacle from shore. Local motor boats carried parties around the fleet all day. Many of the yachtsmen came ashore and were guests of the Marion Country Club, some playing golf there.

Tomorrow morning the squadron will leave Mattapoisett for Vineyard Haven, a distance of thirty-nine and a half miles over one course and twenty-four miles by another. The longer course will be sected by the Race Committee if there is anything like a real racing breeze. If the breeze is light the yachts will be sent over the shorter course, which takes them through Quicks Hole.

The starting line for both courses will be between the committee boat Nourmahal and Nye Ledge. The finish will be between the committee boat and the Red Nun buoy off West Chop. The long course will carry the racing fleet around Hen and Chickens lightship, thence to the Vineyard Haven lightship and from there they will lay a course for West Chop.

From Vineyard Haven the yachts will race back to Newport on Tuesday, the distance being thirty-seven and a half miles. On Wednesday the historic race for the King's Cup will be held over a course of thirty miles off Brenton's Reef lightship. This race is open to schooners of not less than sixty feet on the water line and to sloops of not less than fifty feet.

In addition to the King's Cup, the thirty-footers will compete for a cup offered by Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt while the forties will race for the cup put up by Captain James E. Hayes.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS.

Course, 24.5 Miles. Start, 11:15.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Wildfire, C. L. Harding	6:31:20	5:39:10
Enchantress, R. F. Jelin	6:01:10	5:43:32
Queen Mab, N. F. Ayers	6:01:10	5:53:22
Princess, H. G. S. Noble	6:42:35	6:04:25
Sagoma, H. T. Sturgeon	6:19:30	6:05:17
Frolic, E. W. Clark	7:09:37	6:07:47
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	7:00:47	6:13:43
Norka, Harold Wesson	7:39:29	6:32:07
Wanderer IX., H. J. Pim	Withdrew	

SLOOPS—FIFTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:20.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Harpoon, F. D. M. Strachan	6:37:55	5:47:31
Virginia, L. F. Crofoot	7:00:05	6:49:41

SLOOPS—FORTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	6:50:51	5:28:29
Tyke, H. S. Borden	6:53:34	5:30:16
Sally Ann, Spencer Borden Jr.	6:53:31	5:31:09
Shawara, C. B. Seeley	6:53:54	5:31:31
Pampero, G. L. Andrews	7:02:08	5:39:45
Banshee, H. Maxwell	7:00:00	5:46:56
Mistral, F. R. Mallory	7:00:00	5:50:43
Rowdy, S. G. Shepard	7:12:08	5:50:45

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 11:20.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Butterfly, S. Wainwright	7:20:05	6:37:08
Alice, C. B. Kelsey	7:20:28	6:51:45
Kalinga, W. C. Forbes	7:18:45	6:06:09

LARCHMONT CLASS.

Start, 11:20.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Maisie, Harold Tobey	6:37:20	5:31:52
Grey Dawn, F. H. Johnson	7:06:15	6:20:19
Nimbus, E. P. Alker	7:06:04	6:34:26

SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:20.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Minx, W. H. Hoffman	7:39:26	6:22:34
Countess, J. B. Dunbaugh	7:35:38	6:25:46
Orion, Schirie	7:31:13	6:29:20
Ladies, C. E. Trowbridge	7:31:13	6:29:20
Lena, Ogden Reid	7:32:47	6:29:55
Alice, Gherardi Davis	7:36:04	6:32:12
Nautilus, C. M. Brooks	7:38:22	6:31:30

Winners of the Alumni Association U. S. N. Cup—Wildfire and Maisie. Enchantress won in Class B schooners. Wildfire was in Class D schooners, with Princess second. Queen Mab won in Class F. Harpoon in the fifty-foot class. Squaw is in the forty-foot class, Alice in the Special class, Maisie in Class O and Minx in the thirty-foot class.

SOPER'S WINSOME WINS.

Kofler's Myrtle Also Victor in Old Mill Y. C. Motor Boat Races.

Members of the Old Mill Yacht Club held a race for motor boats over the club's course on Jamaica Bay yesterday. Two classes filled. In the division for cruisers the winner was L. Soper's Winsome, which defeated R. Atwood's Barbara III. by twenty-four seconds.

In the class for half cabin and open boats the winner was E. Kofler's Myrtle, defeating J. Lent's Virginia L. by almost twenty minutes.

The summaries:

CRUISER CLASS.

Start 2:10. Course 10 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	H. M. S.
Winsome, L. Soper	1:37:06	
Barbara III., R. Atwood	1:37:30	
Stuart IV., J. Kahn	1:42:20	
Queenie, J. Marsh	1:44:47	
Stoney II., C. King	2:01:18	
Jonn, F. Gehe	2:01:28	
Any One, Capt. Sid	Disqualified	

HALF CABIN AND OPEN LAUNCHES.

Start 2:30. Course 6 miles.

Myrtle, E. Kofler	24:52
Virginia L., J. Lent	44:45
Mo Name, C. Andersen	45:08
Alibi, G. Holland	49:35
Pioneer, E. Schmier	54:21
Lillie E., F. Baxter	55:18
Idle Hour, H. Soper	56:08
Eagle, F. Gunerman	59:10
Marian, W. Lemsley	1:01:50

AQUILO WINS YACHT RACE.

Beats Ossco in Indian Harbor Y. C. Knockabout Class.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The most keenly contested race of the season took place in the knockabout class of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club today. Only two yachts entered, and Fred Fowler's Aquilo was the winner, finishing only one minute ahead of H. S. Thompson's Ossco.

A good stiff breeze enabled the yachts to make unusually fast time over the course. The Aquilo and Ossco are now tied for first place in the knockabout class for this season's races.

The summary:

KNOCKABOUT CLASS.

Start 11:00 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.
Aquilo, Fred Fowler	11:39:50
Ossco, H. S. Thompson	11:39:58

Firpo Returns to New York; May See Tex Rickard Today

Luis Firpo arrived in New York City from Indianapolis yesterday and within the next few days will proceed to Atlantic City to begin training for his title bout with Jack Dempsey on Sept. 14. The Argentine boxer came out of his bout with Joe Downey in Indianapolis last Friday night in good shape. Members of the Firpo party said that Joe Downey, whom Firpo boxed in the Hoosier capital, was unconscious for five hours after the bout and that the last rites had been administered before he rallied. Firpo remained at Downey's bedside until the latter began to recover. When Firpo left Indianapolis Downey had completely recovered. Firpo said he got $2,000 of the $6,000 he was guaranteed for the bout. In all probability Firpo will confer with Tex Rickard today, meet his new trainer, Horatio Lavalle, who is due here tomorrow, and then go directly to Atlantic City to start training.

TYPHOON WINNER AT NEW ROCHELLE

Takes 65-Mile Yacht Race to Stratford Shoal and Return in 15:26:25.

W. J. Ehrick's yacht Typhoon was the victor yesterday in the Stratford Shoal race for rating class yachts held under the auspices of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Typhoon was the scratch boat in the field of seven starters and completed the course, extending from the New Rochelle boathouse around Stratford Shoal Light and return, a distance of sixty-five nautical miles, in 15:26:25, finishing thirty-four minutes and nine seconds ahead of Cygnet, owned by G. L. Price. A. J. Baragh's Abanti, with a corrected time of 16:21:19, was third across the finish line. A feature of the race was the sailing of T. J. McCahill's Gilda by his young son, T. J. McCahill Jr., together with two boy friends. Although Gilda finished last, the youths handled the craft like veterans and received many compliments from the older navigators.

The handicap class race, which was run jointly with the rating class event over the same course, was officially awarded to none of the three entrants to finish. The corrected time as figured by the New Rochelle regatta committee would give first place to R. S. Rowe's Tamara and second honors to Zingara, owned by J. H. Duys, but this is subject to figures from the official handicapper, who was not present. There were five entrants scheduled to compete in the handicap event, but the failure of G. F. Granbery's Mink to start reduced the field to four, of which Wasaka, owned by A. L. Kaul, did not finish.

When the yachts in both classes set sail from the New Rochelle starting line Saturday night at 7 o'clock, they were greatly aided by a spanking breeze which was blowing from the southwest. This wind held until the boats reached Stratford Shoal Light, enabling them to average four to five hours for the first leg of the race. However, on the return yesterday morning only a very light breeze was blowing, and this tended to make the racing somewhat listless.

The summaries:

RATING CLASS.

Start, 7 A. M. Course, 65 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish Time.	Corrected Time.
Typhoon, W. J. Ehrick (scratch)	10:26:25	15:26:25
Cygnet, G. L. Price	12:03:14	16:00:34
Abanti, A. J. Barach	12:27:24	16:21:19
Nahma, C. L. Weyand	12:33:42	16:37:51
Amoret, R. C. Pfiffer	12:45:21	16:47:30
Windward, F. W. Ford and W. C. Sheffield	1:32:53	17:38:06
Gilda, T. J. McCahill	3:55:00	18:03:23

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 7 A. M. Course, 65 Miles.

	Finish Time.
Tamara, R. S. Rowe	1:22:16
Zingara, J. H. Duys	1:43:54
Young Miss, L. S. Schwarz	1:06:04
Wasaka, A. L. Kaul	Did not finish

STARLIGHT VICTOR IN MOTOR BOAT RACE

Wins Cruiser Event in Regatta of Allied Boat Clubs of Jamaica Bay.

A large fleet of motor boats gathered for the open regatta of the Allied Boat Clubs of Jamaica Bay off the Rockaway shore yesterday. The race was held under the auspices of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club. The fleet was divided into two classes, each division being sent over a nine-mile course.

The cruiser class was the larger and more important division. Again the first boat home was W. H. Sterling's Starlight. She came across the finish line forty seconds ahead of Commodore J. J. Kelly's Mary K. In the class for open power boats G. Flohn's Peggy F. had no great difficulty in leading the fleet home.

The summaries:

CRUISER CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Starlight, W. H. Sterling	2:15:30
Mary K., J. J. Kelly	2:16:10
Eleanor, F. A. Collins	2:18:30
Mermond, C. S. Anderson	2:19:25
Tyro, C. J. Kappelman	2:21:35
Lenita, W. Hambler	2:22:05
Mutiko II., Beebell	2:22:30
Caldie, H. Dabrow	2:23:15
Miss C., J. Crofts	2:23:50
Mirita, A. Frantz	2:25:00
Marian B., T. McKee	2:25:05
Iseboll, C. Diffendale	2:30:10

OPEN MOTOR BOATS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 9 Miles.

Peggy F., G. Flohn	2:27:40
Henrietta, G. A. Deimar	2:30:25
Minette, W. H. Sterling	2:31:00
Elisabeth, J. Trautline	2:35:05
Sailfish, F. Ellson	2:36:20
Bagaman, J. Kolenski	2:45:55

BREAKS SWIMMING MARK.

Coast Star Lowers 220-Yard Breast Stroke Time by 5 2-5 Seconds.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 19.—Charles Fletcher of San Diego, swimming under the colors of Stanford University, established a new national record for the 220-yard breast stroke swim in a meet at Coronado Tent City today, swimming the distance in 33 minutes 3 1-5 seconds, 5 2-5 seconds faster than the previous national record for this distance, which was established at De Kalb, Ill., yesterday by Robert Skelton. Fletcher's time was taken by five A. A. U. officials.

Bike Races Called Off.

The bicycle races scheduled at the New York Velodrome last night were called off on account of rain. The latest program will be run tomorrow night. The program arranged for last night will be held next Tuesday night.

EXPLAINS BARRING OF SLOTTED CLUBS

St. Andrews Secretary Says Rule Is One of Long Standing—Other Golf News.

Somewhat tardily, to be sure, since the incident has long since been regarded as closed, President J. F. Byers of the United States Golf Association has just released for publication the report of the correspondence between the U. S. G. A. and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews relative to the barring of punched faced clubs in the British open championship.

It will be recalled that considerable discussion and no little amount of adverse criticism was occasioned when the R. and A. committee posted a notice on the eve of the British championship to the effect that punched faced clubs of all nature would be barred. Some of the American pros were quoted as being incensed at the action, claiming it as being unfair, although the feeling seemed to be quite general that the use of such implements would not be countenanced.

According to President Byers, Secretary Harry Gullen of St. Andrews has explained that no special ruling was made prior to the championship. What was done was to post a notice of a previous ruling. This notice was posted Saturday, June 9, before the first round of qualifying play began on Monday, June 11.

Following is a copy of this notice:

The attention of competitors is drawn to the following conditions printed on the front of the official draw sheet:

"Any competitor playing with balls or clubs not in conformity with the directions laid down in the clause in the rules of golf on 'form and make of golf clubs and balls' shall be disqualified."

The Golf Committee has decided that clubs of corrugated, grooved or slotted patterns constitute a substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs and, accordingly are not permissible in competitions played under the rules of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

Clubs have from time to time been submitted with the faces so marked by punching or otherwise as to produce an effect similar to those above described, and these have also been held to be a substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, and consequently are not permissible in the open championship.

Any player who is in doubt as to the legality of any particular club can obtain a ruling by submitting it to the representative of the Rules of Golf Committee.

"These facts," says President Byers, "should clear up any misunderstanding that may have led to the impression that any tendency existed to discriminate against American entries in the championship. As a matter of fact, following the posting of the notice quite a number of British entries were observed in the shop of Tyron professionals doctoring their clubs to make them conform to regulations."

Announcement has been made by Frederick W. Kiendl, Chairman of the Golf Committee of the St. Albans Golf Club, that the St. Albans three-day invitation tournament, originally planned to be held Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, inclusive, has been postponed through force of circumstances to Oct. 11-13, inclusive.

The new dates have been confirmed by Charles W. O'Connor, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association. The official dates also had metropolitan approval, but subsequent to their being settled and announced, it was found that the National Links Club, near Southampton, was sending out tournament invitations for the same days. With a desire to avoid conflicting dates the St. Albans Golf Committee has therefore fixed upon the October dates and has changed its plans accordingly. The tournament upon these days, which includes Columbus Day, Oct. 12, is open by invitation to recognized clubs in the metropolitan district.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association Tournament Committee, of which Mrs. R. Percy Thompson is Chairman, announced its Fall schedule of one-day tournaments. The first of these will be played at the Westchester Hills Golf Club on Sept. 4 and the last on Oct. 30 at Cherry Valley. The complete schedule follows: Sept. 4, Westchester Hills Golf Club; 11, Canoe Brook Country Club; 18, Quaker Ridge Golf Club; 25, St. Albans Golf Club. Oct. 2, Country Club of Glen Ridge; 9, Nassau Country Club; 16, Mount Kisco Golf Club; 23, Essex County Country Club; 30, Cherry Valley Club.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD TIED.

Smith, Paired With Stait, Evens Shennecossett Record of 67.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 19.—Walter Hagen and Joe Kirkwood played thirty-six holes all even with Alex Smith, the home professional, and Jack Stait of Hartford, on the Shennecossett links here today. The sensation of the match was the golf exhibited by Smith, twice American open champion. This morning he tied the course record of 67 made by Gil Nicholls. Hagen and Kirkwood each had 68 this morning.

A strong wind made scoring more difficult this afternoon. Hagen and Kirkwood took a lead at the fourth hole and maintained a command of one or two holes all the way to the fifteenth, where Stait's long putt dropped for a birdie 2 to tie the match. On the next hole Smith sank a short mashie shot for a win.

Hagen and Kirkwood went to the eighteenth one down, but Hagen sank a beautiful putt for a birdie 3, which evened the match.

The scores:

MORNING ROUND.

Hagen—										
Out	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	37
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	39—76
Kirkwood—										
Out	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	37
In	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	40—77
Smith—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	36
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	39—75
Stait—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	36
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	39—75

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Hagen—										
Out	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	37
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	39—76
Kirkwood—										
Out	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	37
In	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	40—77
Smith—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	36
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	39—75
Stait—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	36
In	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	39—75

On Near-By Links.

F. Williamson, with a net score of 71, was the winner yesterday in Class A of the sweepstakes play on the Rye Country Club links. D. S. May was second with 72 and W. Mills took third honors with 74.

In the Class B division, E. Dewars outdistanced the field with a net score of 69. D. H. Kerr, the nearest man to

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1923.

PRIVATE EXECUTIONERS OF THE LAW.

THE TIMES publishes dispatches from several States, including Ohio, representing the authorities as roused to action by the spread of peculiar types of lawlessness. From many places reports poured in of citizens kidnapped, called out of their homes and flogged by a masked mob, warned to leave the vicinity, or in some cases brought in imminent peril of their lives. There was no direct connection of these outrages with the Ku Klux Klan, but the methods practiced were suspiciously like those of that highly patriotic organization. The main point of interest, however, is that Governors and Sheriffs have been stirred to unusual activity by these sporadic but recurring outbreaks. Governor WALKER of Georgia threatens to declare martial law in Bibb County if conditions do not improve, and asserts his intention, in any case, to employ the full power of the Executive to enforce the law.

It would be needless, and perhaps unfair, to point out that these whippings and deportations of white men have stirred Southern Governors more than have the lynchings of negroes. The two things go well together. They have a common root in the impulse of individuals to take the law into their own hands. Long ago it was predicted that unchecked execution of vengeance upon colored men would inevitably go further and affect the attitude of whole communities toward law enforcement in general. If it is conceded to be tolerable to take a negro out of a jail and hang him, it will not be long before it is considered the right thing to lash a white offender and drive him out of the county or out of the State. There is no escape from all sorts of extremes and dangers the moment you teach people that it is proper for them to execute the law—in the sense of using physical violence against men and women who have made themselves disliked or dreaded—instead of leaving that duty with the public authorities. So far as the plain speaking and resolute action of the Governors tend to call people back to their senses, and to remind them in a stern way that they must not usurp the functions of the duly appointed officers of justice, their course must be warmly commended. Too many Americans appear today to require the sharpest kind of notification that it is a crime for them to set themselves up as prosecutor, Judge, jury and executioner.

YANKEE DOMINATION.

Again is heard the murmur of the West against New England predominancy at Washington. When Mr. COOLIDGE was Vice President, the Speakership, a place in the Cabinet and the Chairmanships of important committees of House and Senate held by New Englanders stirred a flood of jealousy, which subsided, leaving the stern and rock-bound coast impregnable. Now the wave is churning again. Will it turn out to be, as before, richer in foam than in force?

It is amusing to notice that Chief Justice TAFT, whose devotion to Yale caused him to become a legal resident of New Haven, is another item in the present complaint. So far as Congress is concerned, the seniority rule has promoted the New Englanders to their envied Chairmanships, just as it has Western members. Sporadic attempts to break it have come to nothing. The young aspirants grow insensibly into elder statesmen. Whatever may be said against it, it works automatically, and it is not subject to clique and favoritism if, occasionally, it seems to deserve Lord MELBOURNE'S epithalium on the Order of the Garter.

The Middle West is now feeling the wheat, if not its oats. The LA FOLLETTIAN squad may have to be appeased by desirable committee assignments. Insurgency is the order of the day, and sometimes canny insurgents love certain posts nearly as much as lofty principles. These midsummer threats may be chilled by December. Perhaps the Westerners undervalue their blessings and their power. They had the Floor Leader in the last and will have him in the next Congress. Theirs was and will be the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the Senate, the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Has the memory of MCCUMBER and FORDNEY faded so soon? The Committees on Agriculture, headed by Westerners, are the linchpin of our institutions. In both houses, Appropriations and Rules have been in Western hands. If the Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is a Yankee, the Chairman of the weightier Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is a Westerner, and next to him in seniority on that body is the never-enough-to-be-valued valuer of railroads, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, also Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and second on the Committee of Finance. Westerners are Chairmen of the Senate Committees on Civil Service, Claims, Commerce, Education and Labor, Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation, Patents, Pensions, Post Offices, Public Lands, Rules, Territories and Insular Possessions. The death of KNUTE NELSON gave the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee to New England.

It is comic to see anybody envying Mr. LODGE his shadowy and unfollowed "leadership" in the Senate. As for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. BORAH, heir apparent to Mr. LODGE'S Chairmanship, dotes upon the recognition of the Soviet Government. Mr. BRANDEGEE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MOSES, Mr. MCCORMICK are cards of exactly the same denomination in the international game as Mr. LODGE. Mr. JOHNSON, a great believer in and user of the word of power, is said to regard the cry of "New England in the saddle" as sure to fire the progressive heart. "Mebbe," as they say, or ought to say, in Plymouth, Vt.; but, speaking of saddles, has HIRAM been thrown in California?

THE WORLD COURT AND THE KIEL CANAL.

In deciding that Germany was at fault in closing the Kiel Canal in 1920 to a vessel carrying munitions to Poland, the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has reaffirmed that clause of the Versailles Treaty which declared that the Kiel Canal is an international waterway and not simply an inland waterway the use of which may be dictated by Germany. "The Kiel Canal," reads Article 380 of the treaty, "and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality."

The case arose through the detention by the German Government of the ship Wimbledon carrying arms and ammunition for Poland during the Russo-Polish War in 1920. Germany claimed that as she had declared her neutrality in this quarrel, it would be a violation of her neutrality to permit a vessel with munitions for one of the belligerents to pass through the Kiel Canal. The Court, however, not only held that such an interpretation was a violation of the Versailles Treaty, which Germany had signed, but that there were ample precedents for the passage of belligerent ships of war through an international waterway controlled by a neutral nation. It cited cases in which the use of the Suez Canal had been involved, and gave lengthy consideration to the Panama Canal, and notably to America's proclamation of neutrality at the outbreak of the World War, in which were laid down the regulations governing the passage of belligerent war vessels through the Canal Zone.

In the light of these precedents it is impossible to see how Germany could make a case for herself except on the ground that the Kiel Canal was an inland waterway of the German nation. Had the canal remained under the unmodified control of Germany, her contention that she was bound by her neutrality to prevent belligerent vessels from using the canal might have been justifiable. But the Versailles Treaty specifically made of it an international waterway. Germany's neutrality, therefore, did not impose upon her either the duty or the right to close the canal to belligerents.

As interesting as the decision itself is the vote of the Court. Two of the eleven permanent judges dissented. These were ANZILOTTI of Italy and HUBER of Switzerland. The other nine concurred in the majority decision. There is little reason to believe that the members of either group were influenced by political or national considerations. In such a gathering national bias is one of the greatest dangers. The success with which the Court can render its decisions free from this bias will determine the future effectiveness of that body.

One thing alone remains to be seen—how the decision of the Court will be carried out. Not only is Germany proclaimed at fault in its interpretation of its rights, but a fine of 140,000 French francs has been imposed upon her to cover damages. The presumption is that Germany will pay, but should she decide not to do so, an interesting question will arise. Our own Supreme Court had gathered the prestige of many years when President JACKSON expressed his defiance of that body in the words, "JOHN MARSHALL has made his decision. Now let him enforce it." It is an example which the Germans would do ill to follow.

ALPINE FINANCE.

In this week's issue of The Annalist is a story of finance so high that it can truly be called mountainous. The hero is no less a person than HUGO STINNES, and playing Mercutio to his Romeo is CAMILLO CASTIGLIONI, who can most briefly be described as the Stinnes of Austria. They had designs on the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft, a corporation owning highly valuable iron mines and smelters, control of which had been purchased after the war by the Italian Fiat interests. In the Summer of 1921 the Fiat group wanted to let go. The capital stock consisted of half a million shares, worth $120 a share before the war. But STINNES succeeded in getting 200,000 shares in 1921 for 80,000,000 lire, a price which then worked out to about $18 a share.

STINNES, however, did not pay in lire. Eighty million lire were then worth two hundred million marks, and he bought for two hundred million marks—on credit. CASTIGLIONI got 50,000 shares at an even lower price—about $11.50 a share. But he, too, bought on credit and in Austrian crowns. The 200,000,000 crowns which he owed for the purchase in 1921 he paid more than a year later, by which time they were only 200,000 lire—some $10,000. STINNES, so far as can be learned, hasn't paid his marks yet. If he pays them now he will have got 200,000 shares, valued two years ago at $360,000, for $50.

Enjoying, apparently, the possession of one share more than half the stock, these gentlemen then proceeded on watering enterprises which would put an old-fashioned milkman to shame. The Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft, according to the Swiss papers, is not doing so well now—largely because it had to sell its iron and steel to STINNES'S companies, which paid in Austrian crowns, and buy its coke from STINNES'S companies in pounds sterling. Has Europe no THOMAS LAWSON?

TALKATIVE DIPLOMACY.

In Punch of Aug. 8 a cartoon represents John Bull, as patient suitor, saying to La Belle France: "Madam, will you walk?" "No, I will not walk." "Madam, will you talk?" "Oh, yes, I will talk forever." It is not a bad hit at the endless exchange of diplomatic notes, speeches, explanations, defenses, insinuations, reassurances, which has set in between France and England. POINCARÉ'S answer to the Curzon lecture is about to be handed to the Foreign Office in London. The hint has been given out that the French Premier is to reply to the British Foreign Secretary point by point, CURZON'S argument being printed in one column and POINCARÉ'S rejoinder parallel to it. The whole begins to resemble a sort of intercollegiate debate, where the contestants are graded according to "manner of delivery," "substance," "force of reasoning" and so on. But such a debate has judges to make a decision. The Anglo-French debate has no umpire, whether to set a time limit to the discussion or to determine who has the best of it.

If secret diplomacy had many grievous sins to its charge, the new style of open diplomacy is not without its irritating offences. When everything is published before an agreement is reached, the effect is to stiffen both sides in obstinacy, to magnify minor points of difference and to betray diplomats into the unpleasant habit of addressing each other with one eye on their home "gallery." They seem more inclined to score off each other than to settle the business in hand. It is true that there may be a certain method in the present flood of French loquacity. It is a way of killing time, and France feels that time is on her side. Moreover, her willingness to talk with England, even if she will not walk with her, has the effect, if not the design, of showing how badly off the English Government is for a positive policy, by which it is ready to stand or fall, in the matter of a settlement with Germany. Lord CURZON'S words are daggers, but he makes it clear that he will use none.

The desirability of putting an end to diplomatic blasts and counter-blasts which come to nothing will soon become so evident that the streams of ineffective talk will dry up. Already there is a report that the Belgian Government is pressing for another confidential meeting of the allied Prime Ministers. Both Lord CURZON and Mr. BALDWIN are now taking the "cure" at French watering places, and what more natural than that M. POINCARÉ should happen in upon their privacy? It is possible that MUSSOLINI also may need to be cured of something or other and may join the others. Lord SALISBURY used to say that four men around a table could settle anything. They certainly could come nearer doing it than could four men taking the platform to shout at each other across the Channel and to rail their audience to observe what crushing retorts they are making.

TAXING ART OFF THE MAP.

The lower house of the Georgia Legislature recently passed a bill imposing a tax of $2,500 on each six performances of opera in cities of that State with more than 100,000 population, and $1,000 for each six performances in smaller places. An impresario now sends a protest to the Governor, declaring that this will practically keep opera out of Georgia, as no producer can afford to do business under such a tax. But what else was the purpose of the bill? The Metropolitan Company goes every Spring to Atlanta, which alone of Southern cities is sure of first-rate opera every year. Without more information about the bill than has come in dispatches, one may still guess that its purpose was not the collection of revenue, but the prevention of these luxurious indulgences by the wicked city folks. In putting on an extra tax of $2,500 the Legislature probably thought it was taxing Atlanta opera out of existence.

In that, of course, the originators of the project were probably wrong. They put on a tax of $2,500, which to a rural Legislature may have seemed a prohibitive sum. The chances are that the financial backers of the Metropolitan Company's annual pilgrimage can pay this extra charge without bankruptcy. The Legislature meant well, but it lacked vision. Twenty-five thousand, instead of twenty-five hundred, would probably have accomplished the purpose, and would doubtless have passed as easily. Luckily, the bill still has to endure the scrutiny of the upper house and of the Governor. One may hope that they will not feel that opera is a crime so serious as to deserve death by taxation.

NEW ENGLAND KNITTERS.

The fact that Mrs. CALVIN COOLIDGE has entered some of her handiwork with the knitting needles in a competition for a cash prize is reported as if it were something out of the ordinary. But in that part of New England whence the COOLIDGES came, and where they have lived much of their lives, such competitions are an old story. All Summer long, and in many cases all Winter, too, the women of the Connecticut Valley and their neighbors in the hills have been stitching, crocheting, knitting and weaving—not so many weaving of recent years—and making patchwork. Little girls under 10 years of age are at their sewing this month, and old ladies force their trembling fingers to fashion squares for quilts.

Perhaps this Autumn sightseers at the Three County Fair in Northampton may find, in a huge tent where hundreds of patchwork quilts, braided rugs and rag carpets woven on looms 200 years old are on display, a piece of knitting or fancy work marked "GRACE COOLIDGE." The prizes at the New England county fairs for these exhibits will not be a dazzling $2,000. A first prize for handiwork that has taken months of patient piecing and matching and sewing, the materials for which may have taken years to collect, may win a prize of $10. If the funds are unusually large, $15, or even $20, will be awarded.

Those who deplore the fact that craftsmanship is no longer characteristic of Americans would find something to give them pause in every country district in New England. The women folks from the hill towns don't draw and paint miniatures or do landscapes in water-colors. The traditions born of necessity to make things that are "useful" are all against the purely decorative arts. Yet there is nothing in their religion of work to prevent them from spending eye-straining hours, by the light of oil lamps, after the milk pails are washed, the pans of milk set for cream, the usual darning and patching for the household done and the children and men folks in bed and asleep, in making their bit ready for the fair.

Much of the work that is shown is done by old ladies, scarcely able to move out of their chairs. Many of the exhibitors are too feeble to go and see the bright quilts, the silken puffs and the beautifully knitted shawls over which they have labored. In many a New England home during the next two months "Grandma" will sit alone all Fair Day, waiting for the folks to come home. If the colt which has been carefully fed and groomed all Summer fails to win a ribbon; if the pedigreed Jerseys on which father has counted so much are outpointed in competition with the exhibits from the State Farm or the fancy imported stock from the estate of the Boston broker; if the carefully picked and sorted barrel of Ben Davises is beaten; those concerned will say little and will start planning for next year. But if, with all these disappointments, Grandma's quilt takes a blue ribbon, the day will have been a huge success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Criticism of Some of Our Critics.

Few of the comments by London papers on the Geddes "revelations" show much real understanding of either the conditions or the problems at Ellis Island. They indicate, rather, the seizing of an opportunity to express on one subject irritability the cause of which lies elsewhere.

They all ignore, among other facts, the fact that the time is past when the United States sought immigrants. The obligations of a host to invited guests are quite different from those that rest upon him as regards guests not only uninvited but unwelcome. Another thing they forget is that practically all of the complaints against Ellis Island relate to persons under detention and waiting deportation.

The Londoners all say that our excluding should be done on the other side. Probably it should, for our own profit and advantage, but there are some rather serious difficulties in the way of inspection abroad, as Major CUREAN has pointed out, and, after all, it is not our duty to teach our laws to foreigners merely that they may be spared a voyage which they would not make if they would take the trouble to learn before they start what our laws are.

And why is there such a clamor about our failure at Ellis Island to separate the washed from the unwashed—those of delicate sensibilities from those with no sensibilities at all? There is no such separation in the steerages, and the British shipowners have not been heard giving any such orders to their captains.

It would become the London editors if they showed at least as much of amenity as did Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES in the drafting of his report. He included in it some mistaken statements, the result of hasty conclusions from brief observation, but he remembered that he was criticising friends, not enemies—people whose intentions were at least fairly decent—people who had a particularly hard job on their hands and were performing it about as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

Do They Want a Quarrel or a Reform?

If only the foreign press would show a little more moderation and considerably more understanding in their comments on the Geddes report, that comparatively inoffensive document would be taken in better part, and the remedying of the real faults to which it calls attention would be more likely promptly to follow its publication.

We all know, and long have known, that Ellis Island shares with other institutions of human devising the characteristic of not being perfect. More gently approached, we might be willing to admit that some of the imperfections there are more easily explained than excused. What hurts and angers is the exaggeration of complaint by those from whom we expect friendly consideration of our difficulties.

From the standpoint of those who want to get things done, the Londoners have been more than a little stupid. Their articles will be read in Congress—where lies most, if not all, responsibility for Ellis Island ills—with effects on international relations that might have been foreseen, one would suppose, by almost anybody.

But all may yet be well. After the excitement has died down and the necessary, or at any rate inevitable, tail-twisting has been done, the situation at the island will get the consideration it unquestionably deserves, and in due course the real and more serious grievances of the immigrants will be abolished.

Anyhow, He Frees His Mind!

THOMAS HART KENNEDY, until very recently, but no longer, a Second Lieutenant, Air Service Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army—enough of a title for anybody—may be a well-intentioned and generally estimable young man, but he enjoys a grievance altogether too much, and when a real one is lacking an imaginary one seems to serve his purpose just as well. Therein he is a little too much like the proud youths who, during the war, suffered so keenly and to their complete satisfaction because they were obliged to salute their officers.

Mr. KENNEDY has felt himself forced to resign from the army, and to accompany his resignation with some particularly scathing remarks about "such a system" as one that compelled him to submit to regular quarantine regulations after he had been exposed to bubonic plague in the City of Malaga. Commander WENTWORTH, tyrant and despot that he is, wouldn't endanger the lives of all the men on the Midshipman's Training Squadron, lying at Gibraltar, by taking Mr. KENNEDY aboard the flagship Arkansas while he might be "incubating" the plague. As a result, or one result, of this unfeeling conduct on the Commander's part was that Mr. KENNEDY was subjected to a lot of annoyance, some pecuniary embarrassment and the hardships of a return home, third class, on a regular steamer. The other result was the expression by Mr. KENNEDY of the settled opinion that creating in that way young men like him will not inspire them to perform glorious deeds in either war or peace.

It is unfortunate that the country thus has lost the services of Mr. KENNEDY, but it may be able, after a fashion, to get on without them. Incidentally, it might be well for Commander WENTWORTH to search his heart a little and get it to tell him whether, by the exercise of a little more tact and kindness, he might not have saved us from this loss.

One Charge Can Be Refuted.

Considerably less than the amount of knowledge we like to credit all TIMES readers with having is possessed by "E. M. W.," who described herself in a letter printed Saturday as "a sensible, less than middle-aged woman." For she declared that nowhere in New York City can such women as she buy good-looking black walking shoes, with moderately low heels and moderately rounded toes, moderately priced from $10 to $15.

Inquiries of several other women, as well as masculine observation, reveals facts strangely different. There may be a few shoe shops in the city where shoes of the sort wanted by this correspondent cannot be bought, but none of the women questioned knew where they are, while they all declared that there are literally hundreds of shops where exactly such shoes can be bought by anybody who has the price and the inclination.

All of these known shops also sell foolish shoes with foolish and ugly high heels, ruinous to health and grace alike, but neither the sensible nor the silly are forced to buy them.

The Sense of Nonsense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much pleasure the article in the magazine section of last Sunday's TIMES on "Yes! We Have No Bananas—and Why."

The many and varied theories given for the reason of the song's popularity are most interesting. The "why" of anything piques the curiosity of us all.

To my mind the following is the one theory that comes nearest solving this problem with fewer complications: That is, the unconscious recognition of real merit by that quality which we all possess, some to a greater degree than others, the gem's sense of nonsense.

NORA BAYES WELLS.
322 West 72nd Ave.
New York, Aug. 17, 1923.

ELLIS ISLAND CONDITIONS.

Comments on Ambassador Geddes's Report on Immigration Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

His Excellency the British Ambassador is, of course, in no need of defense from any one in regard to his official report on the conditions of Ellis Island immigration facilities, but your generally recognized sense of fairness and justice to all individuals, official or private, will, I hope, lead you to publish this short protest against your editorial remark anent the "doubtful propriety of a foreign Ambassador suggesting remedies for a matter of purely internal administration."

Sir Auckland Geddes has three distinct "rights" to make his report, which was in no sense a secret document, since copies were handed to the Secretary of Labor and to the Immigration Commissioner of the Port of New York at the same time as that at which it was sent to the British Foreign Office.

These three "rights" were: First, an invitation from Mr. Davis to inspect in his official capacity the conditions under dispute; second, the fact that a large number of British subjects have been led, rightly or wrongly, to complain of discomfort; third, Sir Auckland Geddes, as a distinguished medical man and former head of a great university, is in a better position to examine the conditions than any ordinary diplomat or prejudiced politician.

Fourthly, immigration conditions, involving the comfort and health and morals of foreign applicants for admission into this country, where they may or may not desire to take out citizenship papers, can hardly be termed a matter of purely internal administration.

Lastly, any one reading the report of Sir Auckland Geddes can hardly help but be struck by the strong note of fairness running right through it, and his evident desire to put as much weight on two main points, the difficulties against which the Immigration Commissioner has to contend through the fault of the immigrants themselves, and the structural inadequacies of the buildings originally built to cope with conditions widely different from those which now obtain in the matter of immigration.

ARTHUR DE BLES,
Major late Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
New York, Aug. 16, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article in today's issue entitled "The 'Tragedy' of Ellis Island" you object to Ambassador Geddes's criticism of the medical examinations as conducted by the medical staff on the island. You do not state that the Ambassador is a fully qualified medical practitioner and therefore can speak with special authority on this subject.

You also stigmatise as propaganda recent criticisms of Ellis Island which have appeared in the British press. Surely this sane, temperate description of conditions compiled by an Ambassador specially invited to inspect the immigration station by the Secretary of Labor (see the opening words of his report) should convince you that the criticisms of the British press were based on good and sufficient grounds, and that the objectionable word "propaganda" has no place in this connection.

The facts of the case being as stated, I trust that your great paper will use all its influence to remedy general conditions on Ellis Island which are not up to the usual high level of United States Government institutions.

FIAT JUSTITIA.
New York, Aug. 16, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your little grumble in today's editorial in reference to Sir Auckland Geddes's report to his Government gave me a moment's genuine amusement. Why on earth shouldn't he be allowed to say what he carefully pleases so long as he doesn't address himself to the Government of these United States?

If, as you say, his suggestions (to his own Government) are of "doubtful propriety" as affecting a purely domestic matter, it is to be hoped that the report will be made the subject of a "hostile" resolution in the British Parliament, which body would have a good and recent American precedent for so interfering in the internal problems of a friendly and capable nation. I refer to the historic resolution on Ireland. It seems to depend on the party "as does it."

JOSEPH B. KILLENS.
New York, Aug. 16, 1923.

A Prohibition Dilemma.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Haynes, in his thirtieth instalment, says that the man who buys forbidden beverage is more guilty than the seller and the maker.

I know a man to whom no doctor would refuse a prescription for whisky. He went once to a doctor for one; he paid $2 for it, and then paid $3 for a pint at the druggist's. The whisky was supposed to be genuine bond whisky; there was a label on it that said so, but on close inspection it was seen that the label had been tampered with. The whisky tasted "rotten." The man tried again and the result was the same, and he had paid $10 for a quart of doubtful whisky. At another druggist's $5 might have got better luck, but is a doctor's prescription a lottery ticket?

That man knows that he can get from many "honest law-breaking bootleggers," for $100, a case of genuine bond labeled whisky which is really food.

Now please note. When he is law-abiding he gets "doubtful medicine" at an exorbitant price, and must submit to a medical examination for each pint he requires. If he "breaks the law" he gets "good medicine" at a much cheaper cost and without trouble; it is brought to his home in any quantity wanted.

My question then to Mr. Haynes is: What would he (Mr. Haynes) advise that man to do—to be law-abiding and pay more for "medicine of bad taste," or the alternative as told above?

New York, Aug. 15, 1923.

IF.

A man may have brains in the top of his head;
Well covered by scalp and by hair,
But if he can't use them in earning his bread,
Pray tell me what good are they there?

A man may be clever and capable—quite;
He may be possessed of great skill;
But if he does nothing from morning till night,
Pray whom will his cleverness thrill?

A man may be blessed with abundance of gold
That some one has left him, we'll say;
But if it lies idle till age curses him cold,
What good was it to him, I pray?

A man may have brains in the top of his head,
And skill, and a fortune or two;
But if no one knows it until he is dead,
I'd say 'twas misplaced—wouldn't you?

Suppose we had wisdom, we two—you and I—
Or talents worth while all our own;
Or even a fortune, say—we'd have to die
Some quick not to let it be known!

LURANA SHELDON.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Solution Suggested in Appointment of a World Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Premier Poincaré certainly knows how to play upon the emotions and arouse the French people. Every speech he has made in the defense of his present policy on the Ruhr has been made at the foot of some war memorial in a devastated area of France. We all know France has suffered; we pity her, but it will not require a very keen mind to see France's objective in their present methods of handling the Ruhr situation.

All the time France has been delaying making a real answer to Great Britain she has been getting more and more out of the Ruhr. She foresees the breakdown of Germany; already it is in a state of collapse, but France is going to wait until the collapse finally comes. Then she will boast, "We told you so," and they will go in and get all they want. With the coal of the Ruhr, with her own steel industries, France will gradually become rich; when she does, she will plead for the cancellation of her debts.

We all suffered in the war, but England is not saying very much about that. A glimpse at the statistics on casualties will show the extent of her loss. But England has acknowledged her indebtedness and under the burden of a frightfully heavy taxation she is retaining her honor and paying her just debts. She has millions of unemployed, her factories are idle, she is faced with serious labor problems, but she pays. France is not paying anything, but she is busy. She never had so much trade and sympathy. She has many wealthy citizens; their taxes are ridiculously small, and she has no income tax at all. She will wax fat on her exports, but she is importing practically nothing. The money will stay in France.

Surely we must appreciate the fact that this present Franco-British critical situation is not local, it is of international importance. It is a problem in economics for the whole world. Our vacation-returning Senators may say what they wish (it really depends upon the amount of social prominence they and their friends had when they were in the land of Kings and Monsieur le Duc) about enforcing the isolation of the United States from European troubles; but surely we must sooner or later wake up to the fact that the only solution of all these problems is for a representation from every civilized nation in the world on some committee (let it be League of Nations or call it what they wish) which will make proper adjustment of all problems, leading to a subsequent harmonious understanding between all nations and the laying of the foundation stone of peace on earth, good-will to all men.

JERRY FITZGERALD.
New York, Aug. 13, 1923.

AMBASSADORS AT LARGE.

A Suggestion of Additional Duties for Vice Presidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that another Vice President has been called to undertake the Presidency, only habit can excuse us for thinking of the Vice Presidential office as unimportant. We see now a greater advantage in Mr. Coolidge's having attended the Cabinet meetings of this Administration than we did, and more in Mr. Harding's invitation to him so to do than a manufacturing of prestige for a really empty office.

But is there not something further for our Vice Presidents to do than train for an eventuality? Would not our foreign policy gain intelligent direction and our relations with other nations gain in real acquaintanceship if our Vice Presidents were encouraged to make official visits where precedent and burden of office prevent the President from going? Ambassadors may keep Washington well informed about our relations to the country to which they are appointed, but not about the scope of our world relationships—the Far East and South America as well as Europe. Hitherto our Presidents have had to rely on ubiquitous Colonel Houses and chance Senators with a willingness to learn by travel. A business house sends a representative abroad with a frequency which makes amusing our ruffle and stir when a political personage or "the President's chief adviser" makes an unwonted trip. In other words, a business house provides regularly for such intercourse; government makes it an event. Which has the advantage is obvious.

The advantage of an official thus expected to devote part of his time to being ambassador at Large hardly needs suggesting when it comes to establishing acquaintanceship with the heads of other Governments. To the latter it would seem an end to our aloofness, which is almost as much of an obstacle as our political isolation, and affords an exchange of ideas from which much good might come. In a word, it would supply a need as real for Government as for business, which the latter long ago took steps to meet, which other Governments met long since by exchange of visits by both Prime Ministers and heads of States, and is only a recognition of the fact that the world today cannot be governed piecemeal any more than international finance can be directed from New York with only haphazard contact with London and Paris.

MERRILL F. CLARKE.
New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 15, 1923.

Robert Frost's Poetry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial page of yesterday makes comment on the return of Robert Frost to the faculty of Amherst College after an absence of two years. The point is made that, although the college has recently been through a crisis which was interpreted, perhaps mistakenly, as an effort to free itself from radicals, it has now taken back to its staff a poet who "was a good deal of a rebel against old rules and standards and to whom is due a large part of the vogue attained in this country by free verse."

All readers of Robert Frost will probably hasten to point out to you the fact that in his entire three volumes there is not a single poem in free verse form, and, instead of being "heterodox," as your article suggests, he is as conservative in his forms as one could wish. The principal form that he uses is the Elizabethan blank verse, introduced by Surrey and used by Marlowe and Shakespeare. He also uses the rhymed couplet and other rhymed forms. It is quite a common assumption that all current poetry is in radical form, but neither Robinson, Frost nor Lindsay, to name three of our leading poets, use this form, and, whatever its merits, it has no long list of users among our leading writers.

It must be that this error occurred because Miss Lowell, through her ardent and able championship of the free line, has made it a fighting issue in poetry discussions, and thus has brought about the assumption that every one is using it. Even Miss Lowell would not claim that the free line, which was so largely used by Catullus and Arnold, is revolutionary.

This correction, however, will only lay more emphasis on your suggestion that Mr. Frost would be an admirable addition to the faculty, and, although he has undoubtedly enjoyed the very honorable place that was extended to him by the University of Michigan, he will at Amherst be back to the neighborhood of his own home and in the atmosphere in which he has done so large a part of his writing.

FREDERIC G. MELCHER.
New York, Aug. 10, 1923.

TO AID REFERENDUM ON BOK PEACE PLAN

Fifty National Organizations Form Council to Obtain Popular Vote on Winning Scheme.

TO FOLLOW $100,000 AWARD

Public Expression to Be Sought Before Plan Goes to the United States Senate.

National organizations will assist in conducting a popular referendum on the plan winning the $100,000 award, offered by Edward K. Bok for the best method by which America can promote international peace.

Fifty of the most important organizations in the country have united to form a co-operating council, the Policy Committee of the American Peace Award announced yesterday. It is proposed to circulate the winning plan as widely as possible in order to secure adequate popular expression before the plan goes to the Senate.

The chief object of the co-operating council will be the securing of the largest vote this country has ever known upon whatever practicable plan for international co-operation is chosen by the jury of award. The referendum is scheduled to take place next January, when the committee hopes that the six weeks interval between the closing date, Nov. 15, and the new year will be sufficient time for the jury to have completed its work and to have made an award of the first $50,000.

The organizations in the co-operating council, which include a wide variety of civic, industrial, religious and professional groups, have taken up the peace award, the Policy Committee says, with the greatest enthusiasm. It welcomes the opportunity to give to the membership and to the American people generally the facilities for speaking directly upon our relation to the rest of the world, looking toward the prevention of war.

The co-operating council will meet in the Fall, probably in October, to arrange the details of the January referendum, which, it is promised, will be conducted swiftly and efficiently.

Organizations Aiding Work.

The organizations which have become members of the Co-operating Council of the American Peace Award, and the individuals acting for each organization, follow:

American Academy of Political and Social Science, Dr. L. S. Rowe; American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, N. H. Seidman; American Association of University Women, Mrs. Frances Bernard; American Jewish Committee, Louis Marshall; American Legion, Adjutant Lemuel Bolles; American Library Association, Carl H. Milam; American Paper and Pulp Association, H. W. Stokes.

American Political Science Association, Professor H. A. Garfield; American Scandinavian Foundation, James Creese; American School Citizenship League, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews; American Women's Press Association, Mrs. Mary M. North; Associated Industries of New York State, Mark A. Daly; Association of American Colleges, Robert L. Kelly.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, D. B. Robertson; Church Peace Union, Dr. Frederick Lynch; English Speaking Union, John Daniels; Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland; Foreign Policy Association, Christina Merriman; General Conference of Religious Society of Friends, A. C. Jackson; General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter.

Institute of International Education, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan; International Association of Civitan Clubs, Ernest Greenwood; Jewish Welfare Board, Justice Irving Lehman; League for Industrial Democracy, Professor Robert M. Lovett and Norman Thomas; League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw; League of Nations Union and New York Peace Society, Professor Charles H. Levermore; Lions International, John S. Noel.

National American Council, Sidney Morse; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, James W. Johnson; National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, Mrs. Theodora U. Kelley; National Council of American Importers and Traders, C. G. Pfeiffer; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Harry Sternberger; National Council for the Prevention of War, Frederick J. Libby; National Federation of Uncle Sam's Voters, Samuel Adams.

National Industrial Council, Earl Constantine; National League of Women Voters, Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Josephine Schain; National Women's Trade Union League, Miss Nancy Cook; Order of Eastern Star, Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes; Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, Richard R. Wood.

Rotary International, Chesley R. Perry; United Society of Christian Endeavor, Dr. Francis E. Clark; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Miss Amy Woods; Women's Pro-League Council, Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle; World Alliance for International Friendship, Dr. Frederick Lynch; Young Men's Christian Association, International Committee, J. S. Tichenor.

LUTHERANS' WORLD COUNCIL

Americans Prominent Among Delegates at

MRS. SANGER WEDS ROBERT G. M'KAY

Daughter of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn Married in Church of St. Philip's at Garrison.

FAMILY ONLY AT CEREMONY

Youth of Former Captain in 77th Division and Widow of Capt. Sanger Had Not Been Told.

The wedding of Mrs. Virginia Osborn Sanger, a daughter of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum of Natural History, and Mrs. Osborn of this city and Castle Rock, Garrison, N. Y., to Robert Gordon McKay, a son of the late Gordon McKay and of Baroness Marion Treat von Bruning of New York, took place yesterday in the Church of St. Philip's-in-the Highlands, at Garrison, N. Y. None except the immediate family was present and the ceremony followed the regular morning service at the church. The Rev. Walter Thompson, formerly rector of the church, officiated. There were no attendants.

Professor Osborn and Mrs. Osborn sailed for the Orient some time ago and are now in China.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay have known each other for years and the bride returned only a few days ago from Europe, and it was since then that it was decided to have the wedding ceremony yesterday. Their engagement had never been announced.

Mrs. McKay's first husband, Captain Ralph Sanger, was killed in France in August, 1918. She is a sister of A. Perry Osborn, H. F. Osborn Jr. and Mrs. Jay Cooper.

Mr. McKay is a Harvard graduate, class of 1911, and is a member of the Racquet and Union Clubs, and is connected with the North American Company.

During the war he was a Captain in the 77th Division seeing service overseas. He was in command of the 306th Infantry Machine Gun Company, known as the "Death," When at the Harvard he played on the football eleven from 1908 to 1910 inclusive, and after his graduation he became a sheep rancher in the West. He was at the first Plattsburg camp and was commissioned a Captain in the Reserve Corps in August, 1917.

HENRY LANE ENO TO WED.

Princeton Professor to Marry Flora M. Talbot in London Aug. 25.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Marriage has been arranged and will take place in London on Aug. 25 between Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, N. J., son of the late Henry Clay Eno of New York City, and Flora Mary Talbot, younger daughter of the late Commander and Mrs. Gerald Talbot.

Mr. Eno is a professor at Princeton University and is a nephew of the late Amos F. Eno. He went abroad last Spring, taking with him his young son, Amos, aged 13. He also has a daughter, Miss Alice Lane. Both are children of Laboulaye.

His late wife, who was Miss Edith M. Professor Eno and his children are beneficiaries under the will of his uncle, Amos F. Eno, who left a fortune of $11,000,000. He is a member of the Century, University and New York Yacht clubs and also of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was graduated from Yale in 1894.

LILLIAN JOHNSON A BRIDE.

Shoe Manufacturer's Daughter Weds Lloyd E. Sweet at Endicott.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Lillian Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Johnson of Endicott, was married to Lloyd M. Sweet, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sweet of Endicott, at the home of the bride's parents, last night. The wedding was performed under a bower of southern flowers, the bride wearing orange blossoms and carrying lillies-of-the-valley.

Following the honeymoon in Europe Mr. and Mrs. Sweet will reside in a new home in Endicott, the gift of the bride's father who supplements it with a handsome sum of money. Mr. Johnson is manufacturer, head of the Endicott Johnson Company.

AIRWAYS LINK ALL EUROPE.

Cross-Channel Service Proves Popular With Americans.

Americans returning from Europe during the past week say it is now possible to fly from Constantinople to Copenhagen and visit every European capital by the air route. The rates are said to be slightly higher than train or steamboat fares, and are payable only in French francs.

There are cross-channel services twice daily between London and Paris. There are also daily services from these capitals to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Berlin. The daily service from London to Cologne is said to be frequently booked up ten days ahead by business men.

Some Americans now charter planes to take them from London to Paris, or vice versa, and freight planes for their baggage. There are said to be few accidents.

Arrangements are being made to start a tri-weekly air service from Bucharest to Delhi, to connect with the daily express plane service to Bagdad, from which city airplanes carry mails and passengers to Bombay. The trip from London, including stops, takes less than five days.

BABY SWALLOWS TOY AUTO.

Doctor Uses Tube to Remove It, and Child Is Playing Again.

The removal of a tiny toy automobile from the throat of John Fitzpatrick, the 18-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Fitzpatrick, 166 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was accomplished without the use of the surgeon's knife by Dr. Simon Goldberg, surgeon of the Jewish Hospital, according to officials of the hospital, who explained last night that the surgeon used a tube, invented by Chevalier Jackson of Philadelphia. The baby was reported completely recovered.

The toy, made of pewter, was in a package of popcorn. It was about one inch long and half an inch wide. While the child was playing about a week ago the toy suddenly disappeared. The mother, fearing he had swallowed it, hurried the child to the hospital, where an X-ray was made. The plate outlined the little automobile very distinctly in the child's throat.

Dr. Goldberg was called in and within an hour he had removed the toy. The little patient showed no ill effects. He was kept at the hospital, however, for several days.

ENRIGHT GREETS LIPTON.

Yachtsmen Hopeful of His Chances in 1924 Cup Race.

Police Commissioner Enright and friends of Sir Thomas Lipton went down the bay last night in the police launch Manhattan to greet the veteran yachtsman who arrived from Queenstown on the White Star liner Cedric.

As it was too late for passengers and crew to be passed at Quarantine, the liner will not dock until this morning. Commissioner Enright did get aboard the Cedric, but Sir Thomas came to the rail and said he hoped to win America's Cup in 1924.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. Nina L. Durrye, who was the guest Cowes week of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hoyt aboard their yacht Romola, left England last week for Greece on the Xarpa. Herbert Havilland's yacht, Otheon, guests were Viscountess Benoit d'Arcy, Prince Edmond Rospoli and Count and Countess Antoine des Rongés.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Potter of Boston have arrived in New York and are at the Ritz-Carlton.

The British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, is spending several days at the Ambassador, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford N. Garver of 1,155 Park Avenue, who are spending the Summer at Locust Valley, L. I., may be congratulated upon the birth of their third son.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana are down from Lenox and will be at the Ambassador while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Leidy (Miss Fifi Widener) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter Saturday, at Beach Meund, Newport. The Summer residence of Mrs. Leidy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

Professor Junod of the University of Neuchatel, Switzerland, and a brother of Louis H. Junod, the Swiss Consul at New York, has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government.

Mrs. Jerome Hill and Mrs. Percy E. Donner of Pittsburg, who spent the past week at the Lorraine, returned yesterday to Pittsburg.

Bishop Dickinson of California and Mrs. Dickinson, who arrived on the Lapland, left the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for their California home.

In aid of a theatrical hospital to be located in New York, society at Saratoga has united with the Saratoga Chamber of Commerce and others, for a vaudeville revue and dance at Convention Hall, Saratoga, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

LEAGUE AND COURT GAINING, SAYS KORFF

Former Official of Finland at Politics Institute Says Europe Looks to Both.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19.—Baron Sergius A. Korff, who was Deputy Governor General of Finland under the Lvoff and Kerensky Governments, and is now on the faculty of the Georgetown University School of Diplomacy, came here today to lecture during the final week of the Institute of Politics, and said in an interview tonight that he thought the League of Nations and World Court were both gaining in influence abroad.

"I have found that more and more the League is taking root in the minds of European peoples and unconsciously becoming the centre of their international point of view," Baron Korff said.

"This is true particularly among the smaller States who look to the League for protection.

"At the same time larger nations are coming around to view the League as the only means of settling their difficulties.

"The League, he said, is "the great potential protector of the future." The small States born of the Versailles Treaty, he added, are "clinging to the League for their very life because they still live in fear of the day when Russia and Germany may again become powerful and desire to gobble them up.

Baron Korff, who has just come from the Hague, spoke with great enthusiasm of the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice. He said that the cases already tried by the Court, especially that of Russia against Finland, and the Wimbledon case of England, had brought out three principles which indicate great success for the Court.

He stated these principles as follows:

"That the Court is entirely independent of the League and has permanently and irrevocably adopted the stand that it will not be the dumping ground of the League's irreconcilable cases.

"That the Court will not try cases unless they are submitted to it by both parties to the dispute.

"That the Court will not handle cases of a political nature, following the precedent of the United States Supreme Court, which has consistently refused to interfere in party politics.

Baron Korff said that John Bassat Moore, the American Judge, was exercising a great influence in the Court.

WANTS US IN WORLD COUNCIL

Seattle Judge Says America Should Accept Its Responsibilities.

American participation in world councils, including the League of Nations and the World Court, is necessary for the return of the world to normal, in the opinion of Judge Austin E. Griffiths of Seattle, Wash., who returned on the Aquitania Saturday from a visit of several months in Europe.

Judge Griffiths, who is a member of the Superior Court in Washington and a prominent Republican, declared that the settlement of the reparations problem was primarily "a business man's job," and that it should be settled by an international body of technical experts in line with Secretary Hughes's plan.

"The basis of any international accord," he said, "must be a satisfactory settlement of the reparations question. Until that is settled the nations of Europe will not be in a position to take up any subordinate question.

"What will be the issue of the present impasse in Europe's reconstruction and the return of the world to normal? What ought America to do? Try to stand aloof when fate is weaving us closer and closer into Europe and the rest of the world? Follow our fatal policy since the war of nibble and quibble, now called 'helpful co-operation'?

"On the contrary, we should enter into full and decisive co-operation with a full sense of our share of world responsibility. I believe our disinterested voice would go very far toward moderation and sanity in international affairs. The question of a cancellation of interallied war debts should be bravely faced and determined, and further limitation of armaments should be brought about."

H. T. SUTHERLAND MISSING.

Drowning Feared When Effects Are Found in Coney Island Bathing House.

Coney Island police started investigation last night of the whereabouts of Harry Thomas Sutherland following discovery of clothing and effects in the Steeplechase Park bathing house after the closing hour, believed to be Sutherland's property. Letterheads in the pockets of the Federal Construction and Engineering Company, Inc., 37 William Street, led to inquiry that revealed Mr. Sutherland was the President-Treasurer. At the Sutherland home, at 1,909 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, no response was received to calls over the telephone last night.

The effects in the bathing house also included auto license cards and various Masonic membership cards, all in Mr. Sutherland's name. They also disclosed two addresses. One was Marie Sutherland, 3rd Central Park West, apartment 511. This proved to be a daughter, who went to the Coney Island Police Station and identified the effects as those of her father.

IZZY STIRS LONG BEACH.

He and Moe Arrest Employee of the Hotel Nassau.

The arrest of the treasurer, the captain of waiters and the head waiter of the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach at the height of the dinner hour yesterday caused excitement when it became known that the arresting officers were Jimmy Einstein and Moe Smith. The enforcement officers made a hurried trip from Saratoga, having been recalled by William Brennan, assistant chief of the enforcement squad in New York City, according to Izzy and Moe. They obtained Scotch whisky after they had been vouched for by John Fenn, the head waiter. They arrested him together with Michael Weigert, the treasurer, and Thomas Sheridan, the captain of waiters, who gave bail for arraignment in the Federal Court at 11 A. M. today.

BOYS BUILD SCHOOL, STUDY AND EARN PAY

Teachers at Summer School Tell of Ways to Make Education Attractive.

PRAISE FOR GOOD WORK

Many Innovations to Help Pupils Disclosed in Canvass by Public Service Institute.

Educational departures of more than common interest were disclosed by the Institute for Public Service, which made a canvass of educators at the Summer School of Teachers College.

The institute listed ten of the many innovations reported as being of unusual interest to public, parochial and private schools.

In two cities of 100,000 and 250,000 population, school sites of fifty-seven acres and of twenty acres were reported. These sites would seem a luxury to New Yorkers, it was said, but the cities reporting them are more congested than several sections of New York City, where high schools and junior high schools are still to be located.

Dividend-paying club homes are reported for teachers in a zinc mining town of 100,000. Such an institution is not yet available in New York.

In one city all commercial students must learn to file by actually filing everything that has to do with their school work, and in good office fashion.

The boys in one preparatory school have actually built the school buildings in which they sleep, study and recite. They raise their own vegetables and take turns in housekeeping. Some of them carry on business enterprises for pay. One is a barber, another a cobbler, a third runs a clothes pressing establishment.

An all-year high school not far from New York has two-thirds as many students this month as it had in Winter. That city believes that an all-year high school and elementary school not only make better use of the school plant, not only shortens the time which children must give to preparation, but also saves tens of thousands of able young people from habits of loafing and distaste for work.

A flower fund for a superintendent retired for age was contributed by former associates, principals and teachers in another city. Every Monday morning cut flowers, a growing plant or wild flowers in season are sent to the superintendent.

Individualized instruction was reported in several cities. It takes several forms. One city expects every teacher in every class to give most of her time to individualized instruction so that each child may go as fast as his individual abilities permit, without wasting time listening to other pupils recite and without recitation time without being discouraged by comparisons with brighter pupils. Two schools reported individual teachers who help the class teacher with specially bright or dull pupils. Another school has a school clerk at work as individual teacher.

One large city collects pupils whose mental test shows exceptional brightness from four schools into one class. There each may go his fastest. To be sure that the school understands the child's possibilities, a school visitor goes to the home and explains to parents that the special brightness of a pupil means special obligation to live up to his abilities. In one case the foreign-born parents thought that a child of quite exceptional mentality was in a special class because he was a "dummy." They were mortified. He was expected to leave the room when the guests came. He was treated in the family as inferior until a school visitor found this misunderstanding and changed the mortification into new family hope and obligation.

A well-known museum is now showing models of the Panama Canal and Muscle Shoals made by the pupils in the elementary school. The principal in this school believes that in all cities there are schools which would make models fit for museums and public exposition if pupils are not led to think that whatever they do is destined for the junk pile.

One Principal reports that to advertise the best work done in a school by having classes repeat that work for the whole school assembly stimulates competition from top to bottom.

GERARD MAKES APPEAL FOR A STRONG NAVY

Former Ambassador, Speaking to Rhode Island Democrats, Also Urges Protective Tariff.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—Appeals for a strong army and navy and a protective tariff were made by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in a speech at the annual outing of the Democrats of the State at Rocky Point today.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, Herbert C. Pell, Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, Governor Fiynn and Congressman O'Connell of Rhode Island were among the speakers.

"I am beginning to think that the thing for us to do," Mr. Gerard declared, "is to have a great navy and army of experts and to stand behind them and keep out of other people's affairs.

"We would be rather wise, I am convinced, if we would create that great navy, if we would build up a great army, and not give them up for anybody—and then we could live here in peace."

"The next question," the speaker continued, "is that of a tariff. We have got to have something to protect our workingmen from the cheap labor in Europe. What is going to happen to the workmen of Rhode Island, of Fall River and other industrial communities, if they do not have protection? We do not want a tariff that will plunder, but a tariff that will protect the workingman who has to compete with the workingman in Europe, who is glad to work for almost nothing as long as he can get enough food to keep himself alive."

WANTS WRANGEL ISLAND.

Stefansson Tells Britain It Needs It for Arctic Air Mail.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in an interview in The London Times, stresses the importance of Wrangel Island to Great Britain.

"Some people seem to consider," he says, "that its great distance from Canada is an argument against its annexation by the British Empire, but this is the strongest argument for it, since we need it as a station in a world system of wireless and as an intermediate place for aircraft when, twenty years from now, mail carrying across the Arctic is likely to be commonplace."

EXPLAIN COOLIDGE LETTER.

Kt of C. Tribute Was Paid When He Was Governor.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Through a mistake, for which responsibility has not been established, a tribute to the Knights of Columbus, paid by President Coolidge when he was Governor of Massachusetts, was published during the recent Knights of Columbus convention at Montreal as a message received from the President at that time, William G. Proul, Massachusetts State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, said in a statement issued tonight. The explanation was made by Mr. Proul as a result of criticism of the message.

"This is what happened," Mr. Proul said. When Mr. Coolidge was Governor of Massachusetts he did make the statement attributed to him. This was not read at the convention, but it was there, together with other tributes paid to the Knights of Columbus by him from time to time. I had received a letter from the President in acknowledgement of a telegram of loyalty I had sent him on his accession to the Presidency. This I did not consider a public document and it was not read at the convention, but apparently it became known that some such message had been received. When press representatives looked for it, in some way they obtained possession of the one which was published later.

"The letter which I received from the President was as follows:

"I shall appreciate it if you will convey to the members of the Massachusetts delegation en route to the convention of the Knights of Columbus my sincere appreciation of the expressions contained in the telegram which you sent me. Such messages are not only consoling but are helpful in meeting new responsibilities.

"I knew you could be relied upon for devotion and loyalty to our Government and to those entrusted with the execution of its laws, but it is good for us all to repeat this obligation once in a while.

"This letter is made public now for the first time."

Explanation Issued Here.

John B. Kennedy, press representative of the Knights of Columbus, yesterday issued here the following explanation of the publication of a message of tribute, given out as having been sent by President Coolidge:

"I received word from a member of the Boston party to the Knights of Columbus Convention in Montreal on Aug. 8 that a message had been sent to President Coolidge pledging him fealty and devotion, and that a reply to this message was expected. Later I was told that a package of correspondence had arrived in Montreal from the Massachusetts headquarters of the Knights of Columbus.

"I secured this package and found in it a transcript of an expression of warm appreciation of the Knights of Columbus by Mr. Coolidge. I assumed this to be a copy of the expected response to the telegram of fealty and devotion sent to him from Boston. This I gave to the press as a tribute from President Coolidge to the Knights of Columbus, stating that it had come to the convention through the State Deputy of Massachusetts, who later received the expected reply to his previous message from President Coolidge.

"The message made public I learned was a tribute delivered to the Knights of Columbus by Mr. Coolidge before he became President."

CIVIA'S BODY CLAIMED.

Chicago Friend Saves Opera Singer From Potter's Field.

The body of Sallusto Civia, 35 years old, a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, who died in a bungalow at 45 Olympic Street, South Beach, Staten Island, last Monday, was claimed yesterday by Antonio Borgaraoy, who explained to the Staten Island authorities that he had motored from Chicago upon receipt of a telegram from the police of the Missing Persons Bureau notifying him of Civia's death. The body would have been buried in Potter's Field today had it not been claimed.

Civia was under contract with the Chicago Opera Company for the coming season, it was explained. He went to Staten Island several weeks ago, in ill health. His was due to heart disease. A funeral service will be held for Civia on Tuesday at the Campbell undertaking establishment, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street.

Graham Barclay Dennis.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 18.—Graham Barclay Dennis, for thirty-eight years a leading figure in the development of mining and real estate in the Pacific Northwest, died at his home here today of apoplexy. He was 65 years old. For the coming week Mr. Dennis was city editor and manager of The Dayton (Ohio) Daily Journal and the publisher of a farm journal.

Mr. Dennis was born in London, England, and educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. He showed business aptitude early in life. In 1872 he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained until 1885, engaging in various businesses, acting for a time as city editor of The Dayton Journal and establishing an agricultural newspaper, The Farmer's Home. After moving to Spokane in 1888 he invested extensively in real estate and did much to develop this section commercially.

Major Charles Thurston Greene.

Major Charles Thurston Greene, U. S. Army, retired, died yesterday at the age of 81 in the Reconstruction Hospital, 101st Street and Central Park West. He was a son of the late Maj. Gen. George Sears Greene and a brother of the late General Francis Vinton Greene, former New York police commissioner. Major Greene retired from the army in 1870 after losing his right leg in the Civil War. Since then he had made his home in New York and Brookfield, Conn. In 1901 he became professor of military tactics in St. John's College, Fordham. He was a member of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Loyal Legion, and the American Legion. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M., at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street.

William B. Cole.

William B. Cole, for thirty-five years employed in the composing room of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday at his home at 126 Bryant Avenue, New Dorp, S. I. He was in his sixty-second year. Mr. Cole had served in many capacities in THE TIMES composing room. He had served as Chairman of THE TIMES Composing Room Chapel, Typographical Union No. 6, and an officer of the Composing Room Mutual Benefit organization. He is survived by his wife, Anastasia, and two sons, Edward F. A. and William H. Cole. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday at 10 o'clock at the Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace, New Dorp, S. I. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Fire Captain Browne Drops Dead.

Captain Robert Browne, 47 years old, of the Yonkers Fire Department fell dead yesterday just as he was entering his home at 125 Stanley Avenue, Yonkers. He was Captain of Truck 1 of the Palisade Avenue Firehouse and had been in the department twenty-two years. Flags of the Yonkers firehouses were ordered half-staffed. Captain Browne was born in New York. He left a widow and five children.

The Rev. Solomon Philo.

The Rev. Solomon Philo, 81, rabbi in and around Brooklyn for fifty years, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Silber, 627 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. For the last ten years he has been associated with the Beth-El Place Temple, Brooklyn, and the First Street Temple, Coney Island. Funeral services were held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Silber.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC B. RADER, for twenty-five years associated with the export firm of E. Rauh & Sons, died yesterday at his home at 844 Hialeah Street, East Orange, N. J. He was 68 years old, a native of New York and the Rader Anticline.

FLORENCE RIPPS, 46 years old, a Wall Street broker, died yesterday at his home at 70 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon. He had retired in 1919 on account of ill health.

DUKE OF RATIBOR DEAD.

Noted Sportsman Was the Father of Motoring in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Duke of Ratibor, who died recently at Castle Norway in Hanover, was for fifty years prominent in German sporting circles. He was the father of motoring in Germany, and for a quarter of a century was President of the Automobile Club of Germany, formerly the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany under the patronage of the Kaiser. Ratibor also was a great horse lover and hunter and donated many prizes.

The Duke never lived in the principality and town of Ratibor, in Upper Silesia, but passed most of his 75 years in Prussia. He was a member of the Hohenlohe family, whose members belonged to the First Chamber by right of birth, and was prominent in the Prussian Court.

The Dukes of Ratibor and Corvey are a subdivision of the mediatized house of Hohenlohe, which dates back to the twelfth century. The founder of the Ratibor branch was Victor Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst (born 1818, died 1893), on whom the Dukedom was conferred on Oct. 15, 1840, and confirmed by diploma on Sept. 11, 1890. The Dukes were hereditary members of the upper house of the Prussian Diet. They have a chateau at Randen, near Ratibor, in Silesia.

Born.

GOTTLIEB—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gottlieb of 611 Avenue C, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a baby boy at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn. Mrs. Gottlieb was the former Miss Beatrice Grinstein of New York City.

Died.

ANTON—At White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1923, Marie Hemmer, wife of Emil Anton, in her 66th year. Requiem solemn high mass at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, White Plains, Monday morning, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock.

BALL—On Friday, Aug. 17, George W. Ball, late of Cranford, N. J. Funeral private.

BRADY—Ellen, beloved aunt of Mary, Catherine and Ann Comiskey, native of County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 29 East 10th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

CARSCALLEN—On Saturday, Aug. 18, Marie Louise, infant daughter of John D. Carscallen 2d and Ella Floyd Jones Clemendor Carscallen, age 14 months 10 days. Funeral services at Christ Church, Babylon, L. I., on Monday morning, Aug. 20, at 10:30.

CIVIA—Sallusto. Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St., until Tuesday.

CLARKE—Augustus W, beloved husband of Celia L. Clarke and brother of Charles Clarke, Aug. 7, 1923, at Chiltenham, England. Services at 218 West 82d St. Friday morning at 10 A. M.

COHEN—Samuel J., on Aug. 19, at Montefiore Hospital. Services at Meyers Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 10 A. M. Troy papers please copy.

COLE—William E., at 12:30 P. M., Sunday, Aug. 19, beloved husband of Anastasia Cole and beloved father of Edward F. A. and William H. Cole, in the 62d year of his age, at his residence, 126 Bryant Av., New Dorp, S. I. Requiem mass Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M., at the Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace, New Dorp, S. I. Interment at Calvary Cemetery, Washington (D. C.), Rochester (N. Y.) and Oxford (N. C.) papers please copy.

CORMACK—At St. Luke's Hospital on Aug. 18, William, beloved husband of Catherine Cormack, in his 55th year. Funeral services at his late residence 10 West 107th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral Wednesday 2:00 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Friends kindly extended invitation.

CORNELL—On Aug. 18, Margaret Louise, wife of Hamlet Cornell. Funeral services at her late residence, 194 Harriman Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

CUSSAN—On Aug. 18, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Lewis Baldwin, L. I., Patrick, beloved husband of the late Mary Cussan (nee Hughes) and the brother of Mrs. Thomas Carroll. Funeral from the parlors of Patrick Delaney, 150 Greenwich Av., near 8th Av., Tuesday, Aug. 21, to St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DREW—On Aug. 18, Hannah Payne, beloved wife of Frank Drew. Funeral services at the parlors of Richard J. Delaney, 150 Greenwich Av., near 8th Av., Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's. Automobile cortege.

ESSELSTYN—At Kinderhook, N. Y., suddenly, Aug. 18, 1923, Henry Hogeboom Esselstyn of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the Mortuary Chapel in Cedar Park Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, new time.

GLENNEN—Mary, beloved wife of the late Edward, Aug. 18, at her residence, 5,000 Broadway, corner 212th St. Funeral Tuesday. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Church of the Good Shepherd, 210th St. and Broadway. Auto cortege.

GRAHAM—Sarah Wells, at Homesdale, Pa., on Aug. 19 in her 82d year, wife of George Graham and beloved mother of Jeannie Slocum and Margaret Graham. Funeral service at Homesdale, Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Dunkirk, Pa.

GREENE—Major Charles Thurston Greene, U. S. A., age 81 years. Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 22, 2:30 P. M., Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.

GRIESEMER—On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1923, Katherine Griesemer (nee Raichle), beloved wife of Frederick J. Griesemer. Funeral services at her late residence, 668 East 19th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HELME—Margaret Appleby Helme, widow of the late George W. Helme, on Aug. 19, at her residence, Helmetta, N. J., in her 91st year. Funeral services at St. George's Memorial Church, Helmetta, on Aug. 21, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 32d St., New York, at 9:26 A. M., Daylight Saving Time. Interment private.

HOLTZBERG—Benjamin. In his 47th year, beloved husband of Lena, Saturday, Aug. 18. Funeral from residence, 304 Beach Terrace, Monday, Aug. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

HYATT—At Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1923, Mary A. Scoonmaker, widow of Abram Hyatt. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John P. Hobbie, Croton Av., Ossining, Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

JONES—Doris L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Jones, at Sea Bright, N. J., on Aug. 18. Services Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., on Monday, Aug. 20, at 4 P. M.

KANN—Marie, on Saturday, Aug. 18, beloved wife of Max and mother of Alexander, Jacob, Mattie, Rose and Joseph. Funeral services Tuesday, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 160 East 86th. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery.

KUTNOW—Harriet, beloved daughter of Moritz and Theresa Kutnow and sister of James Kutnow and Mrs. George Kruskenbohn. Interment private.

LE MASTER—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Aug. 18, 1923, Charles A. Le Master, in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late home, 129 Glenwood Av., East Orange, Monday afternoon, Aug. 20, at 1:30 o'clock.

McCLOSKEY—At Wappingers Falls, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1923, in her 80th year, Catherine McCloskey, widow of Michael McCloskey and beloved mother of Richard D., James C., Frank, Joseph and John H. McCloskey. Solemn requiem mass at St. Mary's Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10:30. Interment at Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

MARKS—Ida S., beloved husband of Joseph, (nee Glick), devoted son of Phillip and Lizzie Marks. Funeral from his late residence, 145 Vermilyea Av., Monday, 1:30 P. M. Omit flowers.

Advertisements of Births and Deaths for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned until midnight to Bryant 1000.

UNDERTAKERS.

When Death Occurs
Call Columbus 8700
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"The Funeral Church," Inc.
(NOW INCORPORATED)
Broadway at 66th St.

Chelsea 6027 CHAS. A. BENEDICT, 150 W. 23 St., DIRECTOR OF FUNERALS

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Subway Express or Lexington Subway Express. Woodlawn 1100.
Book of views on Representative.

Died.

MEYER—Marie Anna, aged 71 years, a meeting on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1923, beloved daughter of Herman A. and Minnie Meyer. Funeral services at 2,416 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

MILLAR—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 17, 1923, Irene Schofield, wife of Harry D. Millar. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 168 Harvard Av., Upper Montclair, on Monday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

MORDECAI—The Board of Directors of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue records with deep sorrow the death of Constance Mordecai, who as a member of this board had endeared herself to her associates by her gentle personality as well as by the efficient manner in which she had performed the duties entrusted to her. Her loss will be keenly felt by this sisterhood and to her many friends.

LILLIAN W. LEVY, Acting Pres.
SYLVIA ARDIN, Secretary.

MORRISON—Maurice Mordecai, age 4 years 7 months 9 days; only and dearly beloved child of Joseph and Maude R. Jones Rodalsky). Services at Meyers Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Monday, Aug. 20, at 11 A. M. Interment Mt. Judah Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

NASH—Helen, Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St. Notice later.

NEWMAN—Pauline, on Aug. 19, 1923, beloved mother of Rebecca, Minnie, Laura, Samuel, May and Fannie. Funeral Aug. 20, 1923, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 3,064 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PELL—Suddenly, at Spencer, Mo., on Aug. 16, Eve Williamson, wife of Dr. Arthur Pell. Funeral private at Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday.

PICKEN—Suddenly, on Aug. 18, William H. Picken, beloved husband of Julia A. Woolley. Funeral services at his late residence, 807 West 141st St., Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

PICKEN—The Collegiate Club of New York regrets to announce the death of one of its oldest and most valued members, William H. Picken.

EDWARD WELLMANN, Pres.
E. B. SHERBURNE, Sec.

RADER—At East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 19, Isaac B., beloved husband of Anna Rader, nee Schlank. Funeral services at his late residence, 853 Halsted St., East Orange, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends also Civic Lodge 853, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

RADER—Isaac B. Civic Lodge No. 853, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with great sorrow that I announce the death of Brother Isaac B. Rader. You are requested to attend the Masonic funeral services at his late residence, 853 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Fraternally,

MAX EDELSTEIN, Master.
M. W. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

RIKER—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 17, 1923, Valentine, husband of Annie O. Riker and son of the late Stephen and Harriet Griffin Riker, in his 66th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 655 Park Av., East Orange, on Monday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

RIPPE—Entered into rest on Sunday, Aug. 19, 1923, Frederick Rippe, in his 68th year, beloved father of Frederick Jr. and Rippe. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 76 West Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROOF—Aug. 17, Milton V., beloved husband of Gertrude A. Roof. Services at his late residence, 216 West 90th St., Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL—Richard. Campbell Funeral Church, Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

SHERIDAN—Edward James, 617 West 204th St., Aug. 17, beloved son of Edward F. and Lelia Sarah Sheridan, aged 22 years.

SHIELDS—On Aug. 18, Anne E. Shields, daughter of the late Michael and Mary Gallagher (nee Ryan), and retired assistant principal Public School No. 40, New York City. Funeral from her late residence, 261 West 104th St., Monday, Aug. 20, to Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

Died.

SIMON—Nathan B., suddenly at 31 Fleetwood St., Aug. 18, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, Orange St., Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment at Boston, N. Y.

SNELLENBURG—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 17, 1923, Harriet Smallenburg, aged 78 years, husband of the late Hannah Bickham. Relatives and friends, also Humboldt Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to the services Monday, 12 o'clock noon, at the chapel of Mt. Sinai Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa. Funeral party will arrive at North Philadelphia Station at 11 o'clock.

STRAUSS—Emanuel, on Aug. 18, in his 71st year, beloved father of Arthur George and Kathleen Strauss. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Pick's Funeral Parlor, 227 Lenox Av., near 121st St.

TERRY—Anna Schenck, Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., until Monday.

TURNER—On Aug. 18, James Eights Turner, husband of Clara Gaskill Turner, in his 49th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 3,064 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at Bethany Baptist Church, Bedford Av. and Jefferson St., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

WAITT-ELDEN—Julia, on Aug. 19. Funeral private, Monday, 2 P. M.

WITTE—Frank, Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., Monday, 11 A. M.

In Memoriam.

MAYER—In fond and loving memory of my dear brother and our beloved uncle, D

SHORE HOTEL FOR NEGROES

Company Formed to Build $750,000 Structure in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Ground will be broken this Fall for the building of the Hotel Fitzgerald, to be owned, operated and patronized exclusively by negroes. The estimated cost is $750,000.

The hotel will be on Indiana Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic Avenues. The plot, known as the Obert tract, is in the form of an irregular triangle. It is two and one-half blocks from the boardwalk. The architects are McLanahan & Bencker of Philadelphia, who designed the Hotel Traymore. The building will be of steel and reinforced concrete, and will have a main tower of fourteen stories and two spreading wings of eight stories each.

The Fitzgerald Hotel and Development Corporation, which is to build and operate the hotel, is a New Jersey corporation with an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, of which B. G. Fitzgerald, negro shore hotel man, is President.

CARRIED SAWED OFF GUN.

Man Arrested in Broadway Taken to Bellevue Prison Ward.

Walking aimlessly Broadway, near Twentieth Street, last night, a man who said he was Herman Schippler, a German hostler, was arrested by Patrolman Jashun and taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital, charged with vagrancy.

When searched, Schippler, who could give neithmer his address, his age nor place of employment, had a sawed off shot gun, a jig saw, bottle of kerosene, and several tin contrivances concealed under his coat. He said he was an inventor and was saving his money to return to Germany.

The police, who had been watching the man several days, said he was a Union Square habitee, where he was seen on the warmest days of Summer bundled in a heavy overcoat.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements for tomorrow received to midnight. Bryant 1000.

LOST.

BAG, small, containing four pieces of jewelry. Return to 96 Fennimore St. Telephone Flatbush 7145. Reward.

BANK BOOK; finder return. 73656, Chatham-Phenix Bank, 242 East 86th St.

BOOK, small, black loose leaf; name, S. Stanley Solomon, in gold letters; $5 reward. Persky, 2 West 32d St.

BRIEF CASE, black, containing photographs, music, Grand Central ticket office window, Friday evening; suitable reward. Bronxville 1140.

CORNET—Lost in yellow taxi (lowest rate), Aug. 17; reward. Phone Bryant 1847, Apt. 702R, Johnston.

OVERCOAT, black, and Gotham National Bank envelope containing cancelled checks and insurance policies, lost on Erie R. R., between Middletown and New York, Sunday afternoon; suitable reward for immediate return. Morris Weiss, 2,000 Bryant Av.

POCKETBOOK—Between Hotel Astor and Rialto Theatre, containing railway ticket, money and personal memoranda; suitable reward. Room 401, 72 Trinity Place. Telephone Rector 0907.

SUITCASE, black leather, left on N. Y. C. train, 10:35 A. M., Sunday, to White Plains; reward. X 2401 Times Annex.

Jewelry.

BRACELET, platinum, diamond; 50th St. car, Wednesday afternoon; reward. Mitchell, Longacre 2560.

BROOCH—Bird diamond, Thursday, between police station, Centre St. by subway to 81st St. to 531 Madison, by Park Av.; reward. Plaza 4428.

EMERALD PENDANT, surrounded diamonds, 94th to 97th, Riverside, West End Av. vicinity; $100 reward. A 1116 Times Harlem.

RING, LARGE PLATINUM DIAMOND, SAPPHIRES ON SIDES, AUG. 16, BETWEEN LIBERTY THEATRE AND GREAT KILLS, STATEN ISLAND; LIBERAL REWARD. MRS. HENRY SOLOMONS, SOUTH FIELD BLVD., GREAT KILLS, STATEN ISLAND. PHONE DONGAN HILLS 75.

RING—Diamond, blue stone, with 2 rows of diamonds, lost Saturday morning between 75th and 79th St.; reward. Rhinelander 3545.

RING—Black onyx with diamond, between 83d St. 169th St. and Broadway; Seal, 245 Fort Washington Av.

RING, signet, Friday night; block initials W. H. S.; reward. S 267 Times.

VANITY CASE—Gold and silver stripes, initials C. S., in taxi, 28th St. to Pennsylvania Station; reward. C. Schwartz, 1,889 8th Av.

WATCH—Man's open face gold Waltham, initials B. A. J., Wednesday, Larchmont to New York; reward. Worth 7440.

Wearing Apparel.

BEACH FOX Fur, between 1st Av. and Asbury Park Railroad station, between 6:15 and 6:45; reward. Call John 6300.

$1,000 REWARD.

No questions asked for return of 3 rings left in ladies' washroom of Pullman on Aug. 14, Pennsylvania R. R., Jersey City to Atlantic City. Communicate J. A. Williams, 25 Beaver St., New York City. Telephone Broad 1233, or W. H. Kelley Co., Guarantee Trust Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

CHOW, male, gray-black, 2 years old, lost in Kings Highway district of Brooklyn; license tag 28467; liberal reward. Phone Coney Island 4715.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CARL TRACK MOTORCYCLE, STORED at Webster Club will be sold unless back rent is paid; meeting Aug. 21.

SEES IN THE BONUS ECONOMIC DANGER

Industrial Conference Board Says It Would Be Unwise and Anti-Social.

PUTS COST AT 4 BILLIONS

Research Report, Weighing Arguments Pro and Con, Finds Proposed Compensation Unfair Tax Burden.

Adjusted compensation or any other contemplated form of bonus for those who served in the World War cannot be justified on economic grounds, according to a research report on bonus propositions made public yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board, 19 East Thirty-ninth Street. The report, representing opinion of the board's economic staff, was based on data from organizations for and against the bonus, from the United States Treasury Department and from other official and authoritative sources.

After presenting the pro-bonus arguments offered by the American Legion and considering them in the light of the Government's economic position, the report says:

"Taking into account all important factors, and balancing arguments on both sides, the weight of the evidence points inevitably to the conclusion that adoption of the Soldiers' Bonus proposal cannot be justified on grounds of economic equity and fairness to the veterans or to the general population, while it would lay upon the country a financial burden which would adversely affect the interests of the nation as well as of the veterans and might tend to hamper the nation's necessary efforts in behalf of the incapacitated veterans at present and the needy and aged veterans of the future. Sentimental considerations, therefore, can afford the only grounds upon which the adoption of the Soldiers' Bonus must rest."

Four Projects Before Congress.

As indicating the burden to the taxpayers which would be imposed by the enactment of bonus legislation, the board submits the following figures, obtained from official sources, as to cost of the bonus under the plans proposed in Congress, if all the veterans elected the same plan:

Adjusted service pay	$1,405,000,000
Farm-home-land settlement plan	1,833,000,000
Vocational training plan	2,083,000,000
Certificate plan	4,486,545,975

The most probable cost, the board finds, is nearly $4,000,000,000 under an indicated and expected distribution of its four optional plans as follows:

75 per cent. under certificate plan	$3,364,909,481
22½ per cent. under farm-home-land plan	412,425,000
2½ per cent. under vocational training	52,325,000
Cash payments	16,000,000
Total cost	$3,845,659,481

Of this amount, the report shows that $1,136,741,670 would have to be met by taxation or by loans in the next twenty years, and the balance of $2,708,917,811 would be paid after 1943.

The bonus proposal overlooks the $350,000,000 received by some of the veterans in the form of State bonuses and also the fact that the Government has cared for and may be called upon in future to provide for the disabled and aged veterans, the report points out.

Considering the effect of the bonus proposal, the board finds it would add to the debt of the United States, twenty years from now, a sum equivalent to from $102 to $142 to each family, and from $64.50 to $86 on every person gainfully employed, representing the largest taxpaying group.

Spent $419,000,000 for Disabled.

"In face of this," says the report, "while the Budget Bureau is straining every effort to effect economy in operation of Government, there are certain items of Government expenditure which must of necessity increase. For example, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the Government spent directly $419,000,000 for disabled veterans, aside from insurance; in the next fiscal year this amount was estimated at $484,000,000 and the peak of this growth has not yet been reached. Some estimates place the requirements for care of disabled and incapacitated veterans at close to $1,000,000,000 within a few years."

The report incorporates the arguments for the bonus from the viewpoint of the American Legion, as compiled by John Thomas Taylor, Vice Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the veteran's organization. The legion's contentions are summarized as follows:

"1. American public opinion is emphatically in favor of adjusted compensation for soldiers.

"2. There is abundant precedent in American history, in the action of European nations, and in the action of the American Government since the World War for paying a compensation to soldiers.

"3. Adjusted compensation is likewise necessary and justified in the case of the veteran, to remove the economic handicap incurred as a result of his service.

"4. The soldier's claim for such adjustment is an honorable one.

"5. The country is able to bear the financial burden of this adjustment."

Sees Danger in Compensation.

The board affirms that a direct comparison between service men and civilians is not well-founded because the factors upon which such a comparison must be established "cannot be evaluated in economic terms."

The board, after considering all the elements that enter into the bonus proposition, summarizes the results of its analysis as follows:

"1. The principle of granting special compensation to special social groups for losses or sacrifices incurred in a common emergency is unwise and anti-social, and fraught with dangerous possibilities.

"2. Even though the principle of adjusted compensation were recognized as a wise and sound social principle, the proposed bonus would not provide a just and equitable measure of the differences in economic status between those who served in the war and those who remained at home.

"3. Even though the bonus proposed were justified by social principle and constituted an adjustment equitable to the soldiers and civilian population, the payment of the compensation as contemplated would throw a burden upon the financial powers of the Government which would react injuriously upon the fiscal situation and upon the entire population, including the veterans themselves, and might tend to hamper the Government in fulfilling its obligation to care for the disabled veterans of the war or a demand upon it to provide pensions in the future."

Warns Against Bonus Laws.

The report concludes with a warning against enactment of bonus legislation, which reads:

"Though some of these individuals may be immediately and directly benefited in that it might help them to pay off mortgages or pay for life insurance, the cash gratuities involved are too small to effect any great constructive result of this kind. The veterans would probably, in large part, use it for immediate satisfactions, and might even, in some sections of the country, cease work until their funds were exhausted. The productive power of the country would thus be injured.

"Finally, because the bonus would have to be paid out of taxation and thus increase the expenses of industry and of the taxpayer, and because its expenditure would create a sudden demand for consumption of goods it would operate directly or indirectly to raise the general cost of living. For these reasons the distribution of large sums of money in the aggregate, raised out of taxation, would in the final analysis impair rather than enhance the welfare of the veterans by adversely affecting the economic welfare of the country as a whole and by making more difficult the just and necessary task of caring for the disabled ex-service men."

SON OF DE VALERA SPEAKS FOR FATHER

Young Childers Also Exhorts Dublin Crowd to Stand By the Republican Leaders.

CHIEF'S QUARTERS RAIDED

Cosgrave Ironically Scores Him "Because a Blank Cartridge Was Enough for Him."

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Armed men, presumably criminal investigation officials, raided Eamon de Valera's headquarters in Suffolk Street last night and made an exhaustive search. They found a large staff, both men and women, engaged in election work. Woman searchers were employed to search the women workers.

Only one arrest was made, namely, Eamon Donnelly, the election director, who was recently released from internment on a writ of habeas corpus by the Appeals Court, whose decision created such a sensation in Government circles, necessitating the urgent passage of a public safety act, without which all prisoners would have been entitled to release.

The O'Connell Street meeting in Dublin today, which was to have been addressed by de Valera, provided little excitement owing to the absence of the central figure. Still the crowd was large, having been attracted by posters announcing that de Valera's message would be delivered by his young son Vivian. The lad was present, accompanied by Master Erskine Childers, the son of Erskine Childers.

Unlike President Cosgrave's vast meeting at College Green last Sunday, there was no interference with the speakers, no singing and no noise, and perfect freedom of speech was allowed. Shortly after the start of the meeting an auto, driven by a soldier, whose passengers were three women and a baby, tried to pass through the crowd, but was turned back. Later an officer in another auto forced his way through the crowd, and for a moment it looked as though there would be trouble.

Young de Valera, a good-looking boy, spoke in Gaelic and English. He said his father had promised to speak and would have kept his word, but "the servants of foreigners have seized him and have him in prison."

"I know not what they will do with him," he continued. "They may give him the same fate as they gave to Dick McKee and Erskine Childers and Liam Mellowes and other prisoners under their care. They can put us and others to death, but they cannot kill the spirit of freedom in Ireland."

Young Childers, another good-looking lad, said that in the name of his beloved father he stood there to protest against the arrest of our President and great leader, Mr. de Valera." He asked: "Does the Free State Government believe they were promoting peace when they arrested him?" and continued:

"Though we are deprived of his inspiring guidance, we will remember the example of his noble sacrifice and will do all by faithful labor and sacrifice, if necessary, to strengthen the republic."

He continued by stating that he was thinking of his father and all of Ireland's terrible losses in the last year, thinking of the "greatest leader Ireland has ever had to help her," and asking all to pray for his safety and "that Ireland may never again be stained by the blood of her faithful sons."

DUBLIN, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—When the offices of the Anti-Treaty Party in Suffolk Street were raided Saturday night it is stated that plans for an attempted escape of prisoners on a large scale were seized.

De Valera Target of Cosgrave's Irony.

ENNIS, Ireland, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—After addressing a meeting here today, in which he made several caustic references to Eamon de Valera, President Cosgrave of the Free State Cabinet made a flight in a military airplane to Carlow to speak to his constituents. This incident made a strong appeal to the imaginations of the Clare electors as a good advertisement for the Irish air force and a venturesome piece of electioneering.

The meeting here passed without incident. It was stated that orders had been given to Republicans from their headquarters to boycott the meeting and apparently the order was obeyed, for there was no sign of any one antagonistic to President Cosgrave.

When he walked from his hotel to the meeting place under the O'Connell statue and ascended the platform there were scarcely two hundred persons present and not a single cheer was raised. By the time he had started speaking, however, the crowd had increased to nearly a thousand. His allusions to de Valera aroused the placid crowd to laughter and cheers, but there was no wild outburst of enthusiasm.

President Cosgrave expatiated on the fact that de Valera refused to go to London as a plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with Premier Lloyd George. He criticised this as an evasion of responsibility. Referring ironically to de Valera's slogans, among them "Death or glory," he said:

"Many people got death who did not boast from public platforms that bullets would not stop them. But a blank cartridge was enough for de Valera."

The President contended that if the Government had made many mistakes, "they at least had delivered the goods."

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of New York also addressed the meeting and flew to Carlow in an airplane with President Cosgrave, the hundred miles being made in sixty-five minutes.

SEEK FUND FOR DE VALERA.

Irish Republican Supporters Asked for $100,000, Give $17,726.

A mass meeting of supporters of the Irish Republican cause, to protest the arrest of Eamon de Valera, and to raise funds for the forthcoming Irish elections, was held last night at the Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and East Fifty-first Street.

Three thousand listened to speakers who said that the detention of de Valera was a violation of the principle of freedom and liberty. An appeal for $100,000 brought $17,726.72.

The following resolution, which is to be sent to de Valera, was passed unanimously:

"We, citizens of New York, in a mass meeting, send a message of cheer to President de Valera and to the people of the Republic of Ireland, and our assurances that their kindred here, as well as the great masses of the American people will continue to give their wholehearted support until the last vestige of British rule is driven from the shores of Ireland, and until the land stands recognized a nation among nations."

Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the American Commission on Irish Independence, presided.

MANY HEAR MISS PANKHURST

She Tells Tent Evangel Audience of Prophecies That Came True.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, former suffrage leader, spoke to a large audience at Tent Evangel, West End Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, last evening on the prophecies of God as contained in His Book. Miss Pankhurst read some of the prophetic portions of the Old and New Testaments and pointed out that all had come true.

God is a personal God, she said. An impersonal God, she asserted, was inconceivable. Personality was not limitation, said Miss Pankhurst, and as an example she said that people who had so-called "personality" were more than the average. Miss Pankhurst said she was looking forward to "eternal life" and would be willing to sing praises all day if she but be permitted to enter the gates of Heaven.

Her final talk at Tent Evangel will be given tonight. Her subject will be "The Termination of the Present Social Order."

WANTED

A MAN BIG ENOUGH to successfully direct and enlarge agencies for direct-to-consumer selling of a product that has proved itself a complete success, a product manufactured by a million dollar concern, established over 20 years.

A MAN BIG ENOUGH to do this thoroughly, efficiently and quickly will be one of the most important members of an organization that is already one of the largest of its kind in America.

WRITE IN DETAIL, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE, TO

S 104 Times.

Just Off the Press

THE NEW HENRY FORD

An Authentic Biography

By ALLAN L. BENSON

On War: "There is going to be another world war anyway, and the United States should get into it at the beginning and clean them all up!"

How and why Ford attacked the Jews, and why he ceased his attacks.

How he would improve the United States Supreme Court.

The kind of man he would make Secretary of the Navy.

Ford's attitude toward labor.

If You Would Know the Real Henry Ford, Read This Book

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NEW YORK

Dull Intellects

The attitude of Labor leaders in the face of the country's prosperous condition and promising future can be likened to a remarkably candid, perhaps unintentional, action of a doctor in Scranton, Pa., the other day, who, in filling out a certificate of death, wrote his own name in the blank space reserved for "Cause of death."

It is hard to discern how men who can qualify in the intricacies of their trades, earning their livelihood—can deliberately put themselves in the hands of solid ivory intellects. This is an age of progress, and if labor and labor organizations could only keep pace with their opportunities there would be no strikes or showdowns, where their weaknesses are deliberately exhibited. It must be hard to swallow the poor demonstrations of so-called strength at these times.

American industry is famed the world over for its intensive effort resulting in what is termed mass production, as against what, for a better term, might be called craft production, that is, products individually turned out. If you want a new axle for your Ford it can be furnished forthwith probably within a mile or two of where your car breaks down. A similar requirement for your foreign make of car would, even in the country where it is made, probably or possibly take weeks to provide and even then probably or possibly would not fit.

Thus enjoying the benefits of every factor making for prosperity it is difficult to understand why the laborer does not seek and demand a type of brains to lead him, if he needs leadership, that will correspond to the otherwise entirely favorable circumstances and conditions that surround his work.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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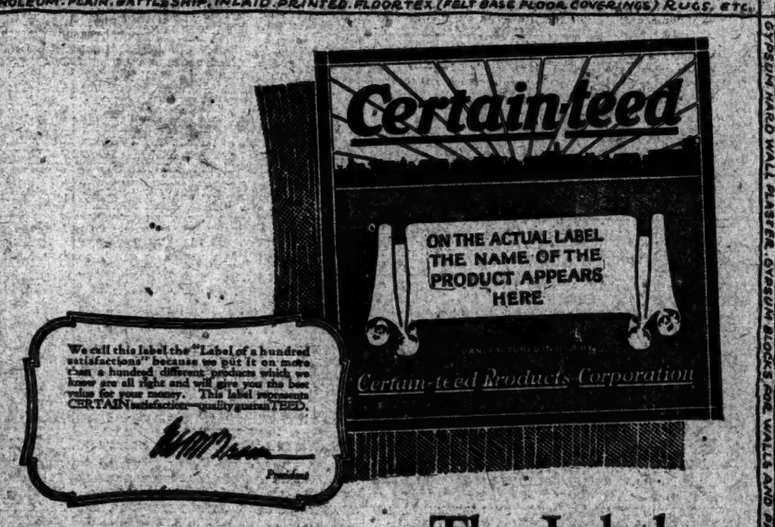
PAINTS AND VARNISHES OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING HOUSE PAINTS, ENAMELS, FLAT WALL PAINT, ETC. UNIVERSAL VARNISH, FLOOR VARNISH, ETC.



The Label of a Hundred Satisfactions

Certain-teed—a composite of *Certain* and Guaran*teed*—the two strongest buying words that could be put into a trade-mark or back of a product, was coined because there was no one word with a meaning big enough, broad enough or strong enough to express the endorsement back of *Certain-teed* products.

The *Certain-teed* label is your unerring guide to *certain* satisfaction—quality guaran*teed*, your assurance of the best value for your money.

HERE ARE THE REASONS:

Overhead expense spread thinly over more than a hundred products.

One sales organization selling the varied output of many plants, ordinarily sold by separate organizations.

Plants so located as to benefit by short hauls and low freight charges on both raw and finished products.

These savings are passed on to you in better quality for a like price, or equal quality for a lower price by more than 100,000 *Certain-teed* dealers from coast to coast.

BUILD TO ENDURE WITH CERTAIN-TEED

LINOLEUM OIL CLOTH FLOORTEX AND RUGS

GYPSUM HARD WALL PLASTER, GYPSUM BLOCKS FOR WALLS AND PARTITIONS, KEENES CEMENT, AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM, GENERAL PLASTER, ETC.

ROOFING SHINGLES BUILDING PAPERS

ASPHALT ROLL ROOFING, SHINGLES (INDIVIDUAL & FOUR WIDTH), BUILDING PAPERS, ROOF COATING, ETC.

PLASTER GYPSUM BLOCKS GYPSUM

MANY ON DEATH LIST IN WAR AGAINST RUM

Bootleggers Make an Effort to Pay Off Betrayers and Dry Agents.

MAYOR LED ONE LIQUOR RING

Sentenced to Year and a Half After Admitting Part in Big Conspiracy.

FINES IN RUM CASES SCORED

Judges Who Take Law Lightly Make Prohibition Hard, Says Commissioner Haynes.

PROHIBITION INSIDE OUT
Thirty-Seventh Instalment
Combined with Thirty-fifth Instalment.

In this instalment Commissioner Haynes tells of the death lists compiled by the bootleggers; he describes an outstanding conspiracy case, and he condemns Judges who deal lightly with rum runners. Tomorrow he discusses the position taken by the Supreme Court on the prohibition law.

By ROY A. HAYNES,
U. S. Prohibition Commissioner.

THE Whisky Rebellion of America's earlier history has almost a counterpart in a recent notorious conspiracy case in which fifty-five residents of a great industrial city of the Middle West were found guilty of conspiring to violate Federal Prohibition laws. Five others pleaded guilty. The conspiracy included the Mayor, the Sheriff, a Judge of the City Court, the prosecuting attorney of the county, a former Sheriff, a former prosecuting attorney, a detective sergeant, a Justice of the Peace, an influential lawyer and former Deputy Sheriffs, detectives, policemen, petty lawyers, bartenders, cabaret singers and notorious women, among whom was the so-called "Queen of the Underworld."

It was shown at the trial, which was bitterly fought in the United States Court, that great quantities of whisky, wine and other liquors were shipped into the city by trucks, stored there and either sold locally through an extensive chain of corner saloons and "soft drink" places or reshipped to supply the bootleg needs of near-by communities. Proprietors of places where liquor was sold illegally were protected systematically by the police with the connivance of higher officials. One proprietor of a "soft drink" establishment was compelled to mortgage his property to raise money to contribute to the corruption fund.

The Mayor received the heaviest sentence—a year and six months in the Atlanta penitentiary and a fine of $2,000. Others convicted received sentences ranging from a year and a day in the penitentiary to one day in jail and fines ranging from $1,000 to $100. Police guarded the Federal building while the trial was in progress. The Government produced 130 witnesses to support its charges. Months were consumed by Government agents in gathering evidence and preparing legal aspects of the case before indictments were obtained and the cases were tried.

The successful outcome of this notorious case had a noticeable moral effect throughout the entire State and no doubt has proved a great aid nationally in the enforcement of the Prohibition law.

One of the tragedies of the case was furnished by the murder, two days before the trial, of one of the witnesses for the Government. This witness had been proprietor of a soft drink establishment and was familiar with the secrets of the whisky ring. He knew too much; his testimony would have been too damaging.

The Lists of Death.

And here there comes to mind a phase of the illegal traffic so sinister in its portent, so feared by those whom it affects and, withal, so seemingly intangible that even the most unemotional presentation smacks more of a fantastic tale of the Middle Ages than the facts of 1923.

It is with some delicacy that I present this phase of the wretched business, or rather a sketch of what little of that phase has come to us in this, that and the other roundabout manner. I do so only because I feel that this narrative would be incomplete were such mention omitted.

In various sections and under various names, according to reports of enforcement workers from time to time, there are maintained, in unwritten record, but in the memory of some of the master minds of the nefarious business, lists of the men who have hurt the illegal liquor interests so vitally that only the most severe punishment can even the score. At least, those master minds of iniquity so regard the reckoning.

These men are reported, from time to time, as being marked for death. For the most part the marked men have been deep in the illicit liquor business themselves and have "double crossed" the bigger operators who have entrusted fortunes in bootleg liquor to their care. In some instances, however, the marked men have been witnesses in important cases against big bootleggers—men who "knew too much." In a few instances of still another character, the man thus marked for destruction are enforcement workers whose skill and courage have resulted in heavy loss to the illegal interests.

Red List, Creek List, Death Crowd.

The lists thus established are known colloquially as the Red List, the Creek List and the Death Crowd. There have been other names for these condemned, too; names that floated in, as it by wireless, from time to time to enforcement offices, but the three mentioned above are typical. In every case the import is the same: the men on the list are intended prey for the assassin.

These lists are not related to the feuds of the moonshiners of the Southern mountains. The latter are of different caliber. The Red List and its kindred are the device of the big bootleggers, as are the informed, and generally the intended victims are other bootleggers who have double crossed or trapped or informed upon the "big men" or men in the business.

Upon the life of one enforcement worker, according to information of intangible nature but circumstantially convincing, there has been set a price of $10,000 by a group of men in the illegal business. This worker broke up the machinations of a corrupt confederacy and destroyed well-laid plans for making millions.

In another case, an official of the enforcement force was warned through the familiar "Black Hand" letter that he had been marked for death because of his activities.

In a third case, an official of the force was given ninety days, under penalty of death, to "declare for light wines and beer."

In a fourth case, the following letter of warning was received by an official:

"My husband is a member of the Committee of 1,000 and was one of the ones selected to kill you when you come to ——. The men are all desperate men and you are one of the number marked to die.

"I do not stand for all he does and do not want to see you killed, so take my advice and stay away from ——, or they surely will get you, perhaps on the way here. They have people in —— watching the train you come on and people here to shadow you all the time. They are also after Mr. —— and they were going to kill —— if he hadn't resigned, and other prohibition men."

Assassins Who Relented.

In a fifth case, two assassins were in a position to kill an official of the enforcement force, but for some reason refrained from doing so. They wrote him later that they had spared his life because they admired his gameness in coming to a territory after they had warned him, upon penalty of death, to stay away.

In a sixth case, an important Government witness in a leading case against a ring of bootleggers was mysteriously killed a few days before the case was called to trial.

In only a few instances, it is reported, has the supreme penalty of bootleg disfavor been enforced, and even then the circumstances were such that murder and seeming motive could not be definitely linked together.

* * *

The American conception of Justice includes neither field day nor bargain counter. With covered eyes she sits in chaste and simple dignity, keeper of the scales in which are weighed the rights and wrongs of man. Before her all men are equal. Neither passion nor prejudice, hatred nor fear, sway the calm majesty of her pronouncements.

Such is the ideal that we of America have given into the keeping of our courts. Theirs is the function of interpreting the Constitution and the law. Having interpreted these, theirs, too, is the function of administering justice. To him who has been wronged they afford relief; to the guilty they say, "Thus shall be your punishment."

When our courts function in the spirit of this ideal—and, happily, the great majority do so function today—they constitute a bulwark against the forces of national disaster. When they fail to function in that spirit with respect to any particular law, they not only become derelict to a degree in the performance of their duty toward the society which created them and entrusted them with a heritage beyond price, but, in effect, invite further breach of the statutes which they by their attitude bring into disrepute.

Position of a Few Judges.

If a Judge may say with propriety, "I don't like the prohibition laws and refuse to take them seriously," another Judge with equal propriety may say the same thing of the laws against murder, and a third Judge may say the same thing of the laws against burglary. Where else could such a course of conduct lead eventually but to the disrepute of all law?

For the most part those who administer American justice are men of high repute, fearless, courageous, scrupulous in their performance of duty, the highest type of American citizenship. They preside, indeed, over courts of justice.

But there are a few Judges in the land who use their high positions occasionally to express their disdain of the Volstead act. Such Judges are numbered among the outstanding obstacles of prohibition enforcement work. It is time that they should take the prohibition laws seriously. It is their duty to administer justice; it hardly lies within their province to exploit personal opinions or prejudices from the bench. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the constitutionality of the Volstead act, and that question should be considered settled.

Long delay in bringing prohibition cases to trial and light fines upon conviction have contributed in no small way to the spirit of defiance in which bootleggers hold the law. Not long ago I questioned a bootlegger known as an old offender. He told me he had been arrested four times, and added, with a grin: "I always manage to get out all right." In another case, a Judge is reported to have fined a second offender 5 cents, and when the defendant couldn't pay the fine, the Judge put his hand in his pocket and paid it himself.

What fear has the bootlegger of that kind of justice?

Field Days for Bootleggers.

In some instances courts have conducted "field days" for bootleggers, accepting pleas of guilty and imposing fines, rather than jail sentences, in such instances. Generally, bootleggers have been quick to avail themselves of such opportunities.

Approximately 136 cases involving violations of the prohibition laws were disposed of in that manner in four days by one Judge. In each case a fine was imposed; in no case a prison sentence. The total of the fines amounted to about $30,000, or an average of $200 for each defendant. Among the bootleggers appearing before this Judge was one man who was reputed to have made more than a million dollars in two years of illicit trading in whisky. He paid fines for himself and employes, amounting to $600.

Another defendant who went to the so-called bargain counter of justice was a man upon whose property was seized one of the largest stills ever found in the vicinity. His offense was punishable by a maximum penalty of $1,000 fine and imprisonment for one year. He admitted that he had rented the property with knowledge that the tenants intended to use it for the illegal manufacture of whisky. His punishment was a fine of $350; two men who were found operating the still were fined $100 apiece.

When seized the still was producing moonshine to the extent of $600 worth daily, at bootleggers' prices.

Small Fines in This Court.

The owner of a notorious dive who pleaded guilty to selling wine to prohibition agents was fined $150. One habitual criminal, against whom there were eleven counts in connection with the illegal operation of a roadhouse, was fined $500. He also paid fines of $100 each for two employes.

Of the Judge who imposed these fines a local newspaper said:

"He was schnitlating, caustic, epigrammatic. His pithy comments brought smiles and even laughter from the habitués who had dropped into the courtroom to see what was going on. And the bootleggers who a moment before had stood in abject humility under the searching bright eyes and the withering remarks of the Court left the room with smiles wreathing their faces."

At one session of this court, according to a local newspaper, "standing room only rules prevailed today as guilty distillers, dispensers and deliverers of moonshine or the real stuff trod on each other's heels in their haste to enter the court, enter a plea of guilty and be fined."

"Even 'Innocent' Insist on Pleading Guilty," one newspaper announced in headlining its account of one day's proceedings in this court.

In sharp cpntrast with such "bargains" in justice was the pronouncement of a Federal Judge in another near-by State.

"I have made up my mind that persons who sell liquor are going to jail," this Judge was quoted as saying. "There will be no getting away with fines. They are going to jail every time I can send them there. I am going to stop this liquor selling if I have to fill all the jails in the State."

A hundred bootleggers awaiting sentence faced this Judge at one time. Others, unable to get into the crowded courtroom, stood in anxious little groups in the corridors.

As the defendants came before him, one by one, the Judge pronounced jail sentences. These sentences were generally sixty or ninety days' imprisonment plus a fine. After an hour or less the Marshal held up his hand.

"Your Honor," he said, "the jail is filled."

"How about the —— County Jail?" asked the Judge.

There was plenty of room in the —— County Jail. About thirty defendants were sentenced to terms there. Again the Marshal held up his hand; that jail, too, was filled, he said. The Court inquired about two more county jails and proceeded with the pronouncement of sentences, filling those jails, too.

Value of Prison Sentences.

It is a significant commentary that the prohibition laws are now generally respected within this Judge's jurisdiction and that the illicit sale of liquor has been greatly reduced in that section. Jails thus filled do not, as a rule, remain filled longer than the expiration of the terms to which the offenders are sentenced. Imposition of prison sentences rather than fines tends to bring about a degree of respect for the law that ultimately empties jails.

Mr. Daugherty's Views.

There can be no doubt as to the attitude of the nation's chief law enforcement officer, Attorney General Daugherty, to whose department is entrusted the task of prosecuting violators of the prohibition laws. In his address before the American Bar Association at Cincinnati in 1921 he touched upon the question of personal liberty, and on that subject said:

"Let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean to impute moral turpitude to him who is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment or similar amendments in our State Constitutions, or who is opposed to the Volstead act or similar legislation in our States. All I mean to say is that the argument of undue abridgment of personal liberty advanced today has in the past been advanced by every champion of lawlessness who has sought to find an excuse for unlawful conduct. * * *

"When public sentiment has crystallized into law there can be no question as to the duty of good citizens with reference thereto. They may still debate as to the wisdom of the law, but there is only one course of conduct, and that is obedience to the law while it exists.

"From the standpoint of the Government the only sound view is that of law enforcement. Whatever differences of opinion exist in views as to the wisdom of some of these laws can be of no concern to the agencies of law enforcement. The executive department cannot make the laws. It is equally true that it cannot nullify laws.

"To refuse or to neglect to enforce a valid enactment of the legislative department of Government, or to enforce it mechanically or half-heartedly, or to wink at its violation, is without justification on any sound theory of government. Those who ask it or expect it not only contribute to lawlessness, but destroy the basis upon which their own security rests. Our safety and happiness lie in obedience to law by every man, woman and child within the domain of our Republic, and no one can undermine respect for law without being to that extent an enemy to law and orderly government.

"My duty is clear. As long as I am the responsible head of the Department of Justice the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the Government which I am at liberty to call to my command."

To the small minority of our Judges who by their official acts manifest their private prejudice against the prohibition laws, I commend for consideration the utterances of their colleagues cited above, the formal pronouncement of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association and the utterances of the Attorney General.

TOMORROW'S INSTALMENT: SUPREME COURT'S STAND.

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Laughs Himself to Death In Motion Picture Theatre

Special to The New York Times.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 19.—John Chamberlain, 55 years old, was sitting in the Lyric Theatre here last night watching a motion picture. Charles Preston, sitting next to Chamberlain, saw him laugh and then topple over.

When ushers succeeded in getting Chamberlain to the door for air in the hope of reviving him, he was dead.

Coroner Stamg's verdict was that apoplexy, due to mirth, was the cause of his death.

BIG STRIKE IN GREECE

Government, Fearing a Food Shortage, Will Court-Martial Leaders.

ATHENS, Aug. 19.—A strike, almost general in character, began yesterday, and is spreading in several of the provincial towns. The Government is adopting energetic measures to insure supplies of food. It has created an extraordinary court-martial to try strike leaders.

Direct Radio Links Up Holland and Italy In World Circuit With New York as Pivot

Direct radio communication between the United States and Italy and between the United States and Holland will be formally opened today, according to an announcement made by the Radio Corporation of America. Engineering tests were completed last night. Two new stations will be opened, one at Caltano, Italy, and the other at The Hague, Holland. The addition of these new circuits to the already existing channels of radio communication advances the plans now being worked out by the Radio Corporation to make the United States the centre of a world-wide radio network with New York as the pivotal centre. Opening of a new circuit with Poland will follow in two or three weeks.

There are now eight circuits radiating to European countries from New York. The two new circuits not only provide direct routes from the United States to Italy and Holland, but to ten neighboring countries. Communication will be more rapid, for in many cases the messages will be free of censorship of countries through which the present land lines run. Belgium, Denmark and Finland lines will now terminate at The Hague. Sicily, Hungary, Serbia and Greece will be connected by land wires to the Caltano station and their messages destined for the United States will be sent from there.

The circuit between Italy and the United States is one of the longest in existence. Radio waves connecting the two points travel about 4,500 miles, or one-sixth the distance around the earth. It requires one-fortieth of a second for a signal flashed in Italy to reach New York. The distance between The Hague and the United States is 3,500 miles.

Commenting upon the new service, General Harbord, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said:

"Direct communication between the United States and Italy has long been the dream of our friends across the sea. The opening of this remarkable service will link in a more perfect bond the business and social friendship of these peoples and will assist in bringing about the stabilization of trade conditions, which depend so largely upon swift, reliable and direct communication. This achievement is a monument to the skill of the Holland and Italian Government engineers with whom our engineers have been closely cooperating for several months in an endeavor to perfect methods for annihilating space and time in the exchange of intelligence."

The transmitting station which will engage in communication with Italy and Holland is situated at Rocky Point, L. I., seventy miles from Manhattan. A system of private telegraph lines connect the control apparatus of this station with operators at the Broad Street office of the Radio Corporation, where the actual telegraphing is performed.

The receiving station is located at Riverhead, seven miles east of Rocky Point, and in a similar manner the receiving operators at Broad Street receive the signals intercepted at Riverhead. This system of remote control of high power radio circuits obviates all the disadvantages of a station located in a city where various atmospheric disturbances and steel structures seriously interfere with efficient operation.

The call letters of The Hague station are PCG and it operates on the 12,500-meter wave length. Caltano's call is ICC and its wave length is 10,750 meters.

ANDERSON ASSAILS BANTON AND FOSDICK

They Planned to "Double-Cross Tammany," Anti-Saloon League Head Charges.

MINISTERS GET DETAILS

Fosdick to Supersede Murphy After Banton Got to Be Governor Part of Alleged Scheme.

William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who is under indictment for grand larceny, forgery and extortion in connection with the League's affairs, made a new attack on District Attorney Joab H. Banton and Raymond B. Fosdick yesterday in a statement headed "Banton and Fosdick Plan to Double-Cross Tammany."

The statement includes a message, which, according to Anderson, he has sent to the ministers of New York State. It contains, he says, "some of the details of the pleasant little plan of Messrs. Banton and Fosdick to set up in political housekeeping for themselves after Mr. Banton got to be Governor, with Mr. Fosdick superseding Mr. Murphy as the real power in the Democratic Party of the State, notwithstanding the Republican proclivities of his employers, the Messrs. Rockefeller, and their Republican associates."

Reiterating his charge that District Attorney Banton had said: "If I put Anderson out of business it will make me Governor," Anderson added: "Evidently with Mr. Banton as Governor, Mr. Fosdick intended to be the controlling power in the Democratic Party. * * * I am not concerned with the 'dog-eat-dog' issue involved in Mr. Banton's double-crossing of Tammany by getting its help to make himself Governor and then setting up in business for himself. I am not concerned with Mr. Fosdick using the money of the Messrs. Rockefeller, loyal Republicans, to make himself the super-boss of the Democratic Party. * * *

"The important thing is that the churches should know that there was a conspiracy to take their agency, which has been built up into power by their influence, the conscientious, self-sacrificing labor of their pastors and members, and by their contributions, and utilize the moral influence, the inestimable good-will and even the actual money contributed by them to enable a weak and willing Tammany District Attorney and a resigning so-called independent Democrat and former office-holder under both city and Federal administrations to win a factional fight in the Democratic Party."

FEARING INSANITY, DENTIST KILLS SELF

Dr. C. G. Elliott of Kittanning, Leaves Notes Telling of Worry Over Patients.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 19.—"Just a plain case of suicide. Am crazy, or going crazy, and am getting out while the getting is good," read a note addressed to the Coroner of Allegheny County, among several communications left by Dr. C. C. Elliott, a dentist of Kittanning, whose body, with a bullet wound in the temple, was found this afternoon in his room in the Savoy Hotel. The bullet evidently had been fired last night.

Dr. Elliott told how he had made an ineffectual effort to end his life with drugs. Communications showed that he had worried over a mistake in administering an anesthetic to a patient, and over an apparent belief of his acquaintance that he had been responsible for the death of another patient. Other letters referred to health-wrecking habits which he had been unable to break.

To the hotel management Dr. Elliott left this note:

"Sorry for all the mess made, but can't help it this time and promise it shall not occur again."

A letter addressed to the Rev. E. D. Dwyer told of fruitless efforts to reform. This letter, evidently written just before the shot was fired, said, in part:

"I have often thought of you while out on this, my last escapade. I am only sorry I could not take the step you desired me to take. I hated this life I lived, but could not stand fast. I had gone on bended knee to the altar about six times, and God knows I prayed, but it would not stick."

A note dated Aug. 15 said:

"Last Thursday I shot enough morphine into me to kill a horse and then swallowed about ten grains of cocaine, and didn't expect to ever wake up, but the next afternoon I came awake again. I have gone so far that I can't come back, except to be crazy the rest of my life. Am figuring on how to do the job now and make sure this time."

DESTITUTE, DRINKS IODINE.

Woman Collapses on Sidewalk—Is Recovering in Bellevue.

Mrs. Mary Ligardo, 29 years old, of 55 Cherry Street, raised a small bottle to her lips at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street last night drained the contents and then collapsed on the sidewalk. Policeman Tatti of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who took the woman to Bellevue, said the bottle had contained iodine.

At Bellevue, where the woman regained consciousness, she explained that she wanted to die because she and her husband had been estranged. She said she had gone without food for two days and had spent two nights wandering the streets. She had $3 in a purse. She will recover.

HOME RULE DEFEAT AT POLLS IS FEARED

Friends of Constitutional Amendment Expect Opposition From Hylan and His Supporters

PARTY LEADERS APATHETIC

Civic Organizations May Go to the Aid of the Measure and Speed Up the Campaign.

Friends of municipal home rule who, after fighting for that reform for twenty years or more had felt that at last their battle was won when the Legislature this year ordered submitted to the voters for ratification the Walker-Ullman Home Rule amendment to the Constitution, are beginning to entertain misgivings regarding the fate of that measure in the coming election.

Oddly enough, it is from Mayor Hylan, the outspoken apostle of home rule for cities, and from his friends that they fear the most trouble. With the Republican leaders opposed to the home rule amendment, or at the best indifferent toward it, after vain attempts to sidetrack it in the Assembly, advocates of home rule fear that the Mayor, with the aid of Hearst, may be able to block its ratification.

Mayor Hylan and his friends although home rule has been their slogan in the two campaigns which Mr. Hylan has been a candidate for Mayor, never have been outspoken in favor of the Walker-Ullman amendment. They declared that it was not far-reaching enough to suit them. Friends of the amendment say that they have ample reason for their fears that the same objection will be raised against the measure by the Mayor and his friends in the coming campaign.

Ostensibly, the Walker-Ullman amendment was a non-partisan measure before the Legislature. Senator James J. Walker, President pro tem. of the Senate, was its sponsor in that branch of the Legislature, and Assemblyman Sol Ullman, who sponsored it in the lower house, is a Republican representing the Sixth Assembly District in Manhattan, the political home of Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Scope of the Amendment.

The home rule amendment would virtually strip the Legislature of all power to enact legislation affecting cities, and would turn that power, including charter making, over to the legislative bodies of the various cities and villages throughout the State. Only in the case of emergencies arising out of grave abuses on the part of local authorities could the Legislature intervene, and then only after the Governor had certified to the necessity.

Many prominent members of civic organizations who have fought for genuine home rule at Albany for many years, regard the Walker-Ullman amendment as a most effective measure. It is principally on the ground that it would give the City of New York home rule for which Mayor Hylan and his friends have been clamoring, that they fear opposition from the Mayor. They believe that the Mayor merely used home rule as a convenient campaign cry and that the absence of genuine home rule suited his purposes best, affording him an opportunity of shifting to the Legislature the responsibility for soaring city budgets and the shortcomings of the City Government. With the Walker-Ullman amendment ratified and the necessary supplementary legislation to carry it into effect enacted, it is asserted, legislative interference could no longer be pleaded as an excuse and the Hylan administration would thus be deprived of a convenient alibi.

That the up-State Republicans will not be sufficiently interested in home rule to fight for it was shown by their indifference and the active opposition of Hearst and Hylan, the amendment will go down to defeat is seriously feared by advocates of home rule all over the State.

Obstacles to the Amendment.

As they see it the danger is increased by the fact that the home rule amendment would not in ordinary circumstances be an issue in the campaign, ostensibly having the support of both parties so that little would be said about it to arouse interest among the voters. It was stated yesterday, however, that in all likelihood the Citizens Union and the New York Real Estate Association would come to the aid of the amendment and make an active campaign, in the event that the Republicans and Democrats should remain silent on the subject.

Another matter that has aroused apprehension among the advocates of the amendment is the number of other constitutional amendments that will come before the voters on election Day. There are no less than five proposed amendments and in addition one proposition involving the expenditure of $50,000,000 for improvements to the State hospitals, and a local referendum in this city fixing the minimum salary of first-grade policemen and firemen after three years' service at $2,500. One of the constitutional amendments provides for the expenditure of $45,000,000 for soldiers' bonuses.

With all these questions before the voters and with so much money involved the friends of the home rule amendment fear that there will be a general inclination among the voters to negative them all. Experience has shown that where even slight expenditures of money are involved in a constitutional amendment the vote up-State as a rule goes heavily against it. One of the objections advanced against the home rule amendment is that it would open the way to extravagance on the part of city and village administrations throughout the State.

The American Legion is preparing for a fight to get the home amendment through. A fight to put through the $45,000,000 bond issue is also in progress and will have the backing of the Democratic State organization as it is one of Governor Smith's "program" bills. The policemen and firemen also have propaganda under way on the salary referendum which they succeeded in having put through in the Legislature over the objection of Mayor Hylan.

IDENTIFY DEAD MAN FOUND BY CAMPERS

Body in Attic of Old House Is That of Alexander P. Achimore, Electrical Engineer.

ONCE WARD ISLAND INMATE

Sought Life of a Hermit—Starved Himself to Death, Says Congers Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The old house on the rim of Rockland Lake, where for several weeks mysterious noises were heard, especially at night, was no longer a "haunted house" today. Instead, it was the converging point of hundreds of persons whose interest had been aroused by news of the discovery of Alexander P. Achimore's body within its walls.

The authorities of Rockland County said that Achimore, whose body was found in a gloomy, black corner under the rafters, formerly was an electrical engineer with the Western Union Telegraph Company. That established, they learned that he had been mentally deranged. Coroner's Physician Ralph De Baun of Congers said that Achimore, whose walking in the narrow quarters above the attic caused the creakings which had scared away two groups of campers, lay down to die some time after July 4 and met death by starvation about July 10.

Achimore's history was learned by F. E. d'Hunoy of 185 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J., an engineer of the Western Union. He said:

"Mr. Achimore was a capable engineer, in the employ of the Western Union for about ten years. He was a member of our large staff. He specialized in tower work, with his headquarters in New York. His work, however, took him all over the country. He resigned about two years ago to take over, with several associates, the Cushman Electric Company at Concord, N. H.

Work Caused Collapse.

"He worked so hard there that the strain caused him to collapse. His actions led his friends to suspect he had become insane. They prevailed on him to submit to an examination by alienists at Bellevue Hospital. He went to the Bellevue Hospital observation ward for six days in October, 1921, and was pronounced mentally unbalanced. The alienists advised that he go to an institution and he went to Wards Island, leaving that place in June or July, 1922. He was then pronounced cured.

"His wife, Mrs. Mary Achimore, lives in Boston with their seven-year-old son, Paul. After his wife went to Boston Mr. Achimore went to live with his sister, a Mrs. Adams, in Brooklyn.

"I understand that before joining the Western Union he was employed in the engineering department of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Mrs. Achimore has been notified of her husband's death and is expected tomorrow at Haverstraw, where the body has been placed in an undertaking establishment.

This is the story of Achimore's weird adventure in the stone house at Rockland Lake, as the authorities pieced it together from what they could learn.

Achimore, who was about 40 years old and possessed of a desire to live apart from the world, an attitude that had gripped him since he and his wife had parted, sought the life of a recluse in the woods. Rockland Lake drew him.

Refuge in an Old House.

The lake is edged with bungalows, old houses and camping sites leased for the Summer by the Palisade Park Commission. One of these houses is two and a half stories high, fronted by high-spreading trees and separated from the Lake road by a lawn extending perhaps fifty feet. It is constructed of large quarried stones from which the weather has chipped the coating of plaster in such fashion as to lend a ruin-down, grotesque appearance.

It was this house that the deranged engineer selected as his hermitage for the Summer. None could be found yesterday that remembered seeing him there, although a group of stores half a mile away in the heart of the resort area. He must have foraged at night for food, it is believed. With such food as he could assemble he found the house habitable. There were no electric bulbs. There was no gas connection. But the Commission had left last year's oil stove and it still contained some fuel. There were several bedrooms in his selected suites, and a score of mattresses and any number of pillows and other bedding.

If the world had let him alone, the hermit would have passed a quiet and comfortable Summer. But the place was so close to the world that by the end of the first week of June vacationists began to arrive and drove Achimore to refuge in the attic. There was one saving feature in their appearance. Their presence no longer necessitated expeditions for food. He needed only to creep down at night from beneath the rafters to which he had fled and get it.

It was on such a mission one night that his creaking steps sent the vacationists on the lower floor into trepidation and the next morning, into the discovery that, as one of them exclaimed indignantly, "two dollars' worth of food" was gone.

Leaves Check for Food.

Achimore, in his days of sanity, had been a man of character. Even with the mental quirk that had turned his thoughts awry, he still held to principles of honesty. The next day one of the campers found beside a can of coffee a check for $2 signed with Achimore's name and accompanied by this note:

"Here's a check in payment for same."

The check passed the bank. It was this check which led a brother-in-law of Achimore's to inquire of the campers for him, explaining that Achimore once before had disappeared and had been traced through a check given under similar circumstances. This time, said the brother-in-law's letter, Achimore had been missing since April.

The creaking in the top of the building continued. For several days and nights mysterious noises were heard, and sometimes there would come a thud, as of a heavy footfall. A few days later the family occupying the house moved out.

There was an interim of a few weeks. Then moved in a family of ten, including a woman 80 years old. They had heard the stories of a "haunted house," but they were not superstitious. But if the "ghost" failed to annoy them with noises, they found their house impossible for another reason. There was an odor that no quantity of chemicals could dissipate, and this family, too, moved away. It was not until the original group returned yesterday morning, their minds still puzzled at the cause of the odor, that the discovery of Achimore's body was made by one of them who flashed a light into the quarters above the attic.

Achimore had drawn two mattresses and an old pyrocat into the place with him for bedding. Crumbs of food were scattered around. Two school textbooks were found near him. When, in his unbalanced mind, as the authorities believe, he decided to starve to death, he stretched himself out on this bedding.

Charles Murdock, who found the body, told this story tonight:

"The place was taken as a Summer camp by the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, of 401 West Twenty-third Street, New York. W. I. Strange, I and several others were among the first group of the church to go to the camp. Early in June we heard the creaking noises. Strange and I could not find the cause. One day, as I entered the house I saw a shadow flit past. I chased upstairs but found nothing. I conferred with Strange. We decided to say nothing to the women and children. A little later came the incident of the check and the note.

"On July 7 Strange and I went into that dark place over the attic to repair a leaking part of the roof. I used a flashlight. Strange handed me the tools. We saw nobody there and we worked right at the spot where the body was found.

"Two textbooks belonging to two school girls in the camp disappeared. We found one of them open near Achimore's hand and the other closed near by."

2 Men, 63 and 65, Climb Tree; Both Fall, Land in Hospital

Charles Huber, 63, 102 De Witt Street, Brooklyn, and Julius Rosewalk, 65, 642 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, saw an apple tree while walking in Graniteville, Staten Island yesterday, and climbed it.

They came to grief, however, when Huber, who was on an upper branch, lost his hold and fell, bringing his companion to the ground with him. They were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, Huber suffering a fractured right elbow and Rosewalk with a fractured pelvis.

JOHNSON'S ATTITUDE PUZZLES HIS PARTY

California Senator Uncertain as to Seeking the Republican Nomination.

FEARS LOSS OF STRENGTH

Borah, Kenyon and Other Progressives Now Oppose Some of His Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Hiram Johnson looms in the political distance as the only figure threatening serious discord in the Republican Presidential primaries next year, and he may remain quiescent.

The California Senator does not know himself what his political course will be. He feels the urge, and sees this as his last chance to fight his way to the Presidency. In another four years his type of progressivism, he believes, may so merge into conservatism as to make his appeal to the people impossible except as an Old Guard. Today he and his friends believe he would satisfy the longings of the conservatives for success and appease the dissatisfied West.

His friends say there is every reason why Mr. Johnson should run, so far as he fits into the political setting. But, on the other hand, while he does not admit it himself, Mr. Johnson may be less strong today than in 1920. For instance, he does not have the support of Senator Borah, and many other Progressives, such as ex-Senator Kenyon, are not with him now because of his support of the tariff and his failure to oppose the seating of Newberry. Senator Johnson's advisers do not know whether he can command undivided Progressive support, and they are none too sanguine that he can command the necessary financial backing.

If the sinews of war for the primary fight are forthcoming, it is believed here, Mr. Johnson will seek the Republican nomination for President, with the idea that in the event of a deadlock in the convention he would be the compromise selection as between the other two possible outstanding contenders—President Coolidge and Senator La Follette.

See Johnson as a Compromise.

The situation, as his advisers have analyzed it, is that if Mr. Johnson commands anything like the strength he did in 1920, he will be one of the leading candidates, and that the leaders will finally agree upon him as the only way to win—provided, of course, the same feeling against the Republican Administration exists then as was apparent in the last November election.

Many things may happen between this time and the first Presidential primaries in the Dakotas on March 18 to eliminate all these probabilities and eclipse Mr. Johnson's threatening figure. President Coolidge has shown evidence that he intends to be a positive and forceful executive, and, as such, to assume titular leadership of the party. His policies and continued prosperity may bring about a better opinion among the conservative Republicans than that existing today. In that case, Mr. Johnson will be quiescent. If discontent exists next year and the voters seem to be clamoring for a change, Mr. Johnson will plunge into the first Presidential primary in the Dakotas.

At present the Senator declines to talk politics. He appears to be absorbed in deep thought and bowed down with the troubles of Europe, which encompassed him in his recent trip abroad. Having paid his respects to President Coolidge, he intends to leave soon for the Western coast, there to consult with friends and watch developments politically, both with regard to himself and President Coolidge.

Unless the President should insist upon the United States entering the World Court, as presently constituted, Mr. Johnson cannot hope to have an appeal which will place his platform on a different plane than that of the President. It is pointed out that he supported the other policies of the Harding Administration, and, therefore, cannot consistently oppose the nomination of Mr. Coolidge unless new and startling issues are brought forward by the President.

Leaders Differ as to Coolidge.

While some of the Republican leaders see trouble ahead in the possible Johnson move, others are of the opinion that the party can easily nominate President Coolidge. They say that since it was generally understood among those who control the party machinery that Harding would have received the nomination in 1924, the same logic applies just as strongly in the case of his successor. It is believed there will be very few leaders who will disagree with such a proposal.

On the other hand, some of the leaders say the same protest that arose against the past Administration will hold against the present one. They say the atmosphere is charged with discontent, that this dissatisfaction redounds to the injury of the party in power, and, therefore, that it is necessary to nominate for President a man who somewhat represents the views of the protestants.

Senator McCormick of Illinois is one who holds such views. Another is Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who had intended to support Mr. Johnson against Mr. Harding. Now that a resident of New England will be contender, local consideration is expected to compel him to give his support to Mr. Coolidge.

That the action of the next Congress on the railroads, the coal question, bonus and taxation matters and farm legislation will go far to make the issues on which the primary elections will be waged is the belief of the keener politicians. They say that if President Coolidge can so direct the progress of the next Congress as to effect sane and forward looking legislation on the big problems of nationwide interest, he will make certain his nomination and election. But if the discontent cannot be halted, their conclusion is that a third party will be formed out of the Republican forces, and that such a situation will bring about the election of a Democratic President next year.

TWO FACTORS WEIGH AGAINST COAL STRIKE

One Is Public Sentiment and the Other Anthracite's Fear of Oil and Bituminous.

CONFERENCE STARTS TODAY

As Operators Have Virtually Conceded Wages and Hours, Check-Off Remains Obstacle.

LEWIS ISSUES CHALLENGE

Miners' President Defies Operators to Let West Virginia Men Vote on Unionizing.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—The joint scale subcommittee of the anthracite operators and miners will meet here tomorrow morning at the virtual command of the United States Coal Commission for the purpose of drafting an answer to the commission's queries as to whether or not there is to be a strike in the anthracite fields Sept. 1.

Although the subcommittee meets ostensibly to pick up the thread of negotiations where it was dropped July 16, when the operators refused to grant the miners' demands for the check-off, there are two factors which have developed within the last two weeks which will exert tremendous pressure upon the eight men who are to determine whether it is to be peace or war at the hard coal mines.

The first factor is an aroused public opinion, which demands that there be no strike in any event, and which, it is believed here, would back the Government in any steps it would take to prevent a strike.

Anthracite's Strong Competitors.

The second factor is a near-panic among anthracite operators over the activity of bituminous coal producers and fuel oil salesmen, who, anticipating a hard coal strike, have already set in motion machinery of distribution designed to capture the rich markets heretofore held exclusively by the anthracite dealers.

Samuel D. Warriner, Chairman of the anthracite operators' General Policy Committee and chief of the operators' negotiators, was quoted today as saying that the operators were thoroughly alive to the danger which they face from competitive sources if a strike should come.

"The anthracite field is in severe competition with other fuels, and the preservation of its market for the benefit of operators and miners alike argues against a strike," he said. "The very existence of the anthracite industry at this time demands continuous operation."

At the opening of tomorrow morning's conference Mr. Warriner is expected to come out not negotiated by Sept. 1, and to make any future contract retroactive to that date. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, will meet this request with an offer to grant it on the same terms he laid down in New York last week, namely: The granting of the check-off, the recognition of the principle that an advance in wages is due the men and the abolition of the twelve-hour day.

Check-off Remains Stumbling Block.

It was pointed out today that the operators, in agreeing to arbitrate the wage question on the understanding that there would be no reduction in wages, had virtually conceded the principle of a wage increase. They have agreed to abolish the twelve-hour day. The stumbling block, now, as on July 27, is the question of the check-off.

The miners, it was learned tonight, are prepared to renew their proposition of withdrawing their demand for the check-off on the condition the operators will cease checking off for bills due to the company and for other purposes, but they will insist that this action, if

MYSTERY IN THEFT OF $50,000 VIOLINS

Police Puzzled by Robbers Who Picked Four Valuable Old Instruments.

CASH AND JEWELRY IGNORED

Thieves Are Thought to Have Waited Months for Chance to Enter Conservatory.

A theft of four rare old violins, valued by their owner at almost $50,000, has mystified detectives of the Fifth Street Police Station for a week. The theft was committed on Aug. 12 in the music conservatory of Adelle Henri Truck at 157 Second Avenue. With $200 in cash and several pieces of expensive jewelry lying about, the thieves picked out the four most valuable instruments and touched nothing else. No trace of them has been found.

Mr. Truck, heartbroken, told of his loss yesterday. On Sunday afternoon a week ago he went out for a walk and was gone about two hours. When he returned he found that the lock on a door leading from the hall into the conservatory had been broken. Several of his instruments his saw had been removed but were unharmed. His first thought was for his "prime donna," a Giuseppe et Guarnerius of Cremona, dated 1700, which he valued at $15,000. It was gone.

A brief inventory showed that three other instruments were missing. It was said they were a Joannes Georgius Lee, dated 1700; a Tir of Vienne, dated 1780, and a viola by Albanie.

He notified the police at the Fifth Street Station and told them he was sure that some one had watched his comings for months as it was the first time the conservatory had been left unguarded. His daughter, Emily, and his son, Henri, both accomplished musicians, live with him, he said. Therefore one of the three had always been at home.

Both Mr. Truck and the police were at a loss to explain the circumstances of the robbery. They think that any common thief would have taken the money and jewelry and would not have bothered with the more cumbersome instruments. They also argue that he must have known violins as he picked only the finest. Mr. Truck believes that it was a foreigner and that the instruments will be smuggled out of the country to Europe, where their value is more generally recognized.

The violin instructor came to the United States about two years ago from Vienna, Austria. His family, he said, had been ruined by the war. At one time, he said, his father was a high official in the Austrian army. His brother, a colonel, was killed on the Russian front. All the family had been military except himself, he said.

'BIRTH OF NATION' FILM BANNED BY POINCARE

Scenes of Ku Klux Conflict With Negroes Lead to Shutting Theatre Showing Picture.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The motion picture "The Birth of a Nation," which has been shown at a boulevard motion picture house for the last few days, has been forbidden by the police, acting on orders received from the Prefecture.

The action was taken because of those scenes in which the Ku Klux Klan comes into conflict with the negroes. They were considered objectionable by the French authorities as likely to result in a demonstration on the part of the audience.

The theatre showing the picture—which already had been shown here during the war—was suddenly ordered to close this afternoon, the public being surprised to find the doors shut.

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PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20.—Premier Poincaré personally ordered "The Birth of a Nation" suppressed yesterday after official censors had passed on the film, the Matin reveals this morning. The Premier was actuated by a "desire to avoid race troubles between foreign visitors and French negroes."

BEETHOVEN CYCLE PLANNED

Damrosch to Give Nine Symphonies in Chronological Sequence.

Beethoven's nine symphonies will be given in chronological sequence in six of the regular Thursday afternoon and Friday evening subscription concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, George Engles, manager of the Symphony Society, announced yesterday. It is also planned by Director Walter Damrosch to give other of Beethoven's work both vocal and instrumental. The concerts will be kept within the two-hour limit, but following the regular program other smaller Beethoven compositions will be presented in twenty-minute postlude.

The dates for the Beethoven cycle are Nov. 2 and 9, Nov. 22 and 23, Jan. 3 and 4, Jan. 18 and 11, Jan. 24 and 25, and Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Mr. Damrosch gave his first Beethoven cycle in the Spring of 1906 with Mme. Jomelli as one of the soloists and with notes by the late H. E. Krehbiel for the six programs given.

SHOT WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

Negro Chauffeur Was a Discarded Admirer, Police Say.

Eva Thompson, 29 years old, a negress, was shot in the right shoulder in a restaurant at 664 Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon by Clemun Harrod, 36, a negro chauffeur, who then shot himself through the right lung.

Harrod was a discarded admirer, the police learned. Both were taken to Harlem Hospital, where it was said that the woman might live, but that Harrod had little chance for recovery.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Whole Town's Talking," will open at the Apollo Theatre next Friday night. In the cast are Grant Mitchell, Florence Moore, Will Rogers, Thomas Meighan, Ann Andrews and Sam H. Harris will produce.

Jane Wallace will have the leading role in "Lawful Larceny," which Hugh Ford will open in Rochester on Sept. 10.

Pauline Lord, who has been acting Anna Christie in London, returned to New York last Friday. Her plans for next season are not known.

Preparations are rapidly being made for the opening of the Earl Carroll Theatre on Seventh Avenue, which will house one of the Shubert musical productions.

Ann Pennington will be the star of "Sweetheart Time," a musical play, which will begin soon.

Fortune Gallo's premiere will be "Struck," at the Lyric Theatre, Allentown, Penn., on Sept. 3. "We've Got to Have Money," by Edward Laska, will open at the Playhouse and "Arabia and Back" at the Garrick.

THE SCREEN

Opium and Yellow Men.

DRIFTING, with Priscilla Dean, Wallace Beery, Matt Moore, William Scott, Rose Dione, F. Farrell McDonald, Walt Hiam Mason, Rene Tichaner, Bruce Gordon and others; adapted from the stage play of the same title by John Colton; directed by Tod Browning; "Wilderness Tales," special prologue; "Celestial Fantasy," Capitol Grand Orchestra. At the Capitol.

The Chinese atmosphere of "Drifting," the film presentation this week at the Capitol, has been unusually well carried out, and although the story has a somewhat abrupt termination, it is nevertheless interesting and in spots quite thrilling. There are compelling scenes of Shanghai, and also a series of pictures of studio-made villages of the Celestial domains, together with a fairly good idea of horse races in the country of the Yellow Man. Priscilla Dean and Wallace Beery are capital in their respective parts. The hero, however, is of little consequence, and it is a mystery greater than can be explained by the photoplay, as to why the little Chinese maiden fell in love with him. It is just as puzzling to fathom why she sympathetically abandons him for the woman she calls "The White Lily," who is certainly more in keeping with the story.

Cassie Cook, played by Miss Dean, is an avaricious female who cares little how she obtains Chinese gold. She is engaged in that hardly enviable but lucrative business of selling opium, and circumstances have compelled her to become a partner of her rival, Jules Rapin, an unscrupulous villain, portrayed by Mr. Beery. These two are constantly suspicious of one another, Rapin particularly. Cassie volunteers a trip on a horse race, and when the horse loses, Rapin accuses the woman of intentionally deceiving him. He ought to have observed that she did not win herself, as the little Chinese police try to arrest Cassie, having arranged before the race that if she wins they will take the money, and if she loses, they will take all the clothing she possesses for which she has not paid.

This unimpressive Captain Arthur Jarvis, in real life Matt Moore, is the good man of the production, who is going to do all sorts of things, including breaking up the opium ring. Cassie goes to Hang Chow, where she meets Jarvis and tells him that she is a writer. Actually she is after a shipment of opium.

There is a little boy, Billy Henburn, who is a nuisance to the plot and the production, but he happens to be the son of a ubiquitous missionary. This child has a funny little face, and he wrang himself in Cassie's arms when she is defending herself against the murdering Jarvis.

In the inner circles of the opium ring one is introduced to various Chinese and their victims. And because it is essential to have some comedy in certain stages there is an elderly man who digs for laughs by pulling a toupee on and off his head. Sometimes one smiles but most of the time one almost scowls at his feeble idea of humor.

The sub-title writer has picked his brains for alliterative combinations. There are "seductive slumber," "purring parasites," "poppy princess," "perfumed premises," "solemn and sinister," and so forth, all of which it must be confessed suits the action of this production.

Beery, who has been in many film flicks in his day, has a fairly good encounter with the physically inferior Jarvis. Beery is about to annihilate his victim when pop goes a gun and, as usual, out goes Beery. The little Chinese maiden, who was about to plunge a carving knife into herself, thinks twice, and decides to give the weapon to Jarvis.

The "Emperor Jones" idea of the incessant beating of drums is used in this film with some effect. The Celestials, eager for the blood of the hero, are seen sounding the call for their numbers to strike.

No film such as this is complete without a fire. In this instance it must be confessed that the director has furnished a neat and orderly conflagration, as the flames seem all the same height, and Cassie in escaping, is able to pose for a splendid picture as a heroine amid the tinted outbursts, and eventually emerge unscathed ready to be the bride of the man who was sent out to break up the opium highbinders.

This is, of course, a very improbable story, directed with gusty flights of imagination.

The Woman Who Saved.

THE SILENT PARTNER, with Robert Schable, E. H. Calvert, Robert Edeson, Owen Moore, Leatrice Joy and others, directed by Charles Maigne, adapted from Maximilian Foster's story by Sada Cowan. Riesenfeld's "Classical Jazz." At the Rivoli.

It seemed as if motion picture directors had decided to give the cold shoulder to Wall street plots, but in "The Silent Partner," which is decorating the Rivoli screen this week, there is another of these sequences in which the wild-eyed hero sees his stock going down with alarming rapidity. It always makes one have a poor opinion of the hero for being deceived so easily, especially when he decies to risk everything he has on the one "good thing." But the scenario writer and the director in these productions delight in dangling their hero as a sort of scapegoat before the audiences. In this particular production the heroine has a role that reminds one of Sir James Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," and her part relieves the monotony of this photoplay.

As one follows this picture there also comes a thought of Guy de Maupassant, although de Maupassant's relatives possibly might not feel highly flattered, for it is only an imitation made to take the sting out of the thinck of the French author. There is plenty of time to devote to the foolishness of gambling for a living, and also to its subsequent extravagances, which Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have to entertain. They begin life in a kitchenette apartment, where they live on sixty dollars a week, and finally graduate to a suite of rooms at the Ritz, where every little impulsive whim is satisfied.

It is beyond us how a trooter could expect any audience of women to believe that Mrs. Coburn had been making such scenes as these set before us on the screen. They would have been a credit to any Fifth Avenue dressmaker. Mrs. Coburn, after forging a $1,500 bill for a gown, appears in a creation supposed to have been fashioned by her own dainty fingers.

Mr. Coburn is a very generous husband. On his wife's birthday he presents her on the check and gives him a check for $50,000, which is afterward cut on her various articles of jewelry, and paid bills out of which he has managed to save $27,000.

"What Every Woman Knows" comes in when Mrs. Coburn plays the lorice Joy. She is to keep her husband away from Wall street gambling, insisting she would be far happier on a regular salary in a tiny apartment. She learns later that Wall street, and not Mrs. Dreiser, is responsible, have put every nickel and she believes that her husband will find himself in the poor house. He is adamant. So she says she will be a silent partner before he knows it, and what she means, which is to put something by for the rainy day she believes will surely come.

Owen Moore plays the part of Coburn. He is not particularly good in this production, and his facial expression seems to depend mostly upon the manner in which he opens his mouth, which he opens, shortens, pulls down at the corners and then opens in the same manner. Robert Edeson has a pleasing appearance in everyday life, but he is not so attractive as a young man bitten by the Wall street germ.

One of the best bits in the picture is when Mrs. Coburn is taken to a party by the director, Charles Malgne. This party is not at all Coburn's party manner, and the very man he is eager to impress is infatuated with his pretty wife. Mrs. Coburn's attempts to dance, and to make replies out of the scenes in which she discovers her self-made mask, form special fun-making fields and forget-me-nots. But this would need better direction than this production has received. Malcolm McGregor is quite good as Ralph Coombes, the wealthy individual who formerly employed Coburn and Dreiser is devoted to Mrs. Coburn. Right fair is Lucy Cotton in the role of Lucy Cook. Dwight is unable to gamble as the penniless wife of a gambling husband, a woman who has not been able to save for the rainy day.

"BROOK" IS INTERESTING,

T. P. Robinson's Play Has Dramatic Scenes, but is Somewhat Discursive.

BROOK, a play in three acts by Thomas P. Robinson. At the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Mooney Blackburn ..... Horace Thompson
Mrs. Blackburn ..... Elizabeth Risdon
Brook Blackburn ..... Mary Carroll
Norman Tracy ..... Theodore Westman
Bryce Hammond ..... Donald Dickerson
Joe Cranmer ..... George Parsons
Adah Cosgrin ..... Ellie Baker

The play called "Brook," which was acted before an invited audience at the Greenwich Village Theatre last night in advance of the public premiere this evening, is the kind of work that is not infrequently spoken of as "promising." As a matter of fact, however, it is a little more than that. It is an uncommonly interesting play, marred but not spoiled, by a good deal of elaborate overwriting. It is the work—the second play, so far as the records show—of Thomas P. Robinson, a Boston architect, who once won a Harvard prize with a piece called "Copp."

In mood and writing his "Brook" is not unlike the plays that walk off with collegiate honors—a statement which is meant to convey both praise and criticism. It tells the story of a girl of the woods who is raised in ignorance of the artificial standards that society has imposed upon itself, and it tells it with not a little drawing of outdoor parallels. If you would know real love, says Mr. Robinson's heroine, consider the leaves, and the wind, and the hemlocks, and the pines and so on.

Stripped of some of this sort of thing, however, and deprived also of just a few of the author's fancier flights of dialogue, "Brook" would distinctly be a good play, and the genuine stuff that is undeniably contains would come more prominently to the surface. It contains a number of moving and dramatic scenes, particularly during its first two acts. Dulcy Child, which is devoted to a threshing out of the consequences of a clash of woods and civilization, is somewhat discursive.

The Brook of the title is the heroine. Raised among lumberjacks and mountain folk in a mountain region by which the Hammonds, not even the builder of the Sunday magazine sections penetrate, she gives herself to Bryce Hammond because they love each other. For purposes of view-point the cityfied fiancee of Hammond is pitted against her, and great drama is understood that the backwoods play is the correct one. Much of the play, as has been said, is extremely effective, but just when it becomes convincing one of the characters will remark: "You speak the truth strangely at times," or words to similar vein, and the illusion is thrown away.

The piece is given a good performance, with some particularly able work by Mary Carroll in the role of Brook. Donald Dickerson, Benjamin Lauser and George Barbier are also effective. It is announced that the engagement of the play is for two weeks only.

NEW FOLIES BERGERE HERE.

Hurok Says Fresh Edition of Parisian Show Will Be Given.

A new edition of the Parisian Folies Bergere will be created for Broadway in January, according to an announcement from S. Hurok. This will mean that instead of importing a production which has run its course in the French metropolis the annual change of entertainment will be made in New York and after its run here it will be shown for the first time in Paris.

Ida Rubenstein, the French dancer, will arrive in December for several recitals prior to the opening of the revue in which she will be starred. Mr. Hurok is also bringing Boris Borlasov, a Russian comedian, to Broadway.

For the season of 1924-25, which Anna Pavlowa and her company will spend in Australia, Mr. Hurok is negotiating for appearances here of the Ballet de l'Opera from the Grand Opera of Paris. He will present Lucien Muratore in recitals that season, as well as Elvira Shidlitz, Spanish coloratura; Arthur Schnabel, pianist; Jose Mojica, tenor, and the Moscow Grand Opera Quartet from the Imperial Opera.

SEIZED AS FUR ROBBER.

Taxi Chauffeur Gives Alarm—One Passenger Captured, One Escapes.

Two men, one of whom carried a fur coat on his arm, leaped into Irving W. Mollins's taxicab in 181st Street, near Second Avenue, at 6:30 o'clock last evening and asked the driver to take them to Third Avenue and 184th Street. The chauffeur noticed that the men were highly excited. When they had reached Second Avenue Mollins was instructed to drive downtown. Mollins stopped the cab, and blew his police whistle. He explained later that the fur coat in midsummer had aroused his suspicions.

When Policeman John Lloyd ran up the two men leaped out of the taxicab and ran to 182d Street, the policeman in pursuit. One of them escaped into a hallway, but Lloyd captured the other as he was ascending a ladder to the roof of a tenement at 311 East 182d Street, and took him to the East 126th Street Station. Detectives learned that the fur store of Joseph Stanzler at 1,185 Third Avenue, between 119th and 120th Streets had been robbed by burglars who smashed a front show window. Witnesses said the burglars fled toward Second Avenue.

Lloyd's prisoner said he was Herbert Miller, 21 years old, a clerk out of work, and gave his address as 162 East 181st Street. He was charged with burglary.

MR. BUYER—

The best purchase you can make in New York is a ticket to the coolest spot in town.

ROSELAND
The Home of Refined Dancing
B'way at 51st St. NIGHTLY

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY
85th to 86th Sts., N. Y. City
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites For Permanent and Transient Residence 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths
During Summer months 500 rooms with private bath at special Summer rates.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH
36TH ST. AND B'WAY
IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING
Special Summer Rates

WINTER GARDEN 100 Per Cent. Better Than Any Other Place in Town! Eve. 8:15 MAT. TOMORROW
The PASSING SHOW
GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE STAGE!

SHUBERT Opening TONIGHT at 8
The MESSRS. SHUBERT present A NOVELTY REVUE
ARTISTS AND MODELS
WRITTEN, DESIGNED AND STAGED BY TEN MOST FAMOUS ARTISTS OF NEW YORK.
With a Cast of Stage Celebrities and 50 Beauties from the Studios

COMEDY "AUDIENCE ROCK IT'S A BOUNTIFEROUS OUTBURST OF ADMIRATION AND APPLAUSE SUCH AS HAS SELDOM BEEN GREETED AN AMERICAN PLAY."—John Corbin, Times.
Children of the Moon
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST

ASTOR MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
JAMES BARTON in DEW DROP INN

REPUBLIC ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS
Abie's Irish Rose
THE PLAY THAT PUTS U IN HUMOR

GARRICK
RICHARD BRAWS in THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE

AMBASSADOR MATINEES WED. & SAT.
WILL MORRISSEY'S NEWCOMERS

LONGACRE MATINEES WED. & SAT.
"LITTLE JESSIE JAMES"
With Nan Halperin and Junior Boys' Band

7th BIG MONTH
CASINO MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
THE SHUBERT-ZIEGFELD TRIUMPH
Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Hit,
WILDFLOWER
with EDITH DAY
The show that made "BAMBALINA"

SELWYN MATINEES WED. & SAT.
HELEN OF TROY, NEW YORK
"THE PERFECT MUSICAL COMEDY"—Herald

MOROSCO MATINEES WED. & SAT.
Beg. Tomorrow Eve. at 8:30
MARY RYAN in RED LIGHT ANNIE"
A NEW MELODRAMA

A. H. WOODS presents

ELTINGE MATINEES WED. & SAT.
"THE WOMAN ON THE JURY"

BIJOU MATINEES WED. & SAT.
Beg. FRIDAY EVE. at 8:30
GRANT MITCHELL in "The WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING"
A NEW COMEDY

BROADHURST MATINEES THURS. & SAT.
"THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

LAST CHANCES TO SEE THE FOOL

We're sorry to take the play out of New York, at the height of its popularity, after a year's run, and grateful to the churches, schools and citizens who have asked us to stay, but, three months ago, we promised the New York Company to Chicago.
—SELWYN & CO.

LAST PERFORMANCE AT THE SATURDAY, SEPT. 1st
TIMES SQ. THEATRE
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thursday and Saturday

BUSINESS IS VERY BIG—GET YOUR SEATS NOW

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE at 8:25
LAST 4 WEEKS POPULAR PRICES MATS. WED. & SAT.
SUMMER EDITION
NEW ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL

EMPIRE B'WAY & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30. LAST 8 TIMES
ALICE BRADY in ZANDER THE GREAT
"Safest bet in town."—World.

"MERTON OF THE MOVIES," with Glenn Hunter and Florence Nash, will be given for the 500th time at the Cort Theatre, W. 48th St., TONIGHT.

PROVINCETOWN Theatre, Evs. 8:15. Sat. 2:30. Sharp.
SUN UP
Sub. Subscription Bill—THIS PLAY YOU MUST SEE! 12TH MONTH

GAIETY B'way at 46th Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
CYRIL MAUDE in "AREN'T WE ALL"
Frederick Lonsdale's Brilliant Comedy.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ADRIENNE
A MUSICAL SPEED SHOW

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 1st Time TONIGHT
"BROOK" As Unusual Love Play.

Frazee W. 41 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
tweedles TARKINGTON
A Comedy by
"TARKINGTON AT HIS BEST."—Times.

KLAW THEATRE, West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 6100. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
"THE REAL THING IN POPULAR MELODRAMA."—Times.
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART'S Thrilling Play
"THE BREAKING POINT"
With McKAY MORRIS and GAIL KANE
"AUDIENCE GRIPPED BY TENSE EMOTION CARRIED FROM CLIMAX TO CLIMAX."—Times.
"MORE EXCITING THAN THE MOST FASCINATING MELODRAMA OF YESTERYEAR."—Telegram.
"Will prove one of the outstanding presentations of current season."—Telegraph.

EARL CARROLL THEA., 7th Av. 50th St. Phone Circle 0066. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
EARL CARROLL'S VANITIES
An Unusual Revue, Surpassing All Others in Splendor and Novelty.
PEGGY JOYCE, JOE COOK, Bernard Granville, Harry Rush, Jimmy Duffy.
CLOSE—5TH ANNUAL PRODUCTION—EDITION DE LUXE
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS
POPULAR PRICE MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. BEST SEATS, $2.50.
THE REAL HIT OF NEW YORK!
GEORGE M. COHAN'S PRODUCTION OF THE VINCENT LAWRENCE SWEETHEART PLAY
"TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL"
VANDERBILT THEATRE 48th St. East of B'way. SWEETHEART MATS. WED. & SAT.
EVER CAPACITY WEEK!

COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE Columbus Circle
VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS ORCHESTRA
MARION DAVIES
In her latest and greatest triumph
"LITTLE OLD NEW YORK"
"One of the best entrances on the screen."—Heywood Broun, World.

TEX AUSTIN'S RODEO
"Our most exciting national sport."
—Heywood Broun, The World.
YANKEE STADIUM
This Afternoon, 2:00. This Evening, 8:30.
Grand Stand, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $1.50. Boxes, $2.00.
Grand Stand, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $2.00. Boxes, $3.00.

81 ST. STREET Evs. 8:30. MARIE DORO in "THE HARMONY MAN"
RIVERSIDE MARIE DORO in "THE HARMONY MAN" HARRY RICHMAN, Assisted by Lou Holtz & Co., Ann Greenway, Jeanne Hamilton, Ruth Gordon, Jimmy Hussey.
STEEPLECHASE CONEY ISLAND The Finest SURF and POOL BATHING
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK

B. F. KEITH VAUDEVILLE B'WAY at 47th St. "RUPERT of HENTZAU" with ALBERTA GALLATIN
LOEW'S STATE Evs. at 8:30. VIOLA DANA in "PROVED GUILTY" STELLA MAYHEW and others
COLUMBIA CHUCKLES OF 1923
MOTION PICTURES
CAPITOL B'way & 51st PRISCILLA DEAN in "DRIFTING" Capitol Grand Orchestra

Home Fires
WITH A CELEBRATED CAST
DIRECTION OF WILLIAM SEYMOUR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way. Tonight at 8:30
A. L. JONES and MORRIS GREEN present
Announce 5 Merry Comedies at Popular Prices
We've Got to Have Money
By EDWARD LASKA
With ROBERT AMES
First Matinee Wednesday

LITTLE 44th St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
RE-OPENS TONIGHT at 8:30
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
"POLLY PREFERRED"
With GENEVIEVE TOBIN

49TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"THUMBS DOWN"

Maxine Elliott's 39th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. Only, 2:30
No Performance Sat. or Sun. Night in August
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
JEANNE EAGELS IN "RAIN"
Staged by John D. Williams

"Of The Plays We Followed Last Year There Is Not One With Love At The Rifle Four Heywood Broun in the World"

BOOTH West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
7th HEAVEN
JOHN GOLDEN presents
NORMA TALMADGE
The Greatest of Screen Stars in The Greatest of Cinema Productions
'ASHES of VENGEANCE'
APOLLO WEST 42d ST. TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30

CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th Street. CONT. NOON TO 11 P. M.
B. P. Fineman Presents
DON'T MARRY FOR MONEY!!!
Tense Drama Well Told With HOUSE PETERS

MOTION PICTURES.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
LATEST PRODUCTION
"The WHITE ROSE"
with a splendid cast including:
MAE MARSH
IVOR NOVELLO
CAROL DEMPSTER
LUCILLE LA VERNE
NEIL HAMILTON
KATE BRUCE
CHARLES MACK
With original musical setting by EDUARD ZUCCA, Prologue PRESENTED AT REGULAR MARK STRAND PRICES
Doors open at noon
MARK STRAND
Broadway at 47th St.

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST PICTURE HIT!
DISTINCTIVE PICTURES CORPORATION'S ACHIEVEMENT
GEORGE ARLISS
in "The GREEN GODDESS"
with ALICE JOYCE
Directed by SIDNEY OLCOTT
"EVERY SCENE A THRILL."—N. Y. Journal.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents Twice Daily 2:30-8:30

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. "The SILENT PARTNER" with LEATRICE JOY Owen Moore and Robert Edeson A Paramount Picture Rivoli Concert Orchestra
RIALTO "The MIDNIGHT ALARM" A Vitagraph Production. Rialto Concert Orchestra
"The Covered Wagon"
CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Twice Daily 2:30-8:30. MATS. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. at 2:30
CAMEO 42nd St. E. of B'way "MERRY GO ROUND"
PLAZA Broadway at 59th St. Betty Compson in "The White Flower"

The *Interrupting* Idea

JOHN LOCKE

"There seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck the deepest; so that, if they be not renewed by repeated exercises of the senses, or reflection on those objects which first occasioned them, the print wears out."

"Copy"

FOR one job, and one only, do you hire an advertisement.

That job is—to sell.

You power an advertisement with "sell" in only two ways:

1. by having something to say.
2. by saying it.

§

SOME advertisers think they have an advertisement when they get a costly illustration, or an appealing layout, or an apt display.

They haven't.

All any layout can say is "This is high-class, or feminine, or smart, etc."

All any illustration can say is: "This is how it looks," or "These are the folks who use it."

All any display can say is: "Note this. Read this."

All that these give an advertisement is *staging*. The lines of the play—the plot—are still to be uttered. The "sell" is still to be put in.

§

WHAT is the answer?

Copy!

Copy that has something to say!

Copy that says it!

§

THE outstanding successes in advertising are copy successes.

The biggest ideas in advertising are copy ideas.

The foremost men in advertising are men who know how to put "sell" in to copy.

And thus will it always be!

§

THE reason is self-evident.

If there is a real message—a message that has the power to interest, to distinguish your product, to convince—it takes copy to do the distinguishing and the convincing.

Copy, therefore, *is* the advertisement.

§

BY copy, we do not mean "literature;" literature chiefly sells itself.

Nor mere words set into type; mere words are emptier than white space.

Nor mere thoughts put into words; mere thoughts are usually a scramble beyond unscrambling.

Copy is this: A conception so interrupting—thought out so clearly—put into phrasing so interesting—

that every reader knows that you have had something to say, and that you have said it—*to him*.

§

FEDERAL has earned a reputation for being able to put "sell" into advertisements.

What this ability consists of, is no secret. It is FEDERAL'S *copy*.

FEDERAL
Advertising Agency Inc.
6 East 39th Street, New York
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6700

STATE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Department of Education Issues List of High School Students Receiving Prize.

GIVES $400 FOR FOUR YEARS

Names of Winners in New York City and Suffolk and Westchester Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The names of high school pupils who have won university scholarships were announced tonight by the State Department of Education. These scholarships are issued to pupils in each county, there being five times as many scholarships as there are Assembly districts in the county and those appointed being taken from the top of the list of those who receive college entrance diplomas. In case any one of the winners should decline the scholarship it is immediately offered to the next eligible candidate on the county list.

The holder of one of these scholarships will be entitled to $100 a year for four years of his college course while attending any college in the State of New York approved by the regents.

The successful students in New York City and in Suffolk and Westchester counties are:

Bronx County.

Heftel, Mary Agnes, Hunter College, 1,652 Wallace Avenue.
Berezov, Dora, Hunter College, 1,833 Clinton Avenue.
Smith, Anna E., Hunter College, 443 Cyrus Place.
Feinberg, Leona, Hunter College, 968 Fox Street.
Barnstein, Saul Morris, 1,066 Hoe Avenue.
Freudenfall, Molly, Morris, 1,186 Washington Avenue.
Mace, Nan L., Mount Vernon, 4,061 Seton Avenue.
Kaplan, Gwendolyn, Hunter College, 1,536 Minford Place.
Block, Ida Margaret, Hunter College, 1,200 Hoe Avenue.
Fried, Ernestine, Hunter College, 725 East 169th Street.
Dentsch, John, De Witt Clinton, 1,052 Findley Avenue.
Caimer, Viola E., Hunter College, 466 East 141st Street.
Berlowitz, Jeanette D., Hunter College, 960 Kelly Street.
Davis, Marion G., Evander Childs, 1,316 Teller Avenue.
Michels, Frieda, Hunter College, 908 St. Ann's Avenue.
Kazovit, Charles, Morris, 1,850 Prospect Avenue.
Greenspan, Lawrence, De Witt Clinton, 1,056 Hoe Avenue.
Lichtblau, Paul, De Witt Clinton, 99 Taylor Street, Kingsbridge.
Cobert, Stanley S., Morris, 840 Bronx Park South.
Beckman, Rose L., Evander Childs, 513 East 174th Street.
Spark, Ell M., Townsend Harris, 1,571 Fulton Avenue.
Bowden, Douglas W., Jr., Evander Childs, 2,301 Grand Concourse.
Livant, Saul Morris, 1,638 Minford Place.
Mathewe, Lucille R., Hunter College, 207 East 156th Street.
McNabb, Isabel T., Hunter College, 3,017 Barker Avenue.
Schwartzman, Lillian, Morris, 1,023 Prospect Avenue.
Friedman, Myra D., Hunter College, 997 Fulton Street.
Bober, Samuel, Evander Childs, 1,755 Bathgate Avenue.
Behar, Catharine, Morris, 923 Eagle Avenue.
Parmisohn, Frieda, Hunter College, 1,392 Prospect Avenue.
Bilinder, Harris, Manual Training, 2,005 Creston Avenue.
Fortney, Louis, Morris, 969 Jackson Avenue.
Raphael, Sylvia, Morris, 857 Manida Street.
Feogrstein, Benjamin, De Witt Clinton, 751 Forest Avenue.
Sherman, Priscilla, Hunter College, 1,012 Bryant Avenue.
Halpern, Lena, Wadleigh, 1,094 Forest Avenue.
Steeheck, Wilbur R., Stuyvesant, 1,479 Bryant Avenue.
Priester, Alexander D., Morris, 670 Wales Avenue.
Simone, Rita T., Ursuline Academy, 1,008 Franklin Avenue.
Kaufman, Julia, Evander Childs, 2,073 Mapes Avenue.

Kings County.

Orlinsky, Jacob, Eastern District, 280 Mewes Street.
Solomon, Sam, Boys', 337 Hopkinson Avenue.
Schlack, Milton, Erasmus Hall, 23 Rosemon Place.
Katz, Milton I., New Utrecht, 1,439 Forty-eighth Street.
Adams, Myra J., Girls', 1,211 Decatur Street.
Kornhauser, Gertrude, Wadleigh, 123 Floyd Street.
Farquhar, Jessie, Erasmus Hall, 96 Hall Street.
Michaelis, Walter C. G., Bushwick, 115 Grove Street.
Cohan, Miriam, Hunter College, 971 Forty-ninth Street.
Lipscher, Edwin R., Manual Training, 1,946 Sixty-sixth Street.
Rosenblatt, Gertrude, Hunter College, 5,413 Twelfth Street.
Rapperstein, Sylvia, Bay Ridge, 1,227 Forty-seventh Street.
Vegin, Marie L. G., Hunter College, 355 Hoyt Street.
Jungman, Henrietta, Manual Training, 4,103 Pilgrim Avenue.
Machlis, Joseph, Eastern District, 180 Rose Street.
Goldberg, Morris, Boys', 249 Floyd Street.
Lee, Joseph, Eastern District, 184 South Second Street.
Jobrack, Louis, Boys' 414 Chester Street.
Howell, Mortimer B., Erasmus Hall, 957 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Spiselman, Bertha J., Eastern District, 163 Conklin Avenue.
Robinson Milton I., Boys', 961 East Fourteenth Street.
Frederick, Hortense L., Erasmus Hall, 360 East Twenty-sixth Street.
Smith, Eleanor C., Girls', 561 Lafayette Avenue.
Capron, Robert B., Erasmus Hall, 33 Kosciusko Place.
Meininger, Mildred F., Richmond Hill, 1,627 East Twenty-ninth Street.
Hatkin Alfred R., Boys', 567 Empire Street.
Gillick, Marie Ester, Erasmus Hall, 875 East Thirteenth Street.
Seifer, Jacob, 65-A Sommers Street.
Gurfein, Murray I., Eastern District, 217 Keap Street.
Abramowitz, Abraham, Boys', 811 Hopkinson Avenue.
Lilienfeld, Alfred, Eastern District, 189 South Third Street.
Tourvin, Anna E., Bay Ridge, 5,310 Sixth Avenue.
Streto, Daisy, Bay Ridge, 374 Ninety-fifth Street.
Allen, Leonard E., Erasmus Hall, 577 East Twenty-sixth Street.
Shaw, Forbes D., Erasmus Hall, 70 Woodruff Avenue.
Tator, George S., Erasmus Hall, 1,050 New York Avenue.
Borton, Tillie, Eastern District, 199 Penn Street.
Ladansky, Jacob, Boys', 406 Georgia Avenue.
Rosenwein, Sam, Stuyvesant, 1,502 Seventy-sixth Street.
Martin, Ruth H., Bushwick, 6,301 Ave. U.
Hedrick, Max, Erasmus Hall, 1,254 Thirty-Ninth Street.
Whalenburg, Ray, Erasmus Hall, 1,668 President Street.
Nathan, Bertha, Girls', 1,841 Jefferson Avenue.
Fennel, Mary, Eastern District, 84 Middleton Street.
Beesin, George, Boys', 1,626 Park Place.
Zuger, Bernard, De Witt Clinton, 41 Hart Street.
Rosenthal, Henry, Eastern District, 35 Moffat Street.
Brenner, Joseph, Boys', 1,621 Park Place.
Fass, Louis, Boys', 1,513 Bergen Street.
Rosenberg, Eva, Eastern District, 365 South First Street.
Ramin, Henry B., Boys', 418 Stuyvesant Avenue.
Mintz, Vita, Boys', 130 North Portland Avenue.
Friedland, Sidney, Boys', 400 Gravesend Avenue.
Wolf, Morris J., De Witt Clinton, 466 Rockaway Avenue.
Dilback, Anna T., Bay Ridge, 1,071 Forty-eighth Street.
Schindler, Jacob, Boys', 420 Barlow Street.
Oberlander, Esther, Bushwick, 662 Gates Avenue.
Esterman, Benjamin, Eastern District, 365 of Penn Street.
Sobotin, Victor, Stuyvesant, 1,261 Seventy-sixth Street.
Hirsh, Ella, Bay Ridge, 1,973 Seventieth Street.
Gershkowitz, Leah D., Bushwick, 788 Grand Street.
Rubin, Nathan, Boys', 420 Melrose Street.
Carlin, Andrew V., Boys' Trade, 455 Hawthorne Avenue.
Nowakow, William, Boys', 60 Hutchinson Street.
Mossman, Benjamin, Boys', 1,513 Park Place.
Quail, Robert, Boys', 224 Stuyvesant Avenue.
Tarnow, Wendell M., Erasmus Hall, 881 West Ninth Street.
Rosenberg, Esther H., Bushwick, 369 Cornelia Street.
Black, Mary St. James Academy, 1,497 East Twelfth Street.
Marks, Bert, Boys', 1,773 Mansfield Place.
Kraus, Josephine, Bay Ridge, 1,368 Eighty-fourth Street.
Rosenzweig, Simon, New Utrecht, 1,122 Forty-fifth Street.
Shapiro, Morris, Boys', 675 Sackman Street.
Tomashefsky, Louis, Eastern District, 502 Vermont Street.
Shapiro, Vera, Erasmus Hall, 1,657 Sterling Place.
Starkey, Otis P., Erasmus Hall, 597 East Thirty-ninth Street.
Radhoff, Eugene, New Utrecht, 6,757 Bay Sixteenth Street.
Hyman, Helen, Eastern District, 244 Rockaway Street.
Rosenblatt, Harry, Boys', 187 Hendrix Street.
McLoughlin, Eileen A., St. James Academy, 1,464 East Twelfth Street.
Horowitz, Naomi, Bay Ridge, 1,881 Fifty-first Street.
Rojas, Fernando, Manual Training, 7,204 Fifth Avenue.
Feinberg, Sallie L., Hunter College, 108-10 Division Avenue.
Donner, Sally, Boys', 300 Palmetto Street.
Lowe, Lillian, Bay Ridge, 21 Bay Fourteenth Street.
Ickowitz, Rose, Eastern District, 980 Hewes Street.
Kyle, Eleanor L., Bay Ridge, 400 Senator Street.
Karlin, Sarah, Girls', 581 Miller Avenue.
Tunick, Hyman S., Boys', 305 Albany Avenue.
Hefter, Max S., De Witt Clinton, 1,702 Park Place.
Nisonoff, Jacob, Boys', 448 Wyona Street.
Blum, Lester, Boys', 1,050 Park Place.
Wertis, Joseph, Eastern District, 343 Grand Street.
Dubitner, Harold M., Boys', 533 East Second Street.
Harris, Mildred, Bay Ridge, 6,116 Seventh Avenue.
Malkin, Ida S., Erasmus Hall, 155 Newport Avenue.
Berger, Joseph, Boys', 507 Marcy Avenue.
Ilkowitz, Nathan, Boys', 465 Glenmore Avenue.
Wexler, Sam, Eastern District, 53 Graham Avenue.
Fanning, George I. Jr., New Utrecht, 598 Seventy-fourth Street.
Caro, Warren M., Boys', 1,025 Union Street.
Frankel, Samuel, Boys', 803 Greene Avenue.
Lerner, Sylvia L., Girls', 577 East Seventh Street.
Brownstein, Samuel M., Boys', 35 Seigel Street.
Franklin, Meyer, Boys', 321 Hopkinson Avenue.
Rubenfeld, Sidney, Boys', 161 Vernon Avenue.
Soloway, Herman, Boys', 535 Saratoga Avenue.
Gitlitz, Abraham J., Boys', 196 Stockton Avenue.
Flint, Eleanor R. B., Wadleigh, 1,640 Kenmore Place.
Slonim, Jacob A., Stuyvesant, 2,128 Sixty-sixth Street.
Tillebaum, Albert, Erasmus, 822 Avenue T.
Seidler, Henry, Boys', 1,048 Manhattan Avenue.
Calasacione, Giacochine W., New Utrecht, 1,464 Eighty-sixth Street.
Meager, James P., Eastern District, 2,621 Farragut Road.

New York County.

Cross, Dorothy S., Hunter College, 125 W. 16th Street.
Galasso, Attilio, De Witt Clinton, 537 East Twenty-seventh Street.
Frankfield, Dorothy, Hunter College, 66 East Ninety-second Street.
Newstead, Helaine E., Hunter College, 1,864 Seventh Avenue.
Abel, Harold A., De Witt Clinton, 560 W. 144th Street.
Katz, Leah E., Hunter College, 22 East 108th Street.
Max, Alan M., De Witt Clinton, 306 West 100th Street.
Karp, Myrtle, Hunter College, 412 West 148th Street.
Hayes, Marion E., Hunter College, 7 Boston Road.
Schindler, Sidney, De Witt Clinton, 123 West 117th Street.
Baum, Harry, De Witt Clinton, 1,960 Seventh Avenue.
Freedman, Jacob S., De Witt Clinton, 13-15 Attorney Street.
Adler, Carolyn M., Hunter College, 8,544 Broadway.
Brophy, Helen M., Hunter College, 1,864 Seventh Avenue.
Heller, Harry, De Witt Clinton, 190 Broome Street.
Ginsberg, Joseph, De Witt Clinton, 9 West 120th Street.
Ackerman, Gertrude, Hunter College, 109 West 102d Street.
Loewenton, Eleanor, Washington Irving, 356 Second Avenue.
Brand, Vera J., Hunter College, 537 West 140th Street.
Gordis, Robert, Talmudical Academy, 182 Henry Street.
Weyl, Sylvia H., Hunter College, 262 West Eighty-first Street.
Kelly, Margaret H., Hunter College, 2 West Ninety-fifth Street.
Ginsberg, Hilda, Wadleigh, 9 West 130th Street.
Schonbach, Natalie, Hunter College, 216 West 108th Street.
Goldstein, J. Rose, Wadleigh, 112 East 120th Street.
Friedman, Harry, De Witt Clinton, 61 Mangin Street.
Bowen, Mary H., Hunter College, 541 West 113th Street.
Youseberg, Eva, Wadleigh, 411 West Forty-fourth Street.
Dreilich, Theresa N., Hunter College, 226 Fort Washington Avenue.
Shulman, Alice, Wadleigh, 306 East 123th Street.
Kleinman, Dorothy, Wadleigh, 1,421 Madison Avenue.
Harris, Ethel, Hunter College, 314 West 100th Street.
Katz, Hyman, De Witt Clinton, 55 Lewis Street.
Barit, Emily, Hunter College, 1,351 Madison Avenue.
Eisenstein, Israel, De Witt Clinton, 86 West 119th Street.
Thomas, Lenore C., Evander Childs, 376 Haven Avenue.
Latiner, Rose, Hunter College, 534 West 147th Street.
Dorleshter, David, De Witt Clinton, 565 East Eighty-second Street.
Horovitz, Norman, De Witt Clinton, 60 Second Avenue.
Solomons, Janet C., Hunter College, 11 West Eighty-eighth Street.
Wolff, Sylvia J., Hunter College, 53 East Eighty-eighth Street.
Pryzick, Eugenia R., Wadleigh, 1,008 Second Avenue.
Kaufndorf, Eva, Wadleigh, 501 West 143d Street.
Spector, Bella, Hunter College, 129 East 103d Street.
Ackerman, Isabelle, Hunter College, 106 West 102d Street.
Metzger, Edna, Hunter College, 196 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Swandels, Irma D., Hunter College, 6 West Eighty-third Street.
Shapiro, Sophia, Hunter College, 125 West 118th Street.
Richter, Hildegard E., Hunter College, 19 East Eighty-eighth Street.
Berger, Adolph, Townsend Harris, 44 East 89th Street.
Thiesenger, Mildred G., Washington Irving, 547 Third Avenue.
Silverstone, Sidney, Townsend Harris, 119 Eldridge Street.
Rosenheim, Frederick, DeWitt Clinton, 48 West 119th Street.
Weber, Gertrude J., Hunter College, 141 West Eighty-first Street.
Barnett, Sidney M., DeWitt Clinton, 712 East Sixth Street.
Roth, Herman, DeWitt Clinton, 1,240 Madison Avenue.
Schnieders, Marie H., Hunter College, 1,260 First Avenue.
Kaden, Adolfine L., Hunter College, 48 East 109th Street.
Chesar, Henry, DeWitt Clinton, 440 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Levine, William, DeWitt Clinton, 36 Ludlow Street.
Lalvis, Marion E., Wadleigh, 826 West 152d Avenue.
Hurd, Cecilia C., Wadleigh, 1,919 7th Av.
Shapiro, Lillian A., Hunter College, 703 Tenth Avenue.
Schlesinger, Roslyn, George Washington, 502 Edgecombe Avenue.
Ostrea, Joseph, DeWitt Clinton, 56 East 103d Street.
Ettorre, Ida, Hunter College, 251 West Fifty-sixth Street.
Jaffe, Harry, DeWitt Clinton, 823 Sixth Avenue.
Steinhauser, Anna W., Hunter College, 850 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Kuchin, Katrina, Hunter College, 1,224 Madison Avenue.
Hoffman, Evelyn V., Hunter College, 305 West 142d Street.
Steinbaum, Lillian, Hunter College, 100 West 110th Street.
Feldman, Beatrice, Hunter College, 305 West 110th Street.
Greenberg, Seymour, DeWitt Clinton, 183 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Badame, Clara, Hunter College, 2 Cannon Street.
Eashbash, Edith, Hunter College, 626 West 179th Street.
Glucs, Mildred, Hunter College, 609 West Forty-fourth Street.
White, Mosetta C., Hunter College, 671 West Forty-third Street.
Rose, Elizabeth, Morris, 1,435 Wyse Avenue.
Kiernan, Mary E., Hunter College, 420 East Fifty-third Street.
Steinberg, Bella, Wadleigh, 53 East 119th Street.
Gamsine, Adele, Hunter College, 140 East Ninety-second Street.
Blume, Miriam, Hunter College, 220 Fort Washington Avenue.
Peterson, Clara B., Hunter College, 409 West 151st Street.
Kaglan, Flora, Wadleigh, 59 West 119th Street.
Meyer, Helen R., Hunter College, 14 West 137th Street.
Rosenthal, Florence, Hunter College, 104 West 102d Street.
Lebenstein, Thelma W., Hunter College, 330 West Twenty-ninth Street.
Rasch, David, DeWitt Clinton, 61 Lenox Avenue.
Fong, Sylvia, St. Joseph's Academy, 204 West Eighteenth Street.
Teichman, Charles F., DeWitt Clinton, 830 West Fifty-fifth Street.
Schneider, Edith, Hunter College, 1,225 West 181st Street.
Connolly, Mae V., Hunter College, 66 West Twentieth Street.
Goldsmith, Ida, Washington Irving, 250 East Fourteenth Street.
Hashagen, Helena, Hunter College, 720 East Sixth Street.
del Valle, Esther, St. Joseph's Academy, 490 Riverside Drive.
Skolnik, Sirle B., DeWitt Clinton, 530 East Ninety-second Street.
Levine, Frances R., Wadleigh, 700 Saratoga Avenue.
Bruyere, Vivian M., Hunter College, 166 East Seventy-eighth Street.
Stewart, Florence A., Hunter College, 511 West 176th Street.
Lustberg, Frances, Hunter College, 640 West 175th Street.
Curran, Camilla, All Saint's Academy, 187 West 100th Street.
Granat, Jacob, DeWitt Clinton, 78-80 Market Street.
Horowitz, Sophie, Hunter College, 147 Forsyth Street.
Sack, Jessie, Wadleigh, 9 East 107th Street.
Ouesad, Isabel A., St. St. Vincent's Academy, 217 West 110th Street.
Harter, Lucy E., Hunter College, 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue.
McCloskey, Margaret, Our Lady of Lourdes Academy, 406 West 143d Street.
Revell, Viola M., Hunter College, 79 Hamilton Place.
Spiegel, Amelie, Hunter College, 376 Wadsworth Avenue.
Lewis, Kathryn B., Cathedral H. S., 453 West Fiftieth Street.
Oliver, Viola, Hunter College, 345 Manhattan Avenue.
Marks, J. Bauch, Stuyvesant, 455 Canal Street.
Ahlquist, Mark, DeWitt Clinton, 57 Second Avenue.
Scholey, Florence E., Julia Richman, 166 West Ninety-sixth Street.
Hoffman, Edward L., DeWitt Clinton, 909 West 176th Street.

Nassau County.

Hartmann, Myra J., South Side, 49 Lee Avenue, Rockville Centre.
Conklin, Lou Wilson, Roslyn, Roslyn.
Bell, Richard, Lynbrook, Cottage Street.
Sullivan, Ellen V., Hempstead, 106 Albemarle Avenue.
Bjorkgren, Edith V. E., Glen Cove, care P. Chubb, Glen Cove.
Veal, Mary E., Freeport, 246 Locust Avenue.
Clayton, Majorie A., Rockville Centre, South Side, North Village Avenue, Rockville Centre.
Ault, Laura, Freeport, 115 North Grove Street.
Davison, Mildred E., Lynbrook, 21 Grant Avenue.
Linder, Virginia, Port Washington, 64 Bayview Avenue.

Queens County.

Humphray, Helen R., Richmond Hill, 81 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica.
McDonald, Hilary F., Newton, 54 Chicago Street, Elmhurst.
Drummond, Muriel J., Newton, Forest Hills, 5 Portsmouth Place.
Stock, Catharine V., Flushing, Kingston Avenue, Bayside.
McDowell, Lewis G., Brooklyn Technical, 14,634 Hyacinth Place, Flushing.
Kechenderfer, C. B., Jamaica, 8,915 134th Street, Richmond Hill.
Summerson, William H., Erasmus Hall, 51 Geranium Avenue, Flushing.
Wilder, Ellis W., Jamaica, 8,413 Hollis Court Boulevard, Queens Village.
Wheeler, Harry H., Richmond Hill, 534 120th Street, Richmond Hill.
Warnat, William, Far Rockaway, 222 Beach 131st Street, Rockaway Park.
Aurrausen, Elizabeth, Jamaica, 15 Gaylord Avenue.
Jacobi, Herbert, Bushwick, 1,037 Forest Avenue, Queens.
Cross, Virginia, Newton, 55 Horton Street, Elmhurst.
Robertson, Stanley, Far Rockaway, 253 Seventy-third Street.
Utting, Francis A., Boy's, 2 Ruth Place, Woodhaven.
Selzer, Bertha, Newton, 33 Hicks Avenue, Winfield.
Corie, Clella F., Bryant, 111 Woolsey Street, Long Island City.
Gallinot, Jean, Newton, 61 South Fifty-first Street, Corona.
Jefferis, John M., Jamaica, 19 Union Park Avenue, Jamaica.
Warren, Ruth E., Far Rockaway, 145 Ninety-second Street, Rockaway Beach.
Backus, Dana C., Flushing, 209 Sanford Avenue.
Greenfield, Ella, Flushing, 219 Twelfth Street, College Point.
Stern, Jacob E., Richmond Hill, 109-15 Jamaica Avenue.
Ridgway, Ida, Flushing, 62 Temple Street, Long Island City.
Frankel, Anna, Newton, 2,413 Hughes Street, Ridgewood.
Curtis, Dorothy S., Flushing, 6 Prospect Avenue.
Burnett, David A., Far Rockaway, 1,022 Gipson Place.
Salmorths, Arnold, Far Rockaway, 2,639 Waterbury Avenue, Richmond Hill.
Gottlieb, Morton D., Boy's, 50 Tenth Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
Carver, Earl L., Jamaica, Locust Avenue and Marsden Street, St. Albans, W. N. Y.
Lidz, Maurice N., Far Rockaway, 1,100 Neilson Avenue.

Richmond County.

McLarty, Thalma G., Curtis, 317 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond.
Blumin, Arthur, Curtis, 70 Bross, Stapleton.
Schatzsaf, Helene, Curtis, 800 Brighton Avenue, Tompkinsville.
Behrens, Evelyn E., Curtis, 93 Norwood Avenue, Clifton.
Connelly, Edmond C., Curtis, 185 Fingerboard Road, Rosebank.
Arnold, Helen L., Curtis, 198 College Avenue, Staten Island.
Laine, Waldemar, Technical, 129 Robinson Avenue, Great Kills.
Foster, George Jr., Curtis, 1,173 Forest Avenue, West Brighton.
Connelly, John J., Curtis, 219 Anderson Street, Rosebank.
Haukinson, Frances, Curtis, 122 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton.

Suffolk County.

Osborne, Greta L., Southampton, Water Mill.
Vroeman, Isabel E., Patchogue, 409 East Main Street.
Jones, Abraham, Amityville, 188 Park Avenue.
Roland, Harold L., Northport, 140 Main Street.
Youngs, Dorothy M., Pierson, Sag Harbor.
Youngs, Elizabeth S., Pierson, Sag Harbor.
Conklin, Richard E., Greenport, 521 Front Street.
Jacobs, Herbert, Bushwick, 1,037 Forest Avenue, Queens.
Cross, Virginia, Newton, 55 Horton Street, Elmhurst.
Robertson, Stanley, Far Rockaway, 253 Seventy-third Street.
Utting, Francis A., Boy's, 2 Ruth Place, Woodhaven.
Selzer, Bertha, Newton, 33 Hicks Avenue, Winfield.
Corie, Clella F., Bryant, 111 Woolsey Street, Long Island City.
Gallinot, Jean, Newton, 61 South Fifty-first Street, Corona.
Jefferis, John M., Jamaica, 19 Union Park Avenue, Jamaica.
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Greenfield, Ella, Flushing, 219 Twelfth Street, College Point.
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Salmorths, Arnold, Far Rockaway, 2,639 Waterbury Avenue, Richmond Hill.
Gottlieb, Morton D., Boy's, 50 Tenth Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
Carver, Earl L., Jamaica, Locust Avenue and Marsden Street, St. Albans, W. N. Y.
Lidz, Maurice N., Far Rockaway, 1,100 Neilson Avenue.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The weather chart of Sunday night showed a disturbance of moderate intensity central over the lower St. Lawrence Valley and moving eastward toward Newfoundland. It also showed relatively high barometer along the Northern border from the Great Lakes westward to Alberta, Canada, and relatively low pressure over the Western plateau and Rocky Mountain regions.

There have been scattered thunder showers within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes, the North Atlantic States and the South Atlantic states, the East Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Heavy local rains fell in parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Southeastern Louisiana.

There has been a fall in temperature within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes and over the Northwestern States. Temperature changes in other parts of the country were unimportant.

The outlook is for unsettled weather, with local thunder showers, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and for fair weather in the Middle and New England States, the lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee during Monday and Tuesday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next two days.

Counter-Wind Weather Conditions.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Stations.	Temperatures. High.	Low.	Barom. Rain-fall.	Weather.
Abilene	92	68	29.80	Cloudy
Albany	78	60	29.84 .06	Clear
Atlantic City	78	62	29.96 .70	Cloudy
Baltimore	84	66	29.84 ..	Clear
Bismarck	76	52	29.84 ..	Pt. Cl'dy
Boston	78	66	29.78 ..	Clear
Buffalo	78	62	29.94 ..	Clear
Charleston	84	..	30.04 1.56	Rain
Chicago	82	..	30.08 ..	Clear
Cincinnati	82	..	29.94 ..	Pt. Cl'dy
Cleveland	70	..	29.98 ..	Pt. Cl'dy
Denver	78	..	29.82 ..	Cloudy
Detroit	74	..	30.00 ..	Clear
Galveston	84	..	29.94 ..	Clear
Helena	84	..	29.84 ..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	92	..	30.00 ..	Clear
Kansas City	88	..	29.98 ..	Clear
Los Angeles	74	..	29.70 ..	Clear
Milwaukee	68	60	30.04 ..	Clear
Minneapolis	80	..	29.80 ..	Cloudy
St. Paul	78	..	29.84 .12	Cloudy
New Orleans	86	..	29.94 ..	Cloudy
New York	80	62	29.96 ..	Clear
Oklahoma	94	..	29.92 ..	Clear
Philadelphia	78	64	29.96 .22	Rain
Pittsburgh	82	..	29.94 .01	Clear
Portland, Me.	64	54	29.76 .04	Clear
Portland, Ore.	82	..	29.94 ..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	92	..	29.86 .01	Rain
San Antonio	96	..	30.02 ..	Cloudy
San Diego	74	..	29.90 ..	Clear
San Francisco	68	..	29.92 ..	Clear
Seattle	74	..	29.96 ..	Pt. Cl'dy
St. Louis	92	..	29.98 ..	Clear
Washington	86	64	29.86 ..	Clear

Northern New England, Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature.

Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia—Fair and slightly cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

New York City Weather Records.

Official Temperatures.

2 AM.	63	12 M.	73	6 PM.	80
4 AM.	62	1 PM.	74	7 PM.	80
6 AM.	63	2 PM.	76	8 PM.	77
8 AM.	65	3 PM.	78	9 PM.	77
10 AM.	70	4 PM.	80	10 PM.	76
11 AM.	70	5 PM.	80	11 PM.	69

Average temperature yesterday 71.

Barometer 29.89 at 8 A. M., 29.85 at 8 P. M.

Humidity 63 at 8 A. M., 92 at 8 P. M.

Winds at 8 A. M. southwest; velocity 5 miles; at 8 P. M. east; velocity 8 miles.

Weather partly cloudy at 8 A. M.; cloudy at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Forecast:

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably thunder showers near the coast; gentle south and southwest winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy with scattered thunder showers Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio—Fair Monday and Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Illinois—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature near Lake Michigan.

Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday in extreme north and Tuesday in north and central.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin — Fair Monday, somewhat warmer; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Minnesota — Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer Monday south and west Inland.

Iowa—Fair Monday, probably unsettled Tuesday; somewhat warmer Monday in extreme northeast.

North Dakota—Somewhat unsettled Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Kansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Fire Record.

8:15—47 Lewis St.; Pechter's Baking Co. ..... Not given
8:30—303 W. 54 St.; Sotro Metrigor ..... Not given

The Civil Service.

United States.

TIMBER CRUISER—The commission announces an examination for timber cruiser on Sept. 19, for two vacancies in the field service of the General Land Office, in the States of Oregon and Washington, at $6 per diem with subsistence in camp at $5 per diem without subsistence, while actually employed, and in positions requiring similar qualifications. Appointment is intermittent in character, and employees are furloughed without pay during off season. Men are desired. The duties of this position require that the appointee be capable of determining the value of land, estimating standing timber, and computing the value thereof. Competitors will be rated on spelling, 10; arithmetic, 10; practical questions, 20; training and experience, 60. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' experience in estimating the value of land and the amount and value of timber thereon, and have reached their twenty-fifth but not their seventieth birthday.

BLUE PRINT OPERATOR—The commission announces an examination for blue print operator for vacancies in the position of blueprinter in the War Department, office of the New York Harbor Line Board, Army Building, New York City, at $1440 per month. Both men and women may enter. Competitors will be rated upon practical questions on making blue prints, blue-line and brown-line prints (an earned rating of at least 60 per cent. required), 60; education, including test of fitness, 40. Applicants must have had at least six months actual experience in the operation of electric or automatic blue-print machinery, and must have reached their eighteenth but not their seventieth birthday.

UNSKILLED LABORER—The commission announces an examination to close Sept. 18, for the position of unskilled laborer (male and female) to be held at New York City to establish a register from which to make appointments to all branches in the Federal service in New York City and Brooklyn. Male and female unskilled laborers are paid salaries ranging from $660 to $1,200 per annum; additions and increases granted by Congress of $20 a month. Applications will not be accepted from persons not citizens, or who are less than 20 years or more than 50 years of age.

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Boys and Men — "From Primary to College"
A thorough course, general and technical, preparing for College, Technical Schools, Business, Civil Service, Aviation, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Home Economics, Secretarial, Teaching. Boys' Residence Department.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Headmaster
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Makes a study of the individual student.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

(All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.)

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	Sandy Hook. P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	Governors Island. P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	Hell Gate. P.M.
High water	1:51	2:22	1:13	1:35	5:14	5:50
Low water	9:12	10:01	8:40	10:35	12:01	12:50

THE SUN.

	Rises. A.M.	Sets. P.M.
	6:10	7:48

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Carcaga	Curacao	Aug. 11
Pres. Arthur	Southampton	Aug. 4
Ulua	Port Limon	Aug. 11

DUE TODAY.

Cadriz	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Mount Clay	Hamburg	Aug. 6
Oros	Hamburg	Aug. 6
Tacoma	Naples	Aug. 4
Ft. St. George	Bermuda	Aug. 13
Caronia	Liverpool	Aug. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Kromland	Hamburg	Aug. 11
Kungsholm	Gothenburg	Aug. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Pittsburgh	Bremen	Aug. 10
President Polk	London	Aug. 11
American Legion	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 7
Stavangerfjord	Bergen	Aug

Standard Oil
(CALIFORNIA)
Serial 5% Gold Notes
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Prices to yield about
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(according to maturity)

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Security of principal and prompt payment of interest are the fundamentals upon which the discriminating investor should base the selection of securities. Our current offerings comprise numerous suggestions for the investor who considers these factors of paramount importance.

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Members Chicago Stock Exchange

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15-Yr. 6½% Convertible Gold Debentures

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Former City of Maisonneuve
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Toronto Montreal Winnipeg London, Eng.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Moderate General Improvement in Industry—Autumn Buying Reappears.

A pivotal week has just been ended. Crowded into that week were many developments of interest, so many in fact that the financial and investment world has yet scarcely reached an accurate judgment as to the portents or promises contained, although in the main the mental reaction has been of a definitely cheering nature. For one thing, there was exceedingly good evidence to show that industry as a whole had definitely rounded the corner, and while none but the most daring prophet would risk saying at this stage just what might be in store for the American business man six months hence, there was noted an improvement of far-reaching significance.

Following the extreme lull of July—which, however, found business in many lines running at a much faster clip than it was a year previous—the merchants and manufacturers of the country appeared last week to have "caught their breath" again and with a brief respite in which to think matters over to have come to the conclusion that Autumn buying would again assert itself and that no time was better than the present for the purpose of laying in stocks. Orders for goods showed a distinct improvement, and while a day to day policy was still being followed by a majority of purchasers, the modest increases loomed up well in the aggregate and the basic industries reported definitely better and stronger inquiries.

The remarkable performance of the railroads, as shown again in the total of car loadings, was of widespread interest. So short a time as three months ago the question was raised as to whether the roads would be able to exceed for more than a few weeks the million figure in loadings of revenue freight; but since the week ended May 26 the weekly totals of car loadings have kept above the million mark with the exception of two weeks in which holidays traversed the record and, after shattering all past records, there appears no evidence yet of a let-down. If, indeed, industry was undergoing last May and June anything more consequential than a seasonal slackening, there has been no proof from the railroad reports.

One blemish in the picture as it now presents itself was observable in the oil situation, heavy production still outrunning the country's actual needs and the oil industry at large performing in the family of industries much the same role as that of a bad boy in school. Quite uninvited by any good deeds or misdeeds of producers and refiners in the last week was the sudden crystallization of a new problem through the injection of a "gasoline war." With affairs of this kind the country is familiar, and while buyers of gasoline are for the moment happy in the prospect of cheaper fuel, grave doubt is entertained as to whether the benefit will be lasting.

Another development that aroused high hope only to let it down in later proceedings was the criss-cross trend of negotiations with respect to the prospective anthracite strike. Latest reports indicated that another impasse had been reached in efforts to compose the difficulty, and until today's meetings are resumed there will be little light of either a destructive or a constructive value on the situation. Possibly the most interesting point in the whole matter is the growing restlessness of the public, which no longer cares to sit back as a disinterested party while the matter of working hours and wages are being threshed out by operators and miners. As spokesman for this restless public is the new President. In a way, the threatened coal strike is regarded as a challenge which President Coolidge is quite ready to accept, and it is with alert interest that proceedings are being watched.

Another important problem placed before the new President had to do with foreign relations of the United States, and here again a development of great interest was crowded into the eventful week just ended. President Coolidge clearly indicated in his notification to the world that he intended to pursue the general policies of his predecessor in office. Regardless of political beliefs, this pronouncement was reassuring, for possibly there is nothing more disturbing to industry than uncertainty as to the future course of Government policy.

From abroad there was little news of value—probably nothing at all that would give a clue as to what may happen in the approaching weeks. As revealed in the price movements of foreign exchanges and foreign Government bonds, a more cheerful disposition was apparent, and it was interesting to note again the vague belief which has been held quite broadly that "good news" is forthcoming. What this "good news" might be no one can say. Apparently the belief is predicated on the serene confidence which France and Belgium are displaying in their determination to follow the course to which they have set their feet. Whatever the basis, developments made it clear that investors felt better with respect to the future of those two countries in particular, both bonds and currencies of France and Belgium advancing rather sharply. In the meantime, British bonds and the pound sterling have held steadily, a tendency which has characterized the bonds and bills of Great Britain throughout the entire recent period of acute concern manifested over the Ruhr.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 18, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date
Total Sales	3,015,622	150,616,287
Same period a year ago	3,416,043	162,241,037

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	81.23	78.23	92.52	77.27
Same period a year ago	87.21	83.68	87.21	66.21

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
62	58	400	ADAMS EXPRESS (5)	70¾	69¾	70¾	+ ¼
12½	9½	200	Advance (Rumely)	9¾	9¾	9¾	
54½	32¼	300	Do pf (3)	33	32½	32½	— ½
72½	58	1,400	Air Reduction (4)	65	62	63	+ 1½
14¾	6	1,200	Alaska Rubber	6¾	6¼	7	+ ½
¾	¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	¾	¾	¾	
1¾	¾	100	Alaska Juneau	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
106	100¾	10	All-Am Cables (6)	100	100	100	
80	58¾	22,200	Allied Chem & Dye (4)	69¾	62½	69¾	+ 6½
113	105¾	100	Do pf (7)	105¾	105¾	105¾	
51¼	37¾	2,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg (4)	42¾	41½	42¾	+ 1½
26½	10¼	1,800	Am Agricul Chem	12½	11½	12¾	+ ½
68¾	29	1,500	Do pf	31½	30¾	31¾	+ ½
91½	71	200	Am Bank Note (5)	71½	71	71¼	
55¾	50¾	400	Do pf (3)	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ½
49¾	25	1,100	Am Beet Sugar	29¾	27	28	— ½
60	25½	1,500	Am Bosch Magneto	34	31	34	+ 2¾
82¾	70	800	Am Brake S & Fdy (5)	70½	70	70½	+ ½
106	73½	145,700	Am Can (5)	97½	86	87¼	+ 8½
113	108¾	300	Do pf (7)	106¾	106¾	106¾	
188	146¾	2,500	Am Car & Fdy (12)	165¾	158	164½	+ 4¾
25	20¾	900	Am Chain, Cl A (50c)	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ½
13	9¾	400	Am Chicle	11½	10½	11¼	+ ¾
20¾	13¾	1,200	Am Cotton Oil	15¾	15¾	15¾	
385¾	114	1,500	Do pf	127¾	118	121	+ 2¾
7¾	4¼	500	Am Druggist Syndicate	4¾	4½	4½	
148½	91	100	Am Express (6)	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
18¾	6¾	800	Am Hide & Leather	7	7	7	
74¾	29¾	1,100	Do pf	38	34¾	35	+ 5¼
111¾	97¾	5,600	Am Ice (7)	95½	90¾	95¾	+ 5
80	78	100	Do pf (6)	82	82	82	
83¾	18¾	4,400	Am International	19¾	17½	17¾	+ 2½
13	10¾	200	Am La E Fire Eng (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾	
26	17	800	Am Linseed	19	17½	19	+ 1¾
82	63	600	Do pf	77	75	77	+ 3
74¾	44¾	46,900	Am Locomotive (6)	74½	71¾	73¾	+ ¾
122	115	100	Do pf (7)	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¾
55¾	40¾	1,800	Am Metal (8)	45¾	44	x44¾	+ 2¾
85¾	76	600	Am Radiator (4)	79¼	78¾	79¼	+ 1
8¾	4¾	1,900	Am Safety Razor (25c)	5¾	5¾	5¾	
21¾	10¾	900	Am Ship & Commerce	12¾	11½	12	— ½
69¾	53	11,400	Am Smelt & Ref (5)	59¾	55¾	59¾	+ 2½
102¾	93	100	Do pf (7)	96¾	96¾	x96¾	+ 1
40¾	17¾	2,500	Am Steel Fdys (3)	21½	21½	21½	
105¼	97¾	400	Do pf (7)	99½	97¾	99¼	+ 1½
65	57	3,600	Am Sugar Refining	60¼	58	60	
108¾	100¾	200	Do pf (7)	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ 1½
26¾	16	300	Am Sumatra Tobacco	19¾	15¾	19¾	+ 3¾
62¾	33½	100	Do pf	40¾	40¾	46¾	— 9¾
125¾	119¾	8,400	Am Tel & Tel (9)	123	122¾	123	
161¾	146¾	600	Am Tobacco (12)	146¾	144¾	146¾	+ ¾
139¾	140	1,300	Do Class B (12)	144¾	142	144¾	+ 2½
105¾	101	900	Do pf (6)	102	102	102	— ½
44¾	27½	100	Am Water Wks & Elec	37½	37¼	37¾	+ ½
84	65¾	400	Do 1st pf (7)	80¾	78	80½	+ 1½
63½	42¾	1,000	Do partic 1st pf (4)	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
109¾	80½	8,400	Am Woolen (4)	87¾	84½	87¼	+ 2¾
111¾	99¾	900	Do pf (7)	101¾	100¾	101	
54	7	1,100	Am Writing Paper pf	8	8	8	
19¼	8	100	Am Zinc, L & S (5)	9	9	9	
58½	38	7,800	Anaconda Copper (8)	41	38¾	41	+ 1¾
1	¾	100	Assets Realization	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
83	62¾	4,500	Associated Dry G (4)	83½	79¾	82	+ 1¾
134	103	200	Associated Oil (6)	108	104	108	+ 4
105¾	94½	9,800	At Top & S F (6)	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ¾
90¾	86¾	800	Do pf (5)	88¾	87¾	87¾	— ¾
24	14	2,800	Atlantic Birm. & At	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
127	109¾	1,100	Atlantic Coast L (7)	112½	110¾	112¾	+ 2
34	9¼	2,000	Atlantic, Gulf & W I	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ 2¾
27	6¾	800	Do pf	12¾	10¾	12¾	+ 2
100	90¾	400	Atlantic Refining (4)	100¾	102	102	+ 8¾
120	115	100	Do pf (7)	117	117	117	
57¾	51	100	Atlas Powder (4)	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ 2¼
37¾	17¾	2,600	Austin-Nichols	21¾	19¾	21¾	+ 1¾
28¾	19½	400	Auto Knitter Hos (3)	20½	20	20½	
4½	2	100	Auto Sales	3	3	3	
144¾	110¾	128,600	BALDWIN LOCO (1)	122¾	113¾	122¾	+ 5¾
56½	46¾	18,900	Baltimore & Ohio	49¾	47¾	49¾	
60¾	55¾	500	Do pf (4)	57¾	56¾	57¾	+ 1¾
99	97	100	Barnet Leather pf (7)	99	99	99	+ 3
35	10	1,100	Barnsdall, Class A	10¼	10	10¾	+ ½
22¾	5	300	Do Class B	8¼	8	8	
⅝	⅛	1,000	Batopilas Mining	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
63¾	50	300	Bayuk Cigars	52	52¾	52	— 1
100	97	100	Do pf (7)	97	97	97	
64¼	51	900	Beech Nut Pack (2.40)	55½	53	53¾	+ ¼
70	41¾	24,600	Bethlehem Steel (5)	50¾	48¾	50¾	+ 1¾
97¼	87	400	Do cumulative pf (7)	90¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
111¾	100¼	700	Do pf (8)	103	102¼	102¾	
7¾	4¼	300	Booth Fisheries	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
35¾	25	100	Do 1st pf	30	30	30	+ 5
121¼	104¾	2,100	Brook Edison Elec (8)	110¾	109	x109¾	+ 2¼
18¼	¾	1,300	Brook Rapid Transit	¾	¾	¾	
18	¾		Do ctfs of deposit	¾	¾	¾	
65¾	42¾	200	Brown Shoe (2)	49¾	48¾	49¾	+ 1¾
144¾	108	8,800	Burns Brothers (10)	113½	110¼	111¾	+ 1¾
105¾	98½	100	Do pf (7)	98¾	98¼	98½	
45	22	2,600	Do Class B (2)	24	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
11¾	5¾	850	Butte Copper & Z (50c)	6	5¾	6	
37¾	13½	7,500	Butte & Superior (2)	17½	13¾	16¾	— ⅛
23	18¼	12,500	Butterick Company	22	16½	21¼	+ 5¼
2¼	1½	2,200	CADDO CENT O & R	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
87	77	400	California Packing (6)	81	78¾	81	+ 2
20¾	17¾	38,100	California Pet (1¾)	21¾	17½	21¾	+ 2½
110¼	94¾	1,900	Do pf (7)	97¾	95	97¾	+ 2
13¾	5	5,300	Callahan Zinc Lead	5½	5¼	5½	
66	44	300	Calumet & Arizona (4)	48¾	48	48¾	+ ½
160	140¾	19,800	Canadian Pacific (10)	147	x144¾	146	— ¾
6¾	5¾	100	Carson Hill Gold	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
4¾	¾	100	Case (J. I.) Plow	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
40½	13½	6,200	Central Leather Co	18	15¾	18	+ 2¼
73¾	40¾	2,600	Do pf	45½	42	45¾	+ 3
108	104¾	3,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop (4)	40	39¾	40	+ 1¾
341	341	10	Chase Nat Bank (16)	341	341	341	
76	46¾	3,900	Chandler Motor (6)	52	48¾	51¾	+ 3¾
70¾	57	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	60¾	58¾	60	+ 1¾
106¾	96	100	Do pf (6)	98¾	98¾	98¾	
3¾	2	900	Chicago & Alton	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¾	3¾	1,500	Do pf	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
35¾	19	800	Chicago & Eastern Ill	22	20	22	+ 3
62¾	46¾	400	Do pf	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
7	4	100	Chicago Great Western	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	8½	500	Do pf	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ¾
20¾	14¾	5,800	C, M & St P	16¾	14¾	16¾	+ 1¾
45¾	24½	16,000	Do pf	27	24¾	27	+ 2¼
85	61¾	6,900	Chicago & N W (5)	68¾	62¾	66	+ 2
90¾	75¾	800	Chi Pneumatic T (5)	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
37¾	19¾	7,100	Chicago, R I & P	23¾	20¾	23¾	+ 2¾
95	72	1,500	Do pf (7)	78	72¾	78	+ 5¼
85	60¾	1,600	Do pf (6)	69¾	64	69¾	+ 5¾
78	56¾	200	Chi, St. P, M & O (5)	57	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
30¾	24¾	4,200	Chile Copper (2½)	26¾	25¾	26	
21¾	16¾	2,600	Chino Copper	17¾	16¾	17	
76¾	60	1,400	Clett, Peabody (5)	65¾	63¾	65¾	+ 1¾
83¾	75¾	4,800	Coca-Cola (7)	78¼	78	78¼	+ 2¼
35¾	25	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¾	26	28¾	+ 2¼
45¾	34¼	200	Colorado Southern (3)	35	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
37¾	30¾	8,200	Columbia G & El (2.60)	33	31¾	33	+ ¼
2¾	¾	2,300	Columbia Graphophone	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
12¾	2	300	Do pf	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
49¾	45¾	300	Columbian Carbon (4)	46	45	46	+ 1
20	15	400	Commercial Solvents B	18	18	18	
83¼	67	2,800	Computing Tab Rec (6)	74	71¾	74	+ 2¼
30¾	18	1,900	Consolidated Cigar	21¾	20	21¾	+ 2¼
60¾	59¾	19,000	Consolidated Gas (5)	62¾	60¼	62¼	+ 1¾
14½	6¾	6,700	Consolidated Textile	7¾	6¾	7¾	
50¼	42¾	22,900	Continental Can (4)	47¾	45¾	47	+ ¼
108¼	90	225	Continental Ins. (6)	90	90	90	
12¾	6¾	1,300	Continental Motors	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
123¾	114¾	19,600	Corn Prod Ref (37½)	122¾	119¾	122¾	+ 2¾
62¾	28¾	106,700	Cosden Co (4)	32¾	28¾	32½	— ¼
84½	57¾	10,800	Crucible Steel (4)	64¾	60	64¾	+ 3¾
94¾	85¾	200	Do pf (7)	88	83¾	83¾	— 4¼
20	8½	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	10¾	8¾	9¾	+ ¼
64¾	53¾	9,500	Do pf	60¾	56¾	59¾	+ 2¾
27¾	23	13,200	Cuban American Sugar	25¾	24	25¾	+ ¼
12¾	3	400	Cuban Dominican Sugar	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
69	54½	7,100	Cuyamel Fruit (1)	65¾	60	62½	+ 4½
38¾	20¾	7,900	DAVISON CHEMICAL	30¾	27¾	30¾	+ 3¼
28	22½	300	De Beers Mines	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
73½	60¼	100	Deere & Co pf (3)	x62½	62½	62½	+ 2
124½	103¼	2,900	Del & Hudson (9)	109¾	105	109¾	+ 4½
130¾	110¼	1,900	Del, Lack & West (4)	116	112¼	115¾	+ 3¼
111	106¾	100	Detroit Edison Co (8)	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ 2
44½	36¾	2,500	Dome Mines (4)	38¾	34	34¾	— ¾
14¾	12½	300	Douglas-Pectin (1)	13¾	13½	13¾	
6¾	4¾	100	Dul, So Shore & Atl pf	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
146½	106	25,300	Dupont de Nem (6)	120¾	113½	120	+ 6
85½	82	200	Do deb (6)	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ 1½
103½	102	700	Duquesne Lt 1st pf (7)	103¼	102	x103	+ ¾
115¾	90¾	9,300	EASTMAN KOD (7½)	103¾	100¾	103¾	+ ¾
27	23¾	900	Eaton Axle & Spg (2.00)	24¾	23¾	24	
67¼	62	4,100	Elec Stor Bat (7½)	66¾	56	66¾	+ 6
20¾	13½	100	Elk Horn Coal	13½	13½	13½	
38	30	300	Do pf (4)	30	30	30	
94¼	82¾	3,600	Endicott-Johnson (5)	90	90¼	90	+ 3¾
118	111	200	Do pf (7)	115	114¾	115	+ 1½
15¾	10¾	18,700	Erie	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ¾
32¾	15	20,500	Do 1st pf	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ 1¾
18¾	10¾	2,900	Do 2d pf	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ¾
31	21¼	300	Exchange Buffet (2)	21½	21½	21¾	— 1¾
85	63¼	23,100	FAM PLAY LAS (8)	75	70¾	74¼	+ 2¼
99¾	85¾	200	Do pf (8)	90	90	90	
18½	8	500	Fed Min & Smelt	10	8	10	+ 2
60¾	54¼	1,400	Do pf (7)	62¾	57	62	+ 5¼
102	102	60	Fidel-Phe Fire Ins (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
10¾	7¾	1,000	Fifth Av Bus (64c)	7¾	7¾	7¾	
215¾	140	1,600	Fisher Body (10)	163	159	163	+ 3½
102¾	94	200	Do Ohio pf (8)	98¾	99¼	99¼	+ ½
18¾	14¾	1,200	Fisk Rubber	15¾	15¾	15¾	
47¾	27¾	4,300	Fleischmann Co (12)	41¾	40	41¾	+ 3¾
78¾	64½	5,400	Foundation Co (6)	75	71½	73¾	+ 6¾
12	9¾	3,600	Freeport-Texas	12¾	11	12¾	+ ¾
71¾	40¾	1,000	GEN AM TANK C (3)	40¾	34	45¾	+ 1¾
64	22	8,800	Gen Asphalt	28¾	24½	28¾	+ 3¾
83	61	300	Do pf (5)	65	62¾	x63	
80	77	300	Gen Baking (4)	77	77	77	
99¾	80¾	400	Gen Cigar (6)	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¼
190¾	170¾	8,800	Gen Electric (8)	180¾	174¾	178	+ 3
12	10¾	1,100	Do Special (60c)	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
17¾	12¾	100,100	Gen Motors (1.20)	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ 1¾
80	75	20	Do pf (6)	80¾	80¾	80¾	
105	98	200	Do deb (7)	98	97¾	98	+ ¾
12	10¾	1,100	Do Special (60c)	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
81¾	80½	100	Glidd Stog	81	81	81	+ 3
23¾	13¾	160	Goldwyn Pic vot tr ctf	18¾	16¾	18¾	— ¼
41¾	20¾	1,100	Goodrich (B F) Co	23¾	20¾	x23¾	+ 2¾
92½	79¾	200	Do pf (7)	80	80	80	
83¾	53¾	400	Goodyear Tire & Rub pf	56	54¾	56	+ ¾
90	87	200	Do prior pf (8)	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
83	15¾	900	Grasby Consol	16¾	13¾	15¾	+ 1¾
19¾	7¾	200	Gray & Davis	8	7¾	8	— ¼
80	51¾	16,600	Gt North pf (5)	57¾	52¾	55¾	+ 2
39¾	25¾	8,500	Do ctfs for ore p (2)	29¾	27¾	29¾	+ 1¾
106¼	102¾	200	Gt West Sug pf (7)	102	102¾	102¾	— ¼
24¾	15	400	Greene Cananea Cop	17	15¾	17	+ 1
16¾	13¼	1,200	Guantanamo Sugar	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
104¾	80¾	19,200	Gulf States Steel (4)	74¾	68	74	+ 4¾
6	¼	400	HABIRSHAW ELEC C	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
85¼	80½	1,500	Hartman Corp (7)	83¾	82	83	+ 2¼
44	28	1,600	Hayes Wheel (3)	36	34	35	
23¾	13	100	Hendee Mfg	13	13	13	
73¾	60	300	Homestake Mining (6)	61¾	61½	61½	— ¼
29¾	25¾	5,300	Household Prod (3)	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ ¾
71	49¾	2,900	Houston Oil	49¾	48	49¾	+ ¾
39¾	30	13,800	Hudson Motor C (12½)	35	32¾	34	+ 2¼
20¾	16¾	2,800	Hupp Motor Car (1)	20¾	18	19¾	+ 1¾
2¾	1¾	700	Hydraulic Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾	
117¼	105	2,800	ILLINOIS CENT (7)	108¼	105¼	106	+ ¾
1¾	¾	2,500	Independent Oil & Gas	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
81	1	2,100	Indahoma Refining	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
40¾	21¾	1,700	Inland Steel (2½)	32¾	32¼	x32¾	+ 1¾
105	96½	100	Do pf (7)	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
27	27	2,000	Inspiration Consol (3)	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
15	9½	1,200	Intchere Rapid Transit	13	11¾	13¾	+ 1½
3	2	300	Internat Agricultural	2¾	2	2¾	
35¾	8¾	100	Do pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	
84	81	400	Internat Cement (3)	84	84	84	— ¼
27½	15¾	13,800	Internat Comb Eng (3)	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
84¾	71	4,600	Internat Harvester (5)	79¾	75¾	78¾	+ 2¾
116¾	107	100	Do pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¾

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11¾	6¾	600	Internat Mer Marine	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
47	19¾	3,000	Do pf	21¾	19	21¾	+ 2¼
15¾	11¾	10,900	Internat Nickel	13¾	11¾	13	+ 1
83	69¾	100	Do pf (6)	78½	78½	78½	— ½
58¾	30¾	2,400	Internat Paper	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ 1¾
76½	63	200	Do pf, stamped (6)	65¾	65	65¾	+ 1¾
73¼	64½	300	Internat Shoe (3)	70	67¼	70	+ 2¾
71½	64¾	900	Internat Tel & Tel (6)	66¾	65¾	66½	— ¼
41¾	38¼	100	Intertype Corp (1)	32	32	32	+ 4
19¼	8	12,000	Invincible Oil	8¼	8	8⅝	
⅝	⅜	100	Iowa Central	2	2	2	
68¾	32½	200	Iron Products	37	35	37	+ 3½
45	31¾	200	Do certificates	33	33	33	— ¼
⅞	⅞	1,000	Island Oil & Trans	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
24	17¾	800	JEWEL TEA	18½	18	18½	+ ¾
62	32	300	Do pf	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
63¾	50	10,900	Jones Bros Tea (4)	53¾	51¾	53¾	+ 1
110	107	100	Jones & Laugh pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
24¾	15¾	800	KAN CITY SOUTH	17½	16¼	17¼	+ ¾
51¾	49¾	600	Do pf (4)	52	50	52	+ 1½
3¾	¾	700	Kansas & Gulf	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
45¾	29	1,200	Kayser (Julius) & Co	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
62¾	29	8,400	Kelly-Springfield Tire	33¾	29¾	33¾	+ 2¾
117¾	84¾	200	Kelsey Wheel (6)	92	91	92	+ 5
45	32	12,700	Kennecott Copper (3)	34¾	33¼	34¾	+ ½
3¼	2¾	1,100	Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	4	3,300	Keystone Tire & Rub	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ½
64¾	35¾	1,700	Kinney (G R) Co	55¾	52¾	55¾	+ 3¾
248¾	177	1,200	Kresge (S S) Co (8)	217	212	215	
87	75	600	LACLEDE GAS (†10¾)	82	78	81	+ 2½
21¾	17¾	600	Lee Rubber & Tire (2)	19¾	18¾	19¾	
58	54½	2,800	Lehigh Valley (3½)	57¾	57¾

A Survey of Your Investments

To derive maximum returns from your investments, you should not fail to give proper attention to changing conditions, sinking fund provisions, or other factors affecting any of your holdings.
Without obligation on your part, we shall be pleased to make a careful and thorough survey of your investments.

Correspondence and personal interviews invited

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Prov. of British Colum. 6s, 1926
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Province of Saskatchewan 5s, '42
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BUSINESS APPROVES OF BRITISH NOTE

Its Conciliatory Tone Is Seen as Encouraging Influence in Reparations.

SETTLEMENT MOST DESIRED

Talk of Break With France Greatly Discounted as the Franc Recovers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Whatever else can be said of Great Britain's statement of its views upon reparations and occupation of the Ruhr, this statement has received the approval of all business men in England who have any pretensions to knowledge or understanding of this admittedly complicated and delicate subject. It is to be regretted that the question of the legality of occupation of the Ruhr has been raised, as this no doubt opens the way to prolonged and probably useless discussion. It is believed here that this aspect of the question will be shelved, or at all events, will not be pressed.

The City, naturally, concentrates its attention on the financial aspects of Great Britain's note. Stated briefly, all that this country asks for compounding all of its war claims is the sum of about £710,000,000. This means that we are sacrificing just over $500,000,000 of debt, which might be considered as good, and are wiping out entirely Russia's indebtedness and all liabilities which have been incurred since the war. In January last Bonar Law suggested £2,500,000,000 as the estimate of what Germany might be able to pay. Britain's proportion of this amount would be £350,000,000, and if that were secured, all that the Allies would have to find to pay off their indebtedness to England would be £160,000,000, whereas they owe us £1,225,000,000. Of this £160,000,000 France would have to find only about £77,000,000.

England Prepares for Sacrifice.

It is admitted that it is perhaps unwise to link up allied debts with reparations because Germany's capacity to pay has yet to be determined. But these figures show very clearly that in any case Great Britain is prepared to make very great sacrifices in order to get this question settled. Consideration of the position in this light is evidently now having its influence in France, where the initial uproar has subsided and where a more conciliatory tone is being adopted.

All through the trying times of recent months London has steadfastly clung to its opinion that there would be no actual break with France, and that Britain's moderation and reasonableness would eventually prevail either on France or Germany. It still looks for that happy solution. Business men are rather glad than otherwise that Parliament is in recess. Practical and calm discussion can now be applied to any negotiations between London and Paris. The object of both countries is to obtain reparations, and it is maintained that it is neither unfriendly nor quarrelsome to urge upon France the conviction that the British method and suggestions are more likely to succeed. It is hoped and believed that in any future communications there will be a more friendly tone, which it is admitted was rather lacking in the British note.

The Course of Francs and Marks.

The first effect of the note was unfavorable to French currency and favorable to German marks in this market. French francs sold at the record low of 83.90 to the pound sterling, while German marks recovered from 18,000,000 to the pound to 12,000,000 to the pound. The change in tone of French comment during the past few days, however, has checked the fall in the franc and led to some recovery. The current rate is 82.60 francs to the pound. Marks have again flattened to 16,000,000 to the pound. The German Government claims that its difficulties are multiplying rapidly.

British currency notes in circulation during the last week aggregated £289,677,770, as compared with £292,642,704 in the previous week. The decline reflects the passing of the high peak of demand for holiday cash.

FRENCH CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

Harvest Returns Confirm Early Estimates and Cause Lower Prices.

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PARIS, Aug. 19.—The favorable crop prospect, which has been indicated for several months, is being confirmed by the harvest. The market price for corn has dropped to 85 francs for 100 kilograms, as compared with 97 francs in July. There is a disposition in agricultural circles to anticipate further declines, probably to 75 francs for immediate delivery.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE GAINS

Exports Exceed Imports in First Half of Current Year.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The foreign trade of Czechoslovakia continues to grow, with a very good balance in favor of that country. Exports for the first half of 1923 were 8,618,000,000 Czech crowns, as compared with imports of 4,071,000,000 crowns.

LONDON GOLD IMPORTS BIG.

Half of Exports Are Shipped to the United States.

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LONDON, Aug. 19.—The week's gold imports were £992,564, of which £384,378 were from South Africa. Exports totaled £813,000, of which £450,548 were shipped to the United States and £276,277 to India.

GERMAN TAX LEVY RAISED 1,200-FOLD

Paper Mark Partially Abandoned by Assessing Farmers in Gold Marks.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The new German tax law requires citizens of Germany to pay taxes 400-fold greater than those of July, and further another 800-fold for the so-called Ruhr levy—in all, 1,200-fold, or forty-eight times more than they had anticipated, and gives them only until the end of August to pay. The future course of mark exchange is extremely doubtful, but if this tax program is realized, inflation will be stayed at least for a short time. Meanwhile, the mark has almost entirely passed out of use for calculation of prices, these now being universally fixed according to dollar exchange.

The Government itself has partially abandoned the paper mark by assessing its new tax on farmers in gold marks. Rates for railroads and posts have been put on a new index basis, which guarantees their automatic increase when currency depreciates. Railroad rates at the end of August will be 1,200,000-fold those of 1914. The Iron Ore Syndicate announces that future prices will be on the basis of sterling exchange. A Berlin Judge this week fined an offender 600 pounds of coal and the municipality of Berlin leased a swimming pool to a swimming club at the price of 30 mugs of beer per night.

BRITAIN'S COAL EXPORTS INCREASE

German Purchases Have More Than Doubled Since Ruhr Occupation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In the seven months during which the Ruhr has been occupied, Great Britain has sent 9,259,000 tons of coal to Germany, as compared with 3,906,000 tons in 1922 and only 159,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1921. France has taken 11,200,000 tons, or 3,500,000 tons more than last year. Belgium has taken over 2,000,000 tons more.

Although exports of British coal in seven months increased from 32,000,000 to 46,000,000 tons, the comparison of trade figures in general are misleading because of the fact that the Irish Free State now figures as a foreign country instead of part of the United Kingdom. For the quarter ended with June, exports to Southern Ireland were £6,583,000, this being the first time these figures were issued separately.

With the exception of India and Australia, the Irish Free State is the best customer among the English colonies. Imports from Southern Ireland were £10,441,000, which is nearly equivalent to our imports from India.

FRENCH PLACE BLAME FOR DROP IN FRANC

Selling in New York and London Said to Be Responsible for Recent Decline.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The weakness of the franc last week may be attributed principally to the selling of francs in London and New York. Many owners of francs have been unfavorably impressed by the British note and the opinion is expressed here that this pressure on the franc would suddenly terminate in case of improvement in the political situation. Moreover, there is a disposition in circles in which there is a strong German leaning to contribute to the current franc weakness by carrying over foreign exchange, selling francs without security and simultaneously buying sterling and dollars.

This dangerous operation is not widespread and, contrary to some press dispatches, it may be said that it never will be done with the help of French financial institutions, because of the fact that the regulations of the French exchange market call for the assistance of French banks to check the fall of the franc. At any rate, such transactions are of necessity very limited.

ENGLISH PIG IRON PRODUCTION DROPS

Output for July, Though, Greater Than in Same Month Last Year.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—England produced 355,100 tons of pig iron in July, against 392,900 tons in June and 714,300 in May, which was the biggest this year. The output for July last year was 290,100 tons and the monthly average for 1922 was 408,300 tons, with 855,000 tons the average for 1913.

Steel ingots and castings produced last month aggregated 624,300 tons, against 821,000 tons in May, the high record for the year, and 439,100 tons in July, 1922. The average for 1922 was 496,000 tons; with an average of 638,600 tons established in 1913.

Furnaces working last month aggregated 208, establishing a decrease during the month of 18.

GERMAN GRAIN CROP GOOD.

Hamburg Shipping Shows Greater Tonnage Arrivals Than in 1913.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The condition of the grain crop in Germany is officially described as good, but conditions of potatoes, sugar and beets are below those of last year.

Hamburg shipping continues to increase. The arrivals in the first seven months of the year were 8,323,643 net tons, against 8,199,813 tons in the same months of 1913.

Drop in Prices Halted in Austria.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Prices in Austria have stopped falling. The commodities index for August is 84.7, against 100 in September, 1922.

GERMAN BUSINESS GROWS OPTIMISTIC

Lord Curzon's Note Regarded as Help From England on Vital Problems.

NEW CABINET IS POPULAR

Plan to Organize Department to Secure Proposed New Gold Mark Notes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Week-end sentiment in business circles is decidedly optimistic. Lord Curzon's note to France is regarded here as practically throwing England to Germany's side on the vital problem of the legality of the Ruhr occupation. There is expectation here that Premier Poincaré may seek the opportunity to come to terms with Chancellor Stresemann, who is a much better negotiator than former Chancellor Cuno. The second factor making for optimism is the halt in the mark collapse, as a result whereof the price rise is for the present stayed and the Reichsbank has been enabled to catch up on the demand for cash.

Chancellor Stresemann's Cabinet is regarded favorably. The main gain is that the inert Finance Minister Hermes has been replaced by Minister Hilferding, who, although a radical Socialist, is known to combine initiative and caution. As a member of the defunct Socialization Commission, Hilferding showed great moderation, while as a propagandist of financial and currency reform he made a very considerable impression by bold suggestions which apparently he intends to carry out. The first act of the Minister of Finance was to summon a conference of experts to discuss the creation of "a fixed mark" for use in taxation. Some days before his appointment Hilferding published a plan to issue a limited amount of gold-backed currency to circulate beside the paper mark. "The Reichsbank," he declared at that time, "should organize a special gold mark department, to which it would transfer 300,000,000 gold marks from its gold reserve. This would serve as security for the new issuable gold notes." Simultaneously, Hilferding declared that the paper mark must be regulated by severe tax gathering. He holds that industry must contribute sufficient high exchange bills to support mark exchange.

In this connection the Socialist Party demands that the industrialists shall disclose their foreign currency holdings under oath. Hilferding on Friday conferred with the Reichsbank Directors, with the alleged aim of inducing them to sell more gold immediately in support of the mark. Financial interests protest bitterly at this course, declaring support is hopeless and that it would sacrifice Germany's whole stock of gold which eventually may be used to back a new currency.

The Reichstag's new program of direct taxation, which is now in force, estimates tax receipts before the end of August at 150,000,000,000,000 marks. Experts are disposed to doubt whether the program which was rushed through by the Reichstag in forty-eight hours can be carried out. They declare it impossible for taxpayers to raise this enormous sum, and predict a money-market crisis as the result. Ex-Minister August Müller declares the whole program impossible.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH GERMANY GAINS

Increase Reported in Exports and Imports in First Half of 1923.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is rather remarkable, when examining Britain's trade figures for the first six months of the year, to discover how little our total trade with Germany has been affected by the collapse of the mark. Business with Germany has, in fact, increased, our imports being nearly £17,000,000, against £12,000,000 in the first half of 1922, and the total exports to Germany about £31,025,000, against £26,500,000 for the same period last year.

Imports to Great Britain from France for the first six months of the year were £27,000,000, against £23,025,000 for the same time last year, and exports to France were £37,025,000, against £35,025,000. It would appear from these figures that France has not been penalized by its depreciated currency. Imports from the United States to England were just over $103,000,000 against $111,025,000 last year. Exports were $40,000,000, against $35,025,000. The growth in the exports has been of particular interest. Trade figures for last month were entirely unsatisfactory. The dock strike partly explains this, as the number of ships entered with cargo for July was 4,432, against 4,702 in June, while only 3,816 were cleared, against 3,424 in June.

Imports declined £12,250,000 compared with June, while exports fell £3,500,000.

MARK CIRCULATION JUMPS.

Total Issued by Reichsbank Almost Doubled Within Last Fortnight.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Reichsbank statement announced at the end of the week exhibited the record inflation which had been anticipated. Note circulation in the week increased by 18,731 billion paper marks. In the last fortnight circulation almost exactly doubled. The cost of living on Aug. 13 was 426,985-fold that of 1914, having advanced 192 per cent. in one week. Ruhr coal prices trebled to 23,287 thousand marks per metric ton. The customs gold surcharge doubled to 44,000,000 per cent.

German Capital Increase.

Writing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of one of the London papers makes the following comment on the accumulation of capital in Holland:

"There is growing accumulation of German capital in Holland which has contributed to the easy monetary conditions in that country. It has been remarked that notwithstanding the low money rates current there are no signs of an efflux of capital from Holland. On the contrary, the guilder exchange is constantly in demand in foreign markets and much Swiss capital has lately migrated to Holland and invested in Dutch national debt. The Amsterdam Bourse of Amsterdam 5 per cent. notes was largely taken up by Swiss investors. The recent slump of the mark also created a new influx of foreign capital into Holland. Moreover, Berlin reports point out that of the foreign exchanges guilders are even in more active demand than dollars and sterling."

$14,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company

FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, SERIES B

To be dated August 1, 1921 *Bearing interest from October 1, 1923* *To mature April 1, 2003*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

Redeemable, as a whole but not in part, at the option of the Company, on October 1, 1938, or on any interest date thereafter, at 105% and accrued interest.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, with privilege of registration as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

These Bonds will be, in the opinion of counsel, a legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as for life insurance companies in the State of New York.

The issuance of these Bonds is subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Henry Walters, Esq., Chairman of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, has summarized for us as follows his letter to us describing this issue:

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has been in continuous and successful operation since 1859, and has paid dividends annually since 1864 except during three crises of national scope. For the last twenty years the dividend rate has been not less than 5% per annum, and the rate from 1910 to 1922, inclusive, has been 7% per annum, except in 1915 and 1916 when 5% and 6%, respectively, were paid. On May 7, 1923, a stock dividend of 62½% was paid thereby increasing the outstanding stock from $72,000,000 to $117,000,000, on which dividends at the rate of 5% per annum are now being paid.

The total mileage covered (directly or by collateral lien) by the First and Refunding Mortgage is 5,117 miles, on 638 miles of which the Mortgage is a first lien and on 2,656 miles of which it is a second lien. The Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness, including the present issue of First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, is at the rate of approximately $36,000 per mile. This Mortgage closes all prior lien mortgages, including the Unified Mortgage of 1890, and no prior lien mortgage matures before 1930.

The Company's average annual income available for rentals, interest and other charges, for the 10½ years ended December 31, 1922, amounted to $18,227,734, or more than twice the average annual amount of such charges. During this period more than $68,000,000 of undistributed earnings and depreciation reserves was re-invested in the Company's assets, contrasted with less than $50,000,000 which was paid in dividends.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO DUE AUTHORIZATION AND TO ISSUE AS PLANNED, AT 95½%, TO YIELD APPROXIMATELY 5.25 PER CENT.*

**Less an amount equal to interest at the rate of 5% from date of payment to October 1, 1923.*

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A.M., Monday, August 20, 1923. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of J. P. Morgan & Co. interim receipts exchangeable for definitive Bonds when received.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New York, August 20, 1923.

$6,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Equipment Trust

Series F

5% EQUIPMENT TRUST GOLD CERTIFICATES

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE
(Philadelphia Plan)

Dated September 1, 1923. Serial maturities of $400,000 per annum September 1, 1924 to September 1, 1938, both inclusive

Warrants for the semi-annual dividends at the rate of 5% per annum maturing March 1 and September 1

The issuance of these Certificates is subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission

We are advised by Henry Walters, Esq., Chairman, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, as follows:

The Certificates are to be issued to provide for part of the cost of the standard new railway equipment mentioned below. The title to the equipment is to be vested in the Trustee, which is to lease the equipment to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at a rental sufficient to pay the face amount of the Certificates and the dividend warrants and other charges as they mature.

The equipment to be vested in the Trustee is as follows:

10 Heavy Mikado Locomotives *20 Light Mikado Locomotives*
6 Pacific Type Locomotives *51 Steel Passenger Train Cars*
2,300 55-ton All Steel Hopper Coal Cars

The foregoing equipment is to cost approximately $7,624,140, of which over 21%, or $1,624,140, is to be paid by the Railroad Company in cash.

THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES ARE OFFERED, SUBJECT TO DUE AUTHORIZATION, ISSUE AS PLANNED AND TO PREVIOUS SALE, AT PRICES TO YIELD 5.25 PER CENT.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New York, August 20, 1923

As all of these Certificates have been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

W. A. Harriman & Co.
INCORPORATED
39 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Chicago
Boston Pittsburgh Syracuse

BLAIR & Co.
Incorporated
24 Broad St., New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia
Cleveland Buffalo San Francisco St. Louis

Savings Trust Federal Income Taxes
City of New Orleans, La.
4½% Paving Offs.
4.70% basis.
Caldwell & Company
66 Cedar St. John 3128

CHILDS COMPANY
Common & Preferred
Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 9710

The Foundation Company

Common Stock

We have prepared a booklet on this Company and the outlook for its Stock, which we shall be pleased to send on request.

Kelley, Drayton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
49 Exchange Place New York
Telephone Broad 6291
Uptown Office: 50 East 42nd Street

Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co.

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Earnings for 12 months ended June 30, 1923, were at rate of approximately 3½ times dividend requirements.

Price to yield about 7.50%

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway 843 Land Title Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
Bowling Green 7179 Tel. Spruce 8878

$100,000

Boston, Mass.

Registered 3½% Bonds

Due June 1, 1934

Price to Yield 4.20%

HAMILTON A. GILL & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
7 Wall St., New York
TELEPHONE: BOWLING GREEN 4960

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

City of St. Louis
MISSOURI
4½% Serial Gold Bonds

Full registerable and interchangeable.

Dated July 1st, 1923
Due Serially 1928-43

Legal investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other states.

George H. Burr & Co.
Equitable Building
New York
Boston Philadelphia Hartford
Chicago St. Louis San Francisco
Los Angeles Seattle Portland, O.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
1923 Booklet Sent on Request

Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Magnolia Petroleum
National Fuel Gas

Private Wires to
CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO

JENKS, GWINNE & CO.
32 NASSAU STREET
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Public Bank
Moyse & Holmes
Members New York Stock Exchange
67 Exchange Place New York
Telephone Rector 8080-81

FRENCH SEE CHANGE IN GERMAN POLICY

Repudiation of Cuno's Economic Methods Is Hopefully Regarded.

ADOPT WAITING ATTITUDE

Rupture With Britain Not Anticipated at Paris, as Trade Continues Normal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The change in the German Cabinet was provoked by the great economic mistakes of former Chancellor Cuno and by the serious social troubles produced by those mistakes. For these reasons the new Cabinet has publicly announced its intention of bringing about necessary reforms, through the adoption of energetic fiscal measures to arrest inflation, monetary reconstruction through the establishment of gold credits, and the creation of a stable unit of value for wages. The Ministerial speech unfortunately indicates that Germany has decided, for the moment, to maintain the previous Cabinet's policy in regard to the Ruhr venture and in other relations with France.

The opinion prevails here that the evidently burdensome and what is called "immoral" policy of passive resistance is highly incompatible with the success of any endeavor calculated to improve economic and financial affairs in Germany. Therefore French public opinion expresses the hope that the new leaders in Germany will understand the absolute necessity of governmental reconstruction of the German financial system as the first step, if these new leaders expect to arrive at an agreement with France.

Chancellor Stresemann's Cabinet, which is mute on the Chancellor's speech, nevertheless is composed of men who in the past have studied practical means of paying reparations. At any rate, the view is held here that the German Cabinet has not yet reached a final decision on this problem, and that the present attitude is really one of pure expectation. The Cabinet may still adopt either a real peace policy or decide to continue the present one of passive resistance. That is why France has nothing to do now but sit tight and keep a watchful eye on the relations with England.

Despite the fact that diplomatic intercourse between England and France has frequently been strained, trade relations remain active and normal. Nobody here anticipates an economic rupture with England. She would suffer heavily, in such case, from the closing down of her best outlet. More goods are shipped from France to England and from England to France than between any of the other countries with which each nation carries on trade. During the first six months of the current year imports to France from Great Britain amounted to 2,684,800,000 francs, and exports to her from France amounted to 3,018,000,000 francs. It is not at all likely that under present conditions, despite the apparently strained relations which crop up intermittently, there will be any serious falling off in her trade.

FRENCH SECURITIES DECLINE AT LONDON

Effects on Stock Exchange of British Note, However, Is Slight.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Effects on the Stock Exchange of the recent British note to France were remarkably slight. Recurring crises on reparation problems have become so frequent that the markets as a whole have become inured to them. There has, however, been severe depression in all French securities. French 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at 24 against 26½ a week ago, the 4s at 19¾ against 21½, the Department of Seine, 7s, 93 against 98 a week ago; Midi & Orleans Railway 6s, 80¼ against 83½; Paleam, 81 against 82½, and Nord, 66 against 80½.

How severe has been the decline of French securities in this market may be gathered from the fact that the 5 per cent. bonds were originally issued here at 98 and the 4s at 66¾. Interest on Government bonds is payable in francs, but that on railway bonds in sterling. The fall in railway issues, therefore, has probably been overdone, but even lower prices are quoted in New York, and investors are being urged to exchange sterling for dollar bonds.

ADMIT RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

German Stocks Firm Since Recovery of the Mark.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Stocks, after the mark's recovery, declined an average of 30 per cent., but later in the week were very firm. The Frankfurter Zeitung's index for quotations of dividend paying stocks on Aug. 10 was 266,822,700, as compared with 50,039,707 one week earlier. This is the most rapid advance on record.

The Berlin Boerse has resolved to readmit to quotation all Russian securities which were quoted before the war.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange week ended Aug. 18, 1923.

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Monday	820,391	857,559	974,513
Tuesday	894,116	491,605	447,650
Wednesday	623,100	658,295	621,920
Thursday	586,120	668,053	582,960
Friday	668,825	645,375	806,610
Saturday	899,200	897,735	1,160,000
Total week	4,491,752	4,414,022	5,093,653
Prev. week	5,217,337	7,021,701	10,205,626

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday	$9,995,950	$12,060,300	$6,600,000
Tuesday	7,196,000	8,492,000	4,700,000
Wednesday	7,257,000	11,191,000	4,000,000
Thursday	7,757,750	12,421,000	4,712,000
Friday	8,231,000	12,202,100	7,202,000
Saturday	5,495,000	8,568,000	3,495,000
Total week	$45,932,750	$65,934,400	$31,709,000
Prev. week	51,827,450	73,256,000	71,921,000

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Aug. 18, '23	Aug. 19, '22	Changes
Corp'n	$823,150,000	$826,650,000	—$3,500,000
U. S., Dec.	16,031,640	16,031,640	—
Foreign	1,482,000	1,710,500	— 228,500
City	14,000	25,000	— 11,000
Total all	$840,677,640	$844,417,140	—$3,739,500

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 18, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$40,024,540	$1,837,468,580
Same period a year ago	63,396,850	2,825,639,352

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.44	76.43	79.46	79.46
Same period a year ago	81.97	81.90	81.92	79.47

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

(Figures after decimal represent 32d of 1 per cent.)

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
101.30	100.00	2,679	Lib 3½s, 1932-47	100.5	100.1	100.1	..
101.25	99.31	31	Lib. 3½s, 1932-47,				
			2nd conv	100.8	100.07	100.08	
98.30	97.6	31	Lib 1st 4s, 1932-47	98.16	98.1	98.16	+.3
98.23	98.12	6	Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	98.8	98.4	98.4	—.1
100.00	97.3	10	Lib 1st 4¼s, 1932-47 conv	98.00	98.00	98.00	—.13
98.6	94.22	276	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, '32-47	98.10	98.6	98.10	+.3
98.28	98.20	10	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, '32-47, reg	98.7	98.2	98.2	—.1
98.3	98.24	1,472	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, '27-42	98.31	98.5	98.11	+.6
98.28	98.21	24	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, 1927-42, reg	98.18	98.16	98.16	+.7
98.6	97.25	1,045	Lib 3d 4¼s, 1928	98.00	98.00	98.00	—.1
98.1	97.17	16	Lib 3d 4¼s, '28 reg	98.27	98.24	98.25	—.1
98.6	98.27	3,114	Lib 4th 4¼s, '33-38	98.15	98.5	98.11	+.4
99.10	98.28	119	Lib 4th 4¼s, 1933-1938, reg	98.9	98.4	98.6	+.4
100.1	98.1	1,190	Treas 4¼s, 1947-52	99.20	99.16	99.18	—.1
100.09	99.20	84	Treas 4¼s, 1947-52, reg	99.18	99.13	99.18	—.2
			Total sales				$10,031,540

FOREIGN BONDS.

107¾	106	184	ARGEN 1s, temp ctfs, '27	102¾	102	102	+ ¼
78¼	77½	9	Argen 5s, 1945	81	81	81	—
89¾	89½	231	Austr'n Gov s f 7s, '43, ctfs	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¾
52¾	42½	8	CHINESE GOV 5s, '51	42½	42	42	— ¼
109¾	107¾	11	City of Warsaw 8s, 1939	108	108	108	+ ¼
113¼	109¾	5	City of Berlin 6s, 1958	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
83¾	80	90	City of Bordeaux 6s, '34	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
111	107¼	40	City of Christiania 6s, 1949	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
91½	88	51	City of Copen 5½s, 1944	88¾	88	88	— ¼
82¾	65	42	City of Gr Prague 7½s, '52	76	74¾	75¼	
89¾	87	179	City of Lyons 6s, 1934	77½	73	74¼	+ 1
83¼	80	139½	City of Marseilles 6s, '34	77½	73	76	+ ¼
91½	85	15	City of Montevideo 7s, '59	87¾	86	87	— ¾
96½	93	4	City of Paris 6s, f				
			6s, 1901		96	95	+ 2
97	90	13	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '46	92¼	92	92	
97	89	34	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '47	92	90¾	91¼	+ ¼
98¾	97¼	17	City of Sao Paulo 8s, '52	97¾	96¼	97	+ 1
96¾	93¾	11	City of Saissons 6s, 1936	81	76	76½	— 1½
77½	71¾	21	City of Tokio 5s, 1952	75	74¾	74¾	— ¼
114	109	3	City of Zurich 8s, 1945	110¼	110	110	+ ¼
96¼	75	60	Czechoslovak Rep 8s, '51	82¾	82	83½	+ ¼
106¼	105¼	26	DANISH M 5s, '48, A	106¾	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
106¼	106¼	3	Danish 8s, 1946	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
90	75	167¼	Dept of Seine 7s, 1942	82	81	81½	— 1½
91	84	8	Dom Dep, Pwr, 1942, 6½s	88¾	88	88	— ¼
101	99	86	Dom of Canada 5s, 1926	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
103¼	100	44	Dom of Can 5½s, 1929	102	101¼	101¾	+ ¼
101	99¼	28	Dom of Can 5s, 1931	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¼
99¾	99¼	107	Dom of Can 5s, 1952	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¼
102¾	97¼	258	King of Neth 6s, 1937	102¾	101	101	— 1
99¾	96¼	7	King of Norway 6s, '44, w i	99¾	99¾	99¾	
112¾	100	97	King of Norway 6s	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¼
100	99¼	196	King of Norway 6s, '52, ctfs	98	96¼	96	— 2
79¾	75¾	6044	King of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes 8s	87¾	84¼	85¼	+ 2¾
108	105¼	66	King of Sweden 6s, '39	105¾	104¼	105	— ¼
42	30	20	MEX IRRIGA 4½s, '43	31	31	31	+ ¼
63¼	61¾	56	ORIENT DEV deb 6s, '53, certificates	91¾	91½	91¾	— ¼
78¼	68¼	275	PARIS-L-H R R 6s, '58	68¼	68¼	68	+ 1
97¾	93	11	Paulista Ry ref 7s, '42, A	97	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
87	80	34	REP OF BOLIVIA 8s, '47	86¼	85	86¼	— ¼
87	85½	34	Rep of Chile 8s, 1945	90	89¾	90	
103¾	100¼	17	Do 8s, 1941	103¾	103¾	103¾	
104¼	100¼	61	Do 8s, 1941	103¾	103	103¾	+ ¼
104¾	100¼	16	Do 8s, 1946	104	103	103¾	+ ¼
96	87	83	Rep of Colombia 6s, '27	87¾	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
97¾	85	8	Rep of Cuba 5s, 1944	91¾	91	91	+ ¼
83¾	67	1	Do 5s, 1949	87¼	81	81	+ ¼
99¼	98¼	46	Do 5½s, 1953, ctfs	99¾	99¼	99¼	— ¼
86	81¾	8	Do 4½s, 1949	85	84½	85	
98	91	19	Rep of Haiti 6s, '52, A	93	91	91¾	— ¼
97¾	95½	2	Rep of Panama 5½s, '53 receipts	95¼	85½	95¼	— 2
107	102¼	22	Rep of Uruguay 8s, '44	103¾	102¾	103¾	+ ¼
100	93	9	Rio Grande do Sul 8s, '46	96½	93	96¼	— ¼
102¾	100	55	STATE QUNSL'D 6s, '47	101¾	100¼	100¾	— ¼
108¼	106¼	39	Do 7s, 1941	107	106¼	107	
100¾	95½	42	State of Sao Paulo 8s, '36	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
119½	114	36½	Swiss Confed s f 8s, '40	119¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
116	111	275	U K OR GT B & IRE cv 5½s, 1929	112	111¾	111¾	— ¼
104¼	101	3031½	U K of Gt B & I 5½s, 1937	102¾	101¼	102¾	+ ¼
104¼	99¾	3	U S of Brazil 7½s, '52	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
93	87½	68	Do 8s, 1941	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
97	90	90	Do C 8s, 1944	92	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
98½	97¼	40	U S of Mexico 5s, 1945	97	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
68¼	49	25	Do 5s, 1945, large	53¾	51¾	53¾	
51	51	1	Do 4s, '45, readjustment	51	51	51	
			deposit receipts	51	51	51	
41¾	30	115	Do 4s, 1954	35	31	35	+ 5
93	87	5	Un SS of Cop 6s, '57, ctfs	90	88	89	+ ¼
			Total sales				$7,422,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

96½	96¼	1	4s, 1957, reg	96½	96¼	96¼	
101	99¾	1	4½s, 1960	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
107¾	103¾	3	4½s, Nov, 1957	103¾	103¾	103¾	— 1
102¾	100	6	4½s, 1964	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
107¼	104¾	1	4½s, 1963	104¾	104¾	104¾	
107¼	104¾	2	4½s, 1957	104½	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
104	104	3	4½s, 1957, reg	104	104	104	
			Total sales				$14,000

CORPORATION ISSUES

80¾	80	2	ADAMS EXPRESS 4s, '48	80	80	80	
93½	93¼	1	Alax Rubber 8s, 1936	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
83¾	82	9	Allegheny & West 4s, '98	83¾	82	82	
104¾	103¾	38	Am Ag Chem 7½s, 1941	97	96¼	96¾	
101¼	96	5	Do 5s, 1928	97	96	96	— ¼
97¾	93¼	17	Am Chain s f 6s, 1933	94½	93¼	93½	— ½
70¼	68	9	Am Cotton 5s, 1951	63¼	62¼	63¼	+ 1¼
99¾	99¼	10	Am Republics 6s, '27	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
97¾	96¾	107	Am Smelt & Ref 5s, '47	91¾	90¾	91	
102	99¾	92	Do 6s, 1947, ctfs	102	101¼	101¼	— ¼
104	100¾	72	Am Sugar Ref 6s, 1937, temp ctfs	102¾	101¾	101¾	
86¼	81	66	Am T & T col 4s, 1929	93¼	92¼	92¾	+ ¼
99¾	95	117	Do col 5s, 1946	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
117¼	113¾	1334	Do cv 6s, 1925	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ¼
41	36¼	37	Am W W El 6s, 1934	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¼
98¾	93¼	3	Am Writing Paper 6s, '39	64¼	62¼	62¾	— 1¾
98¾	95¾	275	Anaconda Cop 6s, '53, ctfs	97¾	97¼	97¾	— ¼
104¾	99¾	282	Do cv sec 7s, 1938	104¾	104	104¾	— ¼
97¾	96¾	7	Ann Arbor 4s	74	74	74	— ¼
73½	62	58	Armour & Co. 4½s, 1939	84¼	83	83	— ¼
91¼	84½	58514	A, T & S F gen 4s, 1995	84¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
82¾	75¾	5	Do adj 4s, 1995	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
97¾	97¼	1	Do cv 4s, 1905	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
83¾	77	1	Do cv 4s, 1909-55	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
83¼	77¾	20	Do cv 4s, 1905-55	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
80¾	73¾	2	Do T S Line 4s, 1958	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Do East Okla 4s, 1958	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
83¾	73¾	12	Do Gal-Hou 4s, '62	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
83	81½	1	Do Gal-Hou ref 4½s, '62	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
100	98	5	Atl & Char A L 1st 4s	77¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
89¾	89	14	Atl & Birm 2d 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
97¾	93¾	14	Atl Coast L 1st 4s, '52	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
106	105	3	Do 1st 4½s, 1964	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
82	77	3	Do L & N col 4s, 1952	81¼	81	81¼	+ ¼
89¼	88	9	Atl Terml 1st 4s, 1952	89¼	89	89¼	+ ¼
44	39	12	Atl Tran 1st 4s, 1935	41	41	41	— ¼
93¾	90¾	16	Atl Ref deb 5s, 1937	94¾	91¾	93¾	+ ¼
88	83¼	81	BALT & OHIO s f 5½s, '25	85¾	85	85	— ¼
81¾	74¾	190	Do gold 4s, 1948	78	77¾	78	+ ¼
87	84	44	Do cv 4½s, 1933	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
85	74¼	68	Do ref 5s, 1965	83¾	83	83¾	+ ¼
101¾	86¼	26	Do 6s, 1995	101	100¼	100¾	+ ¼
97	91	15	Do P L & W Va 4s, '41	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
78¾	73¾	27	Do P L & W Va 4s, '41	75¾	74¾	75	— ¼
94¾	91¼	20	Do S W Div 3½s, '25	94¼	93½	93¾	— ¼
97¾	91¼	5	Do Tol, Cin 4s, 1959	85¾	85	85	
94¾	94	101	Bamdall 1 6s, 1931	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
92¾	90¼	101	Bell Tel of Pa ref 5s, '48	97¾	96¾	97¾	+ ¼
100	97¾	7	Beth Steel ext 5s, 1926	98	98	98	
89¾	87	10	Do 1 m 5s, 1936	89	88¾	88¾	— ¼
100¾	94	43	Do 1 6s, 1948	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
94	89¼	84	Do 1st, 1952, ctfs	89¾	89¼	89¼	— ¼
97¾	90¼	14	Do ref 5s, 1942	90	90	90	— ¼
100¾	97¾	15	Braden Copper 6s, 1931	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
97¾	91¾	20	Brier Hill Steel 5½s, '42	94¼	94¼	94¼	
88	87	1	Bklyn C & Sp 5s, 1950	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
87	87	1	Bklyn E Con 5s, 1939	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
98	93¼	24	Bklyn Edison con 5s, '45	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ¼
108	105¾	13	Do gen 5s, 1949	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ¼
107¾	106¾	11	Do gen 5s, 1941	107	106¾	107	
109¾	107	221	Do gen 5s, 1940	108¾	108	108½	— ¼
78	76	3	Bklyn R T 5s, 1945	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
74	74	97	Do 5s, 1945, ctfs of dep	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
83¾	74	97	Do 7s, 1921, ctfs of dep	87	86¾	87	— ¼
92¾	78	13	Do 7s, 1921, ctfs, stpd	81¾	81¾	81¾	
87	87	17	Bklyn Un Elev 5s, 1950	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ¼
87	87	4	Do stamped	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ¼
109¾	109¼	4	Bklyn Un Gas ref 5s, '47	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
117¾	107½	11	Do cv 7s, 1932	109¾	109	109	
100	93¼	5	Do 5s, 1945	96	93	93	
92¾	87	23	Buff, R & P con 4½s, '57	89¾	89	89	
90¼	85	1	Bur, Cedar Rap & Nor col tr 5s, 1934	86	86	86	+ ¾
97¾	82¾	1	Bush Ter 5s, 1955	84	84	84	— ¼
93	93	12	Bush Term Bldg 5s, 1960	93¾	93½	93¾	— ¼
99¼	99¼	18	CAMAGUEY SUG 7s, '42	98¾	97¾	98	
100	94	35	Can South con 5s, 1962	98	97¾	98	
97¾	97¼	4	Can Ry Accts 7½s, 1923	100	100	100	
101	97¾	14	Can Nor Pwr 7s, 1935	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
113¾	113¾	15	Do 6½s, 1946	113¾	113¾	113	— ¼
80¾	78¼	180	Can Pac dem 4s, perpet	80¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Can Dulwich 5s, 1926	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Do 5s, 1946	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
97¾	97¼	33	Cent of Ga con 5s, '45	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
101¾	100¾	2	Do 5s, 1959	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Central Pac 4s, 1949	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Central Ohio 4½s, 1930	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Central N Y & Ha 4s, 1961	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
105	103¾	20	Central of N J 6s, 1937	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
83¾	81¾	213	Central Pacific 4s, 1949	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Chas & Ohio 4½s, 1939	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Chas & Ohio fund 5s, '29	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
90¾	89¾	23	Do gen 4½s, 1992	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
97¾	97¼	3	Chicago & Alton 3s, '49	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¼
24¾	24¾	85	Do 5½s, 1950	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
49¾	49¼	3	Do 5s, ctfs	49¾	49¾	49¾	
96¼	96¼	142	C, B & Q 1st & ref 5s, '71	96¾	96¾	96¾	—
89¾	88	12	Do joint 4s, 1952	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
87¾	85¼	1	Do Nebr Ext 4s, 1927	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
97¾	96¾	1	Do Nebr ext 4s, 1927	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
66	48	2	Chi City & Conn 5s, '27	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
81½	76¼	33	Chi & E Ill gen 5s, '51	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
97¾	93	27	Chicago & Erie 5s, 1982	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
94	86½	26	Chi Gt West 4s, 1959	87¾	86¾	87¼	+ ¼
46	42¾	9	Do 4s, Spec '24 and sup	47¾	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
			dep'l cert's attached	46¾	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
95¾	91½	2	Chi Gas Lt & C 5s, '37	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
98	94¾	3	Chi Jct Ry & U S Y 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
107¾	104¾	5	Do ref 5s, 1947	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
74¾	70	9	Chi M & St P gen 4s, 1989	71¾	71¾	71¾	
114	109¼	190	Do 4s, 1925	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
69¾	63	10	Do 4s, 1925	68	68	68	
68	55	116	Do cv 4½s, 1932	68	68	68	+ ¼
70	56	127	Do cv 5s, 1932	68	68	68	+ ¼
67¾	59¼	118	Do ref 4½s, 1934	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
68¾	59¾	4	Do ref 4½s, 1934	68	68	68	+ ¼
68¾	54¾	12	Chi M & St P 4s, 1989	68	68	68	+ ¼
98	96	4	Chi M & St P gen 4s, 1889	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
97¾	97¼	41	Chi M & St P 4s, 1925	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ 1
106¼	101	1	Do 4s, 1925	101	101	101	
87	86¼	5	Do gen 4s, 1987	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
105¾	98¾	2	Do gen 4s, 1987	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ¼
103	97¾	4	Do gen 4s, 1987	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
111	106	3	Do 5s, 1975	106	106	106	— ¼
83¾	78¾	27	Chi Ry 5s, 1927	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
92	78¾	28	Chi R I & Pac 6s, 1952	92	92	92	+ ¼
83¾	73¾	95	Chi R I & Pac 4s, 1988	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
107½	87	4	Chi St L & NO 5s, 1951	107	107	107	+ ¼
83¾	79¼	2	Do Mont Div 4s, 1951	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
83¾	79¼	1	Chi St P M & O 6s, 1930	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
107¼	104¾	1	Do 6s, 1930	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
83¾	78¾	10	C, T H & S E 1st 5s, '60	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
100¾	97	8	Chi Un Station 5s, 1963	97	97	97	— ¼
115¾	113	9	Do 5s, 1963	113¾	113	113¾	
88	87¾	33	Cin & Lex 4½s, 1961	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
75	70	15	Cin, H & D 4½s, 1937	71	71	71	
103	101¼	5	Do cons 6s, 1959	102	102	102	
103¾	96¼	61	Cin Leb & Nor 4s, 1942	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
98¾

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CHEMICAL MARKETS TREND DOWNWARD

Condition Not Alarming, but Demand Has Shown an Unusual Drop.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS WEAK

Phenol Breaks Sharply Because of Domestic Supply—Drug Volume at June Level.

Midsummer dullness prevails in the chemical, turpentine, alcohol and similar markets, according to The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. As a result, it is stated, demand has dropped to an unusually low ebb. With respect to a few individual products, gasoline and phenol, for example, the divergence has been marked. But on the whole the trends started in July show no alarming downward inclination. Steadiness was the rule among industrial chemicals, a minor subsidence in textile chemicals being the sole exception.

"Coal tar products, with the exception of benzol, were weaker," says the paper, "phenol, because of the advent of a material domestic supply, breaking sharply. Dry paint materials lost a bit of their long-held steadiness. Turpentine and linseed oil fell off, respectively, 6 and 8 points. The volume of wholesale drug business was at almost the June level. Gasoline and crude oil had begun to show unmistakable signs of the tophesiveness of production.

"Aniline oil was quiet throughout July, and prices underwent no change. The resale market was liberally stocked, and while first hands were not carrying the stocks of a month earlier, they were unable to do other than meet resale prices. Thus, makers' prices were 16c per pound at works. At the same time spot goods were offered by dealers at the same price.

"Toward the end of the month there was an improvement in demand, but without resulting in sufficient force to advance prices. However, since the end of July the demand has gained and the price of spot goods has been advanced fractionally. Makers did not make any changes.

"There were a few changes in dry color prices during July, and they were all downward. However, the market in the main held steady. There was a 5-cent decline per pound in the price of iron blues and a 2-cent decline in the price of chrome yellows.

"The trend of linseed oil was downward in July, the price declining to $1.03 per gallon on spot in tank cars, then to $1.01, later to $1, in the following week to 95c and subsequently to 91c, where it stood Aug. 16. The decline was due to favorable reports in regard to the condition of the flaxseed crop in this country, and a tendency to increase estimates of the yield of seed. The monthly report from the Department of Agriculture Aug. 7 estimated the crop at 19,100,000 bushels, which compared with an estimate in the previous month of 18,000,000 bushels. Demand for oil was quiet.

"The market for turpentine showed some irregularity during July, but the price prevailing at the close of the month showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the first week of the month the spot price declined to 94c, owing to a lack of demand of importance and liberal receipts. Later there was a recovery to 97c on improved demand from domestic and foreign buyers. The price dropped later, however, to 95c on dulness and accumulating stocks.

"Beginning July at 40c per gallon, denatured alcohol, formula No. 5, was advanced to 43c during the first week of the month. Ethyl alcohol and methanol (wood alcohol) held unchanged at $4.77 and $1.13 per gallon respectively. Demand for denatured alcohol was heavy. Consuming industries displayed expanding needs and production was pushed to keep up with requirements.

"The trend of prussiates and bichromates during July was downward. The prussiates displayed much more weakness than the bichromates, possibly because of the keener state of competition. Demand for prussiate of potash was poor, and while prices were 34c per pound at the beginning of the month they stood at 33c at the end. Prussiate of soda, quoted at 14½c at the beginning of July, dropped abruptly to 13c, where it stood for two weeks.

"In bichromates the big decline was in the potash salts, which started the month at 11c, but ended it at 10½c. Soda bichromate, quoted early at 8¼c, eased off to 8c, where it was steady for three weeks. Since the end of July, prussiate of potash has continued to decline, touching 32c; while the soda recovered to 14½c and was scarce. Potash bichromate remained unchanged, but soda eased again to 7¾c, under limited buying."

Professor Fisher's Index Number.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—Professor Irving Fisher's copyrighted weekly index number of American commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1913, is 153 for the past week, unchanged for the last three weeks. It compares with a June average of 158, a May average of 167 and a March average of 166. The highest for the present year to date was 168 on April 7, the lowest 153, reported for the last three weeks. The highest point reached since the war was 247 in May, 1920, and the lowest 138 in January, 1922. The average for the three months ended June 30, 1923, was 163.

EXPORTS CUT STOCKS OF RUBBER IN LONDON

Home Demand Also Reported Good—Manufacturing Improves Moderately.

The reduction in London stocks of crude rubber from 73,361 tons on Jan. 27 to 50,335 tons on July 7, and in Liverpool stocks from 3,782 tons in December, 1922, to 5,559 tons in June, 1923, is accounted for by the excess of exports over imports amounting to 8,846 tons in the first six months of 1923, and by the takings of British manufacturers, which amounted to 17,403 tons for six months or at a rate of about 35,000 tons per year, which is a very substantial improvement over their purchases for the two previous years (1920, 25,000 tons; 1921, 24,000 tons). It is not possible to estimate what percentage of this year's purchases is for future use, but the rising market undoubtedly caused considerable speculation.

The position of the British manufacturing industry has improved during the past six months particularly in the sale of hose and mechanical rubber goods. German makers of small rubber goods have been active in this market as heretofore and have caused some anxiety to British makers. There has been some improvement in the position of tire manufacturers, although competition from foreign manufacturers continues to be severe.

According to the Board of Trade, 10.7 per cent. of the working people in the industry were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 13.1 per cent. on Dec. 18, 1922, indicating an improvement although the position seems still unsatisfactory for the industry as a whole, says Trade Commissioner, Hugh D. Butler, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

BRAZIL MAY GIVE UP COFFEE VALORIZATION

Will Lend Support, However, to Prevent Price Declines, Is Report.

The July review of the London and Brazilian Bank states that for the moment a good deal of anxiety is being felt regarding the future of coffee, and it is not known definitely what steps the Government intends to take on the question of valorization. On June 12 some excitement was caused by the non-appearance of the Government's brokers at the Santos Coffee Exchange, and, due to the lack of their customary support, prices declined. Since then the Brazilian Government has made no official declaration as to the future of the coffee trade.

This drop caused great consternation in Santos, and the market became so demoralized that the usual export business came to a standstill. The immediate result was a scarcity of bills, and exchange rates, which firmed up considerably on the first fall in the prices of coffee, have again slumped. Fears were entertained of the collapse of some of the coffee firms which had been dealing largely in futures, who, it was thought, might have been hard hit by the drop in prices.

It is rumored that the intention of the Federal Government is to abandon the valorization scheme, in so far as the maintenance of the recent abnormal prices is concerned, but, in view of the crisis which any further decline would provoke, it is said to be ready to give sufficient support to the coffee trade, so as to allow prices to recede only gradually.

PEAK RECORD MADE IN FREIGHT HAULING

Volume in the First Half of 1923 the Largest in Railroad History.

BIG GAIN OVER LAST YEAR

Seven Per Cent. Greater Than in 1920—Traffic in June 31 Per Cent. Over 1922.

Railroads of the United States carried 225,435,608,000 net ton-miles of freight during the first six months of this year. This is the largest volume for a similar period in history, being 7 per cent. greater than the record set in the first half of 1920.

Compared with the first half of 1922, when freight traffic was reduced by the miners' strike, the total net ton-miles for the first six months this year was an increase of 32 per cent. For June the traffic amounted to 38,000,194,000 net ton-miles, an increase of nearly 31 per cent. over the same month of last year. The eastern district showed an increase of 46 per cent., the western district 27 per cent. and the southern district 14 per cent. Freight traffic in June this year has only been exceeded twice during that month in previous years—in 1917 and in 1920.

The average movement per freight car during June was 28.3 miles per day. This was the highest average for any June since 1917, when it was exceeded by one-tenth of a mile. It was an increase of 4.4 miles over June last year, and was 6.8 miles over June, 1921, but a decrease of three-tenths of a mile under the daily average for May this year.

The average load per car in June was 28.2 tons. This was an increase of one-fifth ton over the average for May this year, but less than the average loadings for June, 1917, 1918 and 1920.

NEW BOND OFFERINGS.

Issue of $6,000,000 L. & N. Equipments Marketed by Morgan & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are offering an issue of $6,000,000 Louisville & Nashville 5 per cent. equipment trust bonds, maturing in from one to fifteen years. The bonds are secured by standard equipment recently ordered by the Louisville & Nashville.

A new issue of $830,000 Orange County (Fla.) coupon gold 5 and 5½ per cent. bonds is offered by George B. Gibbons & Co. The bonds are divided into $680,000 of 5½ per cent. road bonds, due Sept. 15 each year, from 1946 to 1949 inclusive, to yield 5.15 per cent., and $150,000 of 5 per cent. Court House improvement bonds, due serially from Sept. 15, 1932, to 1951, at a price of 99¾, to yield more than 5 per cent.

MORE CALIFORNIA OIL WELLS

Daily Average Production Increases 50,000 Barrels Over June.

The daily average of crude oil production for California in July increased approximately 50,000 barrels compared with June, according to the report just made public by the American Petroleum Institute. Not only did the daily production increase, but the total stocks held in California at the end of July were 73,635,804 barrels, compared with 72,627,147 barrels at the end of June.

The average daily production for California during July was 814,906 barrels, contrasted with 755,570 barrels in June, the Institute's report states. During July sixty-five new wells with an initial production of 161,399 barrels were completed, compared with seventy-nine new wells having an initial daily production of 152,978 barrels in June.

Smuggling Danish Coins.

Owing to the difference in the exchange value, considerable amounts of Danish silver and nickel coins are being smuggled over the Swedish frontier. Only the other day the Nationalbanken had to provide Swedish currency for seven tons of Danish nickel coins which were sent back from Sweden. The police at Malmo report that daily large quantities of these coins are being received there from Denmark. This traffic is mostly carried on by means of motorboats across the Sound, but individual smugglers, chiefly women, are also very active. These people make good profits as the Swedish exchange is quoted at a considerable premium on the Copenhagen Boerse, but the community is the loser.

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SECURE AS THE BEDROCK OF NEW YORK

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page Eighteen.

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	84½	9	Mil., Spa & N W 1st 4s,'47	85½	85½		
99¾	98¾	20	Mil., L S & W ext 5s,'20	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
100⅝	100⅝	4	Do Mich Div 4s,'24	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
92⅜	87¾	13	Mil. & Nor ext 4½s,'34	91½	90¾	91½	+ ¼
40	17	108	Minn & S L 1st&ref4s,'49	21¾	17	17¾	+ ⅝
76	56	6	Do con 5s, 1934	58⅛	58¼	58⅛	+ ⅛
40	15¼	50	Do ref ext 5s, 1962	16⅜	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
90½	24⅞	16	C St P & S S M con 4s,'38	65½	57¼	85½	+ 1¼
105¾	104	2	M St P & S M ref 4s,'46	105¾	105¾	105¾	
108	101¼	14	Do 6½s, 1931	105	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
80¾	73½	148	M., K & T 1st 4s, 1990	75¾	74½	74½	— ½
80¾	74⅜	116	Do 4s, A, 1962	77⅛	76¾	77	+ ⅛
67¼	61¼	17	Do 4s, B, 1962	64	63¾	64	+ ⅜
70¾	66	93	Do 4s, C, 1962	64¾	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
48	46⅜	50	Do adj 5s, 1967	51¾	49¾	51⅞	+ 1⅝
90	90½	30	Mo Pac, con 6s, 1949	93	92½	92½	+ ⅜
85¾	51⅛	144	Do gen 4s, 1975	52¾	51¼	52¾	+ ⅜
94¼	90		Mob & O Mont Div 5s,'47	93	92½	93	
86¾	83	43	Montana Power 5s, 1943	85	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
91	88	14	Mont Tran 1st ref 5s, '41	89	89	89	+ ¼
97⅛	73¾	14	Morris & Co 4½s, 1939	75	76	76¾	— ⅛
101	98¾	7	N, C & ST L 1st cv 5s,'28	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
95¾	90	4	National Acme 7¼s, 1931	95¾	95	95	— ¼
32⅜	25½	15	Nat Rys of Mex p l 4½s, '57, July 14 coupon on	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
96½	21¼	4	Nat R R of Mex con 4s, '51, April 14 coupon on	25¾	23¾	25¾	+ ⅜
95	95	1	National Starch deb5s,'30	95	95	95	—
75¾	73	13	New Eng R R con 4s,'45	75	75	75	—
100	66½	63	New Eng T&T 1st 5s, '52	97¼	97	97¾	+ ¾
62	62	1	Or Ry R L4 5½s,'46	63	63	63	
81¾	77	2	N O & N E 1 4½s, '52	80¾	79½	80¾	+ 1¼
84	72¾	13	N O, T & M inc 5s, 1935	79¾	75½	78¾	+ ⅜
101½	100	16	Do 6s, A, 1925	101	101	101	— ⅛
104	97	36	N Y Air B 1st 6s, 1928	103	103	103	— ⅛
86¾	84¼	15	N Y C ref & im 4½s, 2013	86¾	85½	86	+ ⅛
77¾	72¾	40	Do gen 3½s, 1997	74¾	74½	74½	+ ⅜
109⅝	101⅛	194	Do deb 6s, 1935	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
97¾	95¾	30	Do deb 4s, 1934	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
99½	95⅞	175	Do ref & imp 5s, 2013	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
90¾	84½	21	Do deb 4s, 1942	86¾	86¼	85½	+ ⅜
83¾	76½	104	Do con 4s, 1998	82¾	81½	81½	+ ⅜
76	72	22	Do Lake Sh col 3½s,'98	74	74	74	
77	77¼	1	N Y, C, M C col 3½s, 1998	73¾	73¾	73¾	
90¼	85¾	7	N Y, O & St L 1st 4s,'37	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
101	95	35	Do 4s, A, 1931	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
94¾	93	3	Do deb, 6s, 1931	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
88¾	84¾	2	N Y Connect 4½s, 1953	89	88	88	— ⅛
80	74½	5	N Y Dock 4s, 1951	79	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
112	109⅝	137	N Y Ed 1st&ref 5½s,'41	110⅝	109⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
91½	91⅛	7	N Y Erie ref ext 4s,'53	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	
82⅝	79¾	70	N Y G, E L, H & Pde,'49	81	80¾	82¼	+ ⅛
100	99½	1	Do 5s, 1948	99	99	99	+ ⅛
98¾	94¾	1	N Y & Jersey 1st 5s, 1932	96½	96½	96¾	+ ⅛
72½	71	5	N Y Hair cv deb 6s,'43	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ⅜
61¾	54⅝	35	Do 7s, 1935	60	57¾	60	+ 2¼
71¾	68	185	Do 6s, 1936	58⅜	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
40½	20	21	Do deb 4s, 1957	20	20	20	
81¼	81¼	5	Do non-cv deb 4s, '55	40	40	40	
45	34	1	Do cv 3½s, 1956	35½	35½	35½	— 1
34	34	15	Do non-cvdeb3½s,'47reg	34	34	34	
47	36	4	Do non-cv 3½s, 1954	36¼	36¼	36½	
51¾	37	6	Do non-cv deb 4s, 1956	40	39	40	+ 1½
70⅞	69¼	11	N Y, O & W ref 4s, 1992	61¾	60¾	61¼	+ ⅛
71	68	6	Do gen 4½s, 1955	68	68	68	
82¾	80¾	1	N Y & Putnam 1st 4s,'93	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
33¼	28½	6	N Y Rys ref 4s, 1942	29¾	28¾	29¾	— 1¼
3	2½	10	Do adj 5s, 1942	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	1¾	71	Do cfs of dep	1¾	1¾	1¾	
61	59¾	3	N Y State Rys 4½s, 1962	60	59½	59¾	— ⅛
96	92	42	N Y Steam 1st 6s, 1947	93¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
60	50	5	N Y, Sus & W ref 5s,'37	52	52	52	+ 2
49	40	8	Do gen 5s, 1940	40	40	40	
107	102¾	60	N Y Tel ref 4½s, 1939	105½	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
106⅝	106¼	50	Do s f deb 6s, 1949	106⅝	106½	106⅝	— 1
94¾	90¾	76	Do 4½s, 1939	94¾	93¾	94¾	+ ⅛
50¾	33¾	11	N Y, W & B 4½s, 1946	36	34¾	36	—
101	97¾	41	Niag Falls Pow 5s, 1932	100¾	99¾	100¾	+ ⅛
106½	101¼	17	Do 6s, 1932	104½	103½	104¾	+ ⅛
93½	87¾	1	Norf & South 1st 5s,'41	87¾	87¾	87¾	— 1¼
71	61¼	5	Do 1st ref 5s, 1961	62	62	62	— ¼
83¼	82¼	62	Norf & W con 4s, 1996	92	90¾	91½	+ ⅛
86¾	85¾	6	Do Pocah C & C 4s,'41	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
106½	106	4	Do gen 6s, 1931	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
88	82¾	2	Do div 4s, 1944	88	88	88	
117¾	107	60	Do cv 6s, 1929	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	+ 1
108	101	1	Do cv 4½s, 1958	101	101	101	+ 1¼
91	491	487	N Am Edis s f 6s, A,'52	93¼	91¼	91¼	— 3
94	90	21	N O T & L ref 6s,'47	93¾	92¾	93¼	+ ⅛
62½	59	12	Nor Pac 3s, 2047	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
87	81¾	59	Do 4s, 1997	84¾	84	84¾	+ ⅛
100	97¾	2	Do ref & imp 5s,C,2047	98¾	98	98	
99¼	92⅛	62	Do new 5s, D, 2047	93⅜	93¼	93½	— ⅛
109½	105¾	82	Do ref & imp 6s, 2047	106¼	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
102	98¾	19	Nor St Pow ref 5s, 1941	100¾	100	100¾	
93	87¾	39	Do 1st ref 5s, 1941	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
108	107	78	N W Bell Teleph 7s, '41	107¾	107¼	107¾	— ⅛
107	107	2	Do 7s, 1941, reg	107	107	107	
103¼	99¾	5	OHIO PUB SER ref 7s,'47	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ⅛
105	102¼	7	Do 7½s, A, 1946	104	103¼	104	+ ⅛
96¾	92⅜	17	Ont Power 1st 5s, 1943	93	93	93	+ ⅛
95	84½	12	Ore R R & Nav con 4s,'46	86¾	85¾	86¾	+ ⅛
100	98¾	23	Do 1st 5s, 19[illegible]	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
104¾	99¾	7	Ore Sh Line gtd conSs,'46	102	101¼	102	
93¾	90¾	35	Do ref 4s, 1929	92¾	92	92¼	— ⅛
104½	100	10	Do 1st con 5s, 1946	102	101	101¾	— 1¼
82	75½	32	Ore-Wash R R & N 1st 4s, 1961	80	78¾	80	
101	96	18	Otis Steel s f 8s, 1941	98½	96	96½	— ¾
95	90½	45	Do 7½s, 1947	95	91½	92¾	+ 1
93¼	88	47	PAC GAS & ELEC 5s, '42	90¾	90¾	90½	— ⅛
94	89¾	1	Pac Pow & L ref 5s, '30	92¾	92¾	92¾	
92½	86	95	Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1937	91¾	90¾	91	+ ⅛
90½	85	15	Do 5s, 1937	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
104	102	36	Pan-Am P & T cv 7s, '30	103¾	103¼	103¾	+ ⅛
98¾	93½	27	Penn R R con 4½s, 1960	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
92⅞	88	18	Do gen 4½s, 1965	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
101⅜	98	26	Do gen 5s, 1968	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅛
111¾	106¾	24	Do 7s, 1936	107¾	107¼	107¾	+ ⅛
110¾	103¼	54	Do 7s, 1930	106	106	106¾	+ ⅛
93¼	88¾	9	Do 4s, 1948	90½	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
93	86¾	2	Do 4s, 1937, stpd	88¼	87¾	88¼	— ⅛
96	89¾	2	Peo Co gtd 4s, 1931	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
93¼	87	2	Peo G & C, Chi, ref 6s,'47	89½	89¼	89¾	— ⅛
30	21	1	Peo & East inc 4s, '90	21	21	21	—
78	70¾	13	Do 1st 1940	72¾	70½	70¾	+ ⅛
68	60¾	5	Pere Marquette 1st 5s, '56	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
49¾	41¾	3	Philippine Ry 4s, 1937	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ⅜
91	88½	53	Phila Co 5½s, 1958	91	90	90¾	
101⅞	98¼	46	Do ref 6s, 1944	101¾	101	101¼	+ ⅛
82¾	69¾	41	Pierce-Arrow 7½s, 1942	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
98	84½	6	Pierce Oil deb 6s, 1931	89¾	89¾	87¾	— 1⅜
99¼	93¾	4	P, C, C & St L gen 5s, A, 1970	96¾	95¾	96¾	+ 1¼
97⅞	94	4	Do deb 4½s, B, 1942	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
97½	94	15	Do gtd 4½s, Ser A,1940	96	95	96	—
95⅝	91¼	2	Pocahon Con Col s f 5s,'57	92¾	92	92¾	— ⅛
90¾	83¾	1	Portland Gen El 5s, '35	89½	89½	89¾	+ ⅛
88	84¼	4	Portland Rys 5s, 1930	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
90¼	84	2	Port Ry, L & P ref 6s,'47	84¾	84¾	84¾	
107½	103⅞	3	Do 7½s, 1946	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
89	88	14	Do cv 5s, 1942	88½	88	88¾	+ ⅛

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
103¼	101⅞	5	Porto R Am Tob 8s, '31	104¾	104	104	— ¼
91¼	87⅝	18	Pressed St Car cv 5s, '33	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ 1⅝
123¾	116	3	Prod & Ref 5s, w w	116¾	116	116¾	+ ¾
108½	102⅜	10	Do 5s, 1931	104	102⅜	108¾	— 1⅛
86	81¾	31	Pub Service 5s, 1959	83	81¾	82⅝	+ 1⅜
124¾	105	68	Punta A Sug tem 7s, '37	108½	107¼	108¼	+ 1¾
74¾	65¼	225	RAP TRAN REO s f 6s, 1965, A, w i	67¼	66¼	67	+ ⅛
83	82⅞	118	Reading gen 4s, 1997	87⅜	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅜
88	86	12	Do gen 4s, '97, cfs of d.	87¾	86¾	87¼	+ ⅜
90¼	90¼	13	Rem Arms 6s, '37, ctfs	94½	85¾	94	— 1
99¼	98	6	Rep Iron & S s f 5s, 1940	91¾	91	91¾	— ⅛
63¼	45	97	Third Av adj 5s, 1960	51¾	49	51⅜	+ 3⅜
90¾	45	2,000	Third Av ref 4s, 1950	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ 1¼
95¾	90½	1	Do 1st 5s	91	91	91	+ ¼
109⅜	101¼	42	Tide Water Oil 6½s, '34	102¾	101¾	102	— ⅛
105	102¾	15	Tobacco Prod s f 7s, '31	104⅜	103		
107¾	105¾	21	Toledo Edison 7s, 1941	107¼	107¼	107¼	
75	68¾	3	Tol, St L & W 4s, 1950	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
98¼	93½	20	Do 3½s, 1925	95¾	95¼	95¾	+ ⅛
99¾	97¾	10	Tol Tr, L & P 6s, 1935	98	98	98	— ⅛
99	95	9	UNION BAG & P 6s, '42	97¼	96¾	97	— ¼
97⅛	93	2	Un El Lt & Pow 5s, '32	95¾	95¾	95¾	
102¾	95¾	7	Un Oil of Cal 6s, 1942	100¾	100¾	100¾	
94¾	85¾	283	Un Pac 1st 4s, 1947	94¾	93¾	94	+ ⅛
83	80¾	117	Do 1st & ref 4s, 2008	84¾	83¾	84¾	+ ⅛
98¾	94¼	18	Do cv 4s, 1927	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
105¾	102¾	23	Do 4s, 1928	104¾	104	104	
105	102¾	11	Un Tank Car eq 7s, 1930	104	103	103¾	— ⅛
113¾	110	19	Un Drug cv 8s, 1941	111¾	111	111¾	+ ¾
91	87	7	Un Fuel Gas 6s, 1936	84	84	84	
98¾	97¼	3	Un Ry & Im 5s, '26, Pitts ls.	97¾	97¼	97¼	
108¾	100¾	9	U S Hoff Mach 6s, '32	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅜
100¾	99	1	U S R & Imp 5s, 1924	100¾	100¾	100¾	
104¾	103¼	24	U S Rubber 7½s, 1930	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅛
85¾	84¾	76	Do 1st & ref 5s, 1947	85	84¾	85	— ⅛
102¾	98½	12	U S Sm, R & M cv 6s,'26	102¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
104½	100	101	U S Steel 5s, 1963	102¾	101¾	102¾	+ ⅛
101¾	99	30	Un Stores R s f 6s, 1942	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
96¼	93¾	20	Utah Lt & T 5s, A, 1944	95	94¾	95	+ ⅛
92¼	85¾	34	Utah Pow & Lt 5s, 1944	89	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
92¾	80	1	Utica G & E refdext 5s,'57	85¾	85¾	85¾	
99	96	44	VERT SUG s f 7s, 1942	97¾	97	97¾	+ ⅛
83	75	24	Va-Car Ch s f 7s, A,'47	82¾	81½	82	+ 1
180	149	180	Do conv 7½s 1947	61¼	60	60¾	— ⅜
98¾	56	4	Do conv 7½s, 1947	59	58	59	— ⅜
84	84	2	Va Ry & Pow 5s, 1934	85	85	85	— ⅛
93	90½	22	Virginian Ry 1st 5s, 1962	95	94½	94½	— ⅛
81	75¾	1	Va Southwest con 5s, '58	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
95¾	94¼	28	WABASH 1st 5s, 1939	95¾	94¾	95¾	+ ¾
92¾	83	17	Do 2d 5s, 1939	86	85	85	
100	101½	5	Warner Sugar s f 7s, '41	103	103	103	+ 1
100	95¾	5	West N Y & Pa 1st 5s,'97	98¾	98	98	— ¼
81	77	3	Do gen 4s, 1943	79¾	79¾

SHORTER WORKDAY MAY PUT STEEL UP

Adds, Probably, $3 Per Ton to Production Cost, Pittsburgh Operators Figure.

BUSY AUGUST AT THE MILLS

July Demand for Products Exceeded June's and This Month's May Be Heavier.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—There has been very little decrease, if any, in the production of steel in the past two weeks. The rate of steel ingot production is between 42,000,000 and 44,000,000 tons a year, and is probably nearer the higher figure. Thus the rate of steel-mill operation, as a whole, is more than 10 per cent. under the peak rate, attained late in April, while it is between 5 and 10 per cent. above the highest rate attained in 1922, which likewise was seen in the fourth quarter.

It is still likely that there will be any curtailment in steel production through the elimination of the 12-hour day at the steel mills and blast furnaces, involving the employment of additional men to run departments three shifts instead of two. The procedure will rather be to make the change at the different plants in keeping with the additional labor supply available. While a few mills, in various parts of the country, abolished the 12-hour day years ago, the actual inception of the present operation, which is directly attributable to the efforts of the late President Harding, began this week.

Last Monday the Illinois Steel Company, operating most of the United States Steel Corporation plants in the Chicago district, and the Inland Steel Company, the largest independent in the Chicago district, began making the change in a few departments, but some statements are to the effect that it will require many months to complete the change in that district. On the other hand, the Carnegie Steel Company on Thursday made sweeping changes involving nearly all the 12-hour men in its Pittsburgh district plants.

Estimates had been made of the increase of producing steel that would be involved, even before any plans had definitely worked out to effect the change. None of these estimates was under $3 a ton, and some as high as $5.50. Lately, however, an opinion has been growing that the increase in cost may be less than $3. Much will depend on adjustments in departments that are not directly involved in having been on a twelve-hour basis.

U. S. Steel Well Sold Ahead.

As to whether or not there have been cancellations of steel orders, or instructions to postpone deliveries, interest seems to have died out, for there have been none of consequence to date, and no steel has been shipped since date orders came into prominence that the point is now not so much whether orders so book might be canceled, but how much business there is on the books. While the Steel Corporation subsidiaries are well sold ahead, this is merely the result of the corporation's regular policy.

Between the way the independents used to sell far ahead also, but in recent years their procedure has been different, and at the present time some have relatively little business on the books. The fact is well known in the trade, and is proved by the crucial test that they can, and do, get simply small orders, but also large orders for very early shipment.

As to the market prices of the leading steel products, no change from the level reached in the general advance lately is noted, the first portion of this advance having been spread over the months of March to September, inclusive, last year, while the second part of the movement covered the middle of January to late in April of this year. Prices are as follows: Steel bars, 2.40c.; shapes and plates, 2.50c; merchant pipe, 62 per cent. basing discount; plain wire, 2.75c; wire nails, 3c; blue annealed sheets, 3c; black sheets, 3.85c; galvanised sheets, 5c; tin plate, $5.25.

Prompt shipment can be secured at the prices named on all these products except tin plate. In this commodity the mills will hold up through the current quarter, while they have not opened their books for fourth quarter shipment. The normal opening for fourth quarter will probably occur the first week in September. There has been a little shading in black sheets, for three or four weeks past, but the very fact that the shading has not been pulled down to the regular market price is evidence that it does not amount to much.

Generally speaking, if the price of any steel commodity is cut to any considerable extent, the movement of the total tonnage of that commodity at the quotable market will drop within a week or two. This fact, indeed, has much to do with finished steel prices holding their level when they seem to be in a position for a big influence for a decline. Each individual seller feels a responsibility to protect the market.

Busier Than in June or July.

Generally speaking, the demand for steel appears to have been a trifle heavier in July than in June and there may be a further slight increase this month, there being at any rate no evidence that there is a material decrease next month, on account of seasonal influences. It will probably bring heavier buying demand, as buyers run out of steel while mills run out of orders. Whether the increased activity and competition will bring declines in steel prices remains to be seen.

Connellsville coke has stiffened a trifle more in the past week. While spot or prompt furnace coke seems obtainable at $5.50 there have been a few sales at $5.60 and some operators are firm at $5.75 as their asking price. Spot foundry coke, quotable week ago at $6.25 to $6.50, has sold in some instances at $6.75, making a wider range according to brand. Consumers that are not covered continue their preference of buying for short periods rather than contracting.

For the third successive week, the general tone of the iron and steel scrap market has improved and there is now a divergence of opinion, some observers holding that prices will advance somewhat in the next few weeks. Heavy melting steel is firm at $17.50 to $18 and no sizable large lots could be bought at $18. Mill inquiry, however, is very light for the moment.

Pig iron prices in this district are holding up very well and the market is quotable at $28.50 for Bessemer, $26 for basic and $25 to $26 for foundry.

SHIFT IN SWISS IMPORTS.

Receipts From Leading Countries Now Less Than Before the War.

The Swiss Journal die Kurve makes the following notation regarding the distribution of Swiss imports from 1913 to 1922:

"Germany, France, Italy, the United States and England were always the chief exporters to Switzerland. Imports from these countries totaled in 1913 74 per cent. of the total imports, against only 65 per cent. in 1922, which is explained by the fact that the Far East and South America are now supplying in larger quantities than before the war. Germany, although it has lost its leading position, remains the most important source to Switzerland, with 21 per cent. in 1922, against 32.6 per cent. during the last year before the war; in 1919 its share was as low as 1.6 per cent. France's share also decreased from 18.1 per cent. to 15.1 per cent. Against these, English exports increased from 6.1 per cent. to 9.1 per cent. American exports from 6.9 per cent. to 8.9 per cent., and Italy's share from 3.8 per cent. to 11.1 per cent. It is clear that the Swiss imports are now more evenly distributed among the countries than in 1913."

CHICAGO'S INDUSTRY STILL AT PEAK LEVEL

Employment Gains 1.2 Per Cent. During June in Manufacturing Business.

Manufacturing activity in the Chicago district, as reflected by industrial employment conditions, remained on the high level of the previous months, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago:

"An increase of 1.2 per cent. in industrial labor was noted in the reports of 236 firms with an employment of approximately 212,000 persons. The effect of this was offset, however, by the change in the total man hours of work, a decrease of .3 per cent. being shown by four-fifths of the reporting firms. Some slackening in output was occasioned during the month by the excessive hot weather and by repairs and inventories carried on in many of the plants.

"Manufacture in the total iron and steel products group showed up somewhat during the month, especially agricultural machinery. In this group, however, iron and steel mills, as well as railway equipment shops, made slight additions to their working forces. Railroad repair shops are employing more men and have advanced wages 2 cents an hour. Public utility concerns report increased wage rates as well as employment.

"The heaviest gain reported is for meat packing, where both employment and the man hours increased over 6 per cent. In furniture and musical instruments there have been declines in number of men employed, but total hours of work show increases.

"Reports on labor conditions in Detroit from the Employers' Association in that city show a decline of approximately 3 per cent. in the volume of employment since early in June. The Illinois Free Employment Offices report a change from 91 to 99.9 applicants for each 100 jobs available. In so far as the figures reflect, actual labor conditions there was a shortage of labor in seven out of thirteen cities of Illinois, while there was a surplus in the other six.

"The survey of the General Advisory Board of Illinois Department of Labor, covering one-third of all manufacturing workers of that State, shows an increase of .6 per cent. over the previous month in the number of workers, and an increase of .20 per cent. in the weekly earnings since July, 1922. The weekly earnings, according to this survey, now average $28.33, which is equivalent to about $1,500 a year."

FRENCH STEEL OPERATIONS.

Less Furnaces in Operation on June 1 Than When Troops Entered Ruhr.

The Economist publishes the statistics just issued by the Comité des Forges, in regard to the French output of iron and steel. They are only to June 1, and for this reason have to some extent lost their practical value. The figures show that on June 1 there were 90 blast furnaces in operation, as compared with 88 on May 1, 77 on April 1, 90 on Feb. 1 and 116 on January last, a fortnight before the Franco-Belgian troops entered the Ruhr. These figures are, of course, for the whole of France. At the same date there were 74 other furnaces available for activity, and 46 undergoing construction or repairs. Of the 66 furnaces working in the east of France, and in Alsace and Lorraine on June 1 (as against 58 on May 1), "some" were not working full time. Of the 11 furnaces that were restarted during May 2 were in the east of France, 6 in Alsace and Lorraine, 2 in the North and 1 in the Midlands.

From these details it is to be concluded that out of the total of 116 furnaces that were working on Jan. 1, before the shortage of coke set in as the result of the occupation of the Ruhr, only 17 are still lying idle. The total production of iron in May was 42,943 tons in advance of the figures for the previous month, but still 119,860 tons behind the output for December, which was the last normal month of production. The output of steel in May, which totaled 388,240 tons, showed an improvement of 33,483 tons, as compared with April, but was still 119,860 tons behind the December figures.

RAILWAY PROGRESS ABROAD

Electrification of Main Lines Places France in Prominent Position.

According to a report by J. R. Cahill, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy in Paris, the electrification of main lines occupies a prominent position in French railway development. The present program of electrification applies mainly to the Southern (Midi), the Paris-Orleans and the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean systems, a total length of 8,839 kilometers (one-third of the total length of the French systems). On the Southern Railway the electrification of the line from Tarbes to Bayonne (165 kilometers) and to Dax is nearly completed. The stations supplying power for this line are in the Pyrenees.

The Paris-Orleans, which electrified its suburban lines about twenty years ago, is about to electrify the Paris-Orleans-Vierson section with the Bretigny-Dourdan branch (230 kilometers) as the first part of its program, covering 3,300 kilometers. Power will be mainly obtained from the river Dordogne. The Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway proposes to electrify 826 kilometers in the neighborhood of Paris and 3,000 in the region of the Rhone, which river will supply its power. The estimated cost of these schemes is put at over five milliard francs (about £70,000,000 at the current rate of exchange). Uniformity of system for the whole country is being enforced.

NEW EVERGLADES HIGHWAY.

W. J. Conners Gets Charter to Build $3,000,000 Road.

Contracts for new buildings and general construction work awarded in the Southern States during the first six months of the current year make a favorable comparison with the total value of such contracts filed in both 1922 and 1921. Nearly $300,000,000 of construction contracts were awarded in the six months ended June 30, 1923, which is just a little less than the total amount for the full year 1921, according to figures compiled by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, which says:

"In these contracts, highway work, paving, bridge and road construction lead with $90,581,000; apartment houses and hotels come next with an aggregate of $74,742,000; miscellaneous enterprises follow with $51,149,000; bank and office buildings, $25,859,000; while school buildings come next with $23,937,000, and church buildings, $7,112,000." According to the compilation. "Sewers, drainage and water works total $14,469,000, while the city and county buildings figure up $9,248,000 or nearly a million less than the amount expended for new church contracts and considerably less than one-third of the amount of school buildings."

A charter has been granted in Florida to W. J. Conners of New York for the building of a sixty-mile highway through the Everglades at an estimated cost of $3,000,000, a hotel to cost $2,000,000 is projected for Bradentown, Fla., and a Birmingham company has obtained a charter and plans the development of water power on the Ocoee River at a cost which may reach $5,000,000.

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS HEALTHY UNDERTONE

Decrease in Nation Slight in July Despite Vacations, Labor Department Finds.

9 BASIC INDUSTRIES GAIN

New York Is Among 37 Cities Recording Increases, While 27 Report Loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A nation-wide survey of the employment situation for July indicates that a "healthy undertone and a splendid spirit of optimism prevail practically throughout the entire industrial field," Director General F. I. Jones of the Labor Department's Employment Service announced today. This encouraging aspect of the situation is indicated, he added, despite the fact that July is the month of vacations and usually sees a slowing down in industry.

An analysis, based on information gathered in sixty-five industrial centres from 1,428 firms employing 500 or more workers, showed that in July there was a slight increase in unemployment over June. A total of thirty-seven cities, however, reported increased employment, while twenty-seven registered a slight decrease.

These cities showed increased employment:

Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, Kan.; Flint, Mich.; Atlanta, Seattle, Bayonne, N. J.; Denver; Kansas City, Mo.; Worcester, Mass.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Memphis, New York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Richmond; Camden, N. J.; San Francisco, Jersey City, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chattanooga, Albany, Schenectady, Minneapolis, Baltimore; Peoria, Ill.; Birmingham, Chicago; Bridgeport, Conn.; Passaic, N. J.; Johnstown, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Grand Rapids, New Haven; Yonkers, N. Y.; Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Cities Showing Decreased Employment.

These cities registered slight decreases in employment:

New Orleans, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Lawrence, Mass.; Syracuse, Niagara Falls; Lowell, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn.; Manchester, N. H.; Detroit, Buffalo, Toledo; Springfield, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; Youngtown, Providence; Brockton, Mass.; Omaha; Newark, N. J.; Reading, Dayton, Los Angeles; New Bedford, Mass.; Boston, Fall River, Mass.; Paterson, N. J., and Trenton, N. J.

Columbus, Ohio, showed no change.

"In the fourteen basic industries," Mr. Jones said, "nine showed increases in employment, as follows: Beverages, 72 per cent.; paper and printing, 4.4 per cent.; railroad repair shops, 2.4; food and kindred products, 2.16; chemicals and allied products, 0.79; lumber and its manufacture, 0.47; iron and steel and their products, 0.44; miscellaneous industries, 0.36, and stone, clay and glass products, 0.13 per cent.

"Leather and its finished products showed a decrease in employment of 4.36 per cent; vehicles for land transportation, 1.78 per cent.; textiles and their products, 1.46; tobacco manufacturing, 1.31, and metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, 0.08 per cent.

"A few pessimists pop up their heads here and there; however, they are always with us. There is an undertone in industry that is decidedly optimistic. Some call it 'back to normal.' We are of the opinion it is back to a sound and firm foundation that is wholesome and basically healthy."

Reports on Conditions in the State.

Reviewing the employment situation in the State of New York, the report says:

"Operations in basic industries have moderately lessened during the month of July due to vacations and other seasonal causes usually appearing in midsummer, slightly affecting the employment situation. Fewer workmen are leaving mills and plants for outdoor work, and the recent influx of immigration has increased the number of unskilled workmen available. However, labor in practically every section of the State is fully employed.

"Many mills and manufacturing plants have sufficient orders on hand to remain normally active, assuring capacity employment for the rest of the year. Satisfactory employment conditions obtain in the iron and steel industries. Building activities are progressing at a record-breaking pace, and a shortage of skilled building labor obtains in practically every section of the State.

"Public improvements and highway repairs are absorbing the available supply of semi-skilled and common labor. Scarcity of farm labor prevails in the agricultural regions. Canning industries are increasing forces. Seasonal dullness is observed in the sugar industry, causing a reduction in employment in some plants, while in others conditions remain unchanged. Supply and demand of skilled and unskilled workers were more evenly balanced during July than in any preceding month of the year."

More Labor Is Available Here.

The report on New York City says:

"A slightly better supply of common labor is available, with fewer demands from building and construction work. Unskilled and semi-skilled male and female factory labor are more easily secured than at any previous period this year. Transportation lines reveal employment gains during July, several hundred workers being added to forces.

"There is some unemployment among teamsters and truck drivers, particularly workers engaged in transporting produce. The shortage of unskilled labor for construction and repair work is rapidly improving.

"There exists a demand exceeding the supply for high-grade, experienced stenographers and typists and an increasing demand for young men with bank training and experience.

"The unparalleled building program shows no signs of abatement and is increasing in volume. Shortage of building mechanics continues, particularly plasterers, tile setters, plumbers and bricklayers. The scarcity of skilled workers in this line has resulted in a small amount of unemployment existing among unskilled workers who are dependent upon an adequate supply of tradesmen.

"Operations in several important industries are above normal for the midsummer season and a marked increase in employment is noted in the food industries and confectioners. Foundries, machine shops and machine manufacturers are taking on more workers. Structural fabricating plants, tool making establishments, manufacturers of brass goods and electrical equipment plants are more than seasonably active, showing substantial increases to forces, while in the textile trades slight reductions are noted in some lines and in others employment has increased."

World Grain Reports Good.

The International Institute of Agriculture in Rome gives the first forecast of the cereals output in the present season, according to the reports received from different countries. Regarding wheat, the reports of the countries forming 40 per cent. of Europe (Russia excluded) show an increase of 2,000,000 tons, or 17 per cent. over 1922. In North Africa the harvest is estimated to yield 50 per cent. more than in the preceding year. Good reports have been received from India and Japan, and altogether, including all countries for which reliable reports are at hand, the wheat harvest is estimated at 3,300,000 tons, or 4 per cent. more than in 1922. Rye is also generally reported to be more abundant than last year, with the exception of the United States and Canada, and the increase over 1922 in countries representing 50 per cent. of the world above the Equator (Russia and China excluded) is estimated at 2 per cent. Further, an increase of 11 per cent. is estimated for barley and of 5 per cent. for oats in countries of the northern hemisphere from which reports have been received.

RAILROAD ACT VICIOUS, M'ADOO TELLS VOTERS

He Declares Also That "Farmers Are Shot to Pieces" Under Present Tariff.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—The Esch-Cummins railroad act and the Fordney-McCumber tariff were denounced by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration, in a statement made public yesterday, prepared for use in a campaign in the Spokane district to elect a representative to succeed J. Stanley Webster, who went on the Federal Bench.

"The Esch-Cummins railroad bill, passed by a Republican Congress, established an unsound and vicious system of rate-making, resulting in excessive freight and passenger rates, to the great injury of agriculture and business generally," said the statement.

"The Fordney-McCumber tariff is an economic abortion. It sets up an absurd theory of isolation while it soaks the American farmers at home and denies them remunerative trade abroad."

Mr. McAdoo declared that under the Fordney-McCumber tariff "farmers are shot to pieces by low prices for all they have to sell and by high prices for all they have to buy."

Remarking that the Republican Administration had promised increased credit as a relief to farmers, the statement declared:

"But it is not credit that the farmers need so much as more and better markets where they can sell their products at a profit instead of at a loss. If farmers are put in a position to make profits instead of losses, they will have no trouble about credits."

Foreign markets, the statement declared, must be provided by "a national foreign policy and a sensible tariff policy."

NO MONEY TO BUY GERMAN GOLD LOAN

Severe Shortage of Currency Coincident With Mark's Collapse Creates Problem.

The complete collapse of the mark, both as a foreign exchange medium and as a measure of value for internal transactions, has dominated German industrial conditions during the past month, says Commercial Attaché C. E. Herring in a cable to the Department of Commerce. In contrast to previous periods of depreciation there has in this case been no stimulus to industry, the difference between the low mark value and wages being at once covered by wage increases. Unemployment is continually increasing, and a serious food shortage adds to the difficulties of industry. This shortage is due largely to the late domestic harvest, and would be taken care of by purchases of foreign supplies of foodstuffs; which are, however, impossible on account of the difficulty of financing imports. In addition, transport difficulties continue, the several recent increases of railway rates having been insufficient to cover rising costs. Furthermore, the farmers are unwilling to ship their products against payment in a currency of constantly decreasing purchasing power.

The calculation of all wholesale prices in gold is now general, and although still officially prohibited, the calculation of retail prices on a similar basis has become common. Retail trade in turn is violently protesting against the failure of the Government to establish the currency on gold basis. For the moment the labor agitation for a wage based on gold is quiescent.

The only step so far taken by the Government in this connection is the announcement of a gold loan, payable in paper marks but any hopefulness based on this move is counteracted by the impossibility of obtaining currency, of which there is a severe shortage, banks often refusing to cash any checks, or issuing five million mark notes only. To obviate this shortage the Reichsbank is making preparations to issue 8,000,000,000,000 marks per day.

AUSTRIA'S BANKING GROWS.

July Exports to United States Amounted to $550,000.

From June 23 to July 23 the note circulation of the National Bank of Austria increased 6 per cent., from 5,000,000,000,000 to 5,300,000,000,000 crowns, but the metal reserve increased 30 per cent., from 2,308,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000,000 crowns, Trade Commissioner W. F. Upson reports to the Department of Commerce. Commercial deposits increased 40 per cent., from 581,430,000,000 to 814,000,000,000 crowns, and commercial discounts decreased 18 per cent., from 796,420,000,000 to 660,000,000,000 crowns.

The Volkswirt index (based on 100 for January, 1921), which is supposed to represent the minimum living costs in Vienna, shows a decrease of 5 per cent. on Aug. 1 to 23,285 from 24,500 on July 1.

Declared exports for July to the United States amounted to $550,000, an increase over May exports of $383,000, or about 14 per cent. Exports consisted chiefly of wrapping paper, lamps and manufactures of leather.

Total exports for the first half of this year amounted to 427,000,000 gold crowns, including manufactured goods 334,000,000; raw and half finished material, 70,000,000; imports were 704,000,000 gold crowns, including manufactured goods, 227,000,000; food and drink, 256,000,000; raw and half-finished materials, 131,000,000, and coal and oil 90,000,000.

TIRE SURPLUS PILES UP.

Sixty Manufacturers Report 7,040,600 Casings on Hand.

Due to the heavy overproduction of automobile tires in the first six months of the current year manufacturers have curtailed output according to trade reports. On June 30, 1923, sixty prominent manufacturers reporting to the Rubber Association of America had 7,040,600 casings on hand, the largest total for any month in approximately two years. The curtailment in production explains the recent reports coming from the larger manufacturing centres of reductions in working forces.

"Under more normal conditions a large part of the tires now in the hands of the tire manufacturers would be on the shelves of dealers and distributors," according to a review of the industry. "The price situation, however, has been so unsettled in recent months that retailers have been extremely cautious in their commitments, buying practically on a hand-to-mouth basis and showing little inclination to stock up as in previous years. This places a heavier burden on the manufacturers and for that reason their larger inventories do not necessarily mean that actual consumption is smaller."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed transfer agent for a new issue of stock of the Securities Corporation General, consisting of 50,000 shares of common stock and 50,000 shares of first preferred stock, without any par value.

John Davenport has become associated with Boland, Kalbfleisch & Co.

F. L. Andrews has become associated with Coonley & Co., 7 Pine St., as manager of their foreign bond department.

The New York Trust Company has been appointed trustee of Carolina Abrasives Company first mortgage gold bond, dated May 1, 1923.

Oliver F. Meredith has been elected an assistant cashier of the Bank of America.

E. Cukor of Farson, Son & Co. sailed Saturday for a month's business trip through Europe.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank has been appointed transfer agent of the Continental Clay Company's preferred stock and Class A and Class B common stock.

SOVIET BANKS FUNCTIONING

Now Carry Burden of Financing Textile and Other Industries.

The Russian Soviet Government is beginning to shift a large part of the burden of financing industry to the banks which have been organized in that country since the revolution and it appears likely that a banking system not unlike those of other nations is now in the process of evolution.

A Department of Commerce report which explains how industrial enterprises are financed in Soviet Russia was abstracted from the Soviet official daily Economic Life of June 22 last. The report indicates that the newly organized banks are now carrying on the financing necessary to a bulk of the so-called "lighter" industries, notable among which are the textile industry and industries dealing with necessities. The Government, through subsidies, is still engaged in a major scale with financing the "heavier" industries, such as iron and steel, coal and oil production. The Government is apparently eager, however, to transfer as much of this work as possible to the banks, but in view of the fact that high costs tend to make these industries less profitable than the lighter industries the banks, presumably, are reluctant to engage in the work of financing them.

Taking Russian industry as a whole, the report indicates there were but two distinct methods of financing it, namely, through State appropriations and bank loans. For the seven-months period of the fiscal year or from October, 1922, to May 1, 1923, it was shown that 126,400,000 rubles had been advanced for industry. Of this amount, bank loans constituted 6,000,000 rubles or 53.5 per cent. of the total, and State subsidies constituted 58,400,000 rubles, or 46.7 per cent. of the total, the ruble in this case being the gold ruble, worth in American money 51.4 cents.

The cost of production of nationalized industries for the year had been estimated at 1,505,000,000 gold rubles and gross receipts were estimated at 1,593,000,000, leaving a prospective profit of 88,000,000 gold rubles. Instead of an 88,000,000-ruble profit, however, a new preliminary balance indicates a deficit of 223,000,000 gold rubles and to meet this deficit in part the Soviet Government has voted a subsidy of 124,700,000 rubles, of which 51,300,000 rubles has already been paid.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1923

Trading by Days

Day's Sales.	Stocks (shares) Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds (par value) Domestic	Foreign
Monday	19,172	77,185	221,000	$905,000	$30,000
Tuesday	17,225	90,980	257,240	232,000	63,000
Wednesday	19,815	72,380	239,810	259,000	38,000
Thursday	16,455	125,670	235,600	161,000	84,000
Friday	16,475	87,685	190,324	196,000	125,000
Saturday	9,860	54,860	128,300	105,000	13,000
Total	98,122	508,760	1,582,274	$1,870,000	$360,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	2½	400	ACME COAL	3	2½	2½	— ½
102	99½	100	Am Cotton Fab 7% pf	101	101	101	+ ½
42	31	200	Am Gas & Elec, new	37	36	37	..
23	20	100	Am Multigraph, w i	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
25¼	13½	200	Am Hawaiian S S	15½	13½	13½	..
140	109	97	Am Tel & Tr	120½	113	120	..
		100	Am Stores	23	23	23	..
4	3½	200	Am Thread pf	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
2¼	1½	100	Am Writing Paper	1½	1½	1½	— ½
94	73	200	Armour & Co pf	78	76	78	+ 2½
91½	84½	1,500	Arm'r of Del 7% gtd pf	86½	85¾	85½	+ 2½
2½	1½	200	Atlantic Fruit, w i	1½	1½	1½	..
122	110	820	BORDEN CO	119	114¾	115¾	+ 1
		10	Do pf	102½	102½	102½	..
16¼	12¾	200	Bridgeport Machine	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
25½	18½	100	British-Am Tob, reg	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
23½	15	1,200	British-Am Tob, coupon	23½	22	23½	..
17¾	12	500	Brit Int Corp A	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
18½	11½	400	Do B	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
10¾	7¾	6,800	Brooklyn City R R	10¾	9½	10½	+ 1¾
1¾	1	4,000	Buddy Buds, Inc	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
109¾	100¾	100	CAMPBELL SOUP pf	106½	106½	106½	..
2	.75	300	Carolina Ir & Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
111¾	100½	76	Celluloid Co pf	107¾	107½	107½	— ¾
28	20	300	Central Teresa Sugar	20	20	20	..
10½	10	300	Central U I Pipe	15¾	15½	16½	— ¾
5¾	2¾	1,800	Chicago Nipple, A	5	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
4	2¼	900	Do B	3	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
24¾	24¼	900	Cleveland Motors	29	27¾	29	..
95	70½		Do pf	87	87	87	..
9½	1½	600	Chicago Steel Wheel pf	2¼	1¼	1½	— 1
28	16	130	Colorado Power	18¾	17¾	18	— ½
13⅝	7½	8,300	DUBILIER COND & R	9⅝	8¼	9⅝	+ ¾
54	37½	2,900	Durant Motor	40¾	38¾	40	+ ¾
23½	8¾	200	Durant Motor of Ind	10¾	10	10¾	— ½
7¼	2½	1,000	Du Pont Motors, Inc	4	2½	4	..
99	96		20 ELEC B'D & S. PFD	99⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— 1¾
62¼	48	10	FEDERAL LT & TR	62½	62½	62½	..
460	400	80	Ford Motor of Can	411	410	410	..
292	238	1855	GILLETTE SAF RAZ	255	245	253	+ 9
75¾	58¾	4000	Glen Alden Coal	72	67½	70¾	+ 2¾
16¾	9¼	2400	Goodyear Tire & Rub	10¼	9¾	10¼	..
6½	3¼	600	D. W. Griffith, Cl A	3	1¾	3	..
2¼	1¾	1100	HEYDEN CHEMICAL	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
17¼	13¾	200	Hudson Co pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
12½	8	300	Hudson & Manhat	9½	9	9¼	+ 1
9¾	3¼	500	INTERCONT RUBBER	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
3	1	100	KEYST'E SOLETHER	2¼	2¼	2½	— ⅛
30	25	100	Kuppenheimer & Co	25	25	25	..
5	1¼	300	LAKE TORPEDO PFD	5	4¼	5	— 4
25	17⅝	200	Lehigh Fur. Sec. Co	21⅜	21	21¾	..
90	75½	75	Lehigh Val Coal Sales	78½	77	78½	+ 1½
22	13	100	Lupton Pub, Class A	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ¼
6½	5	800	Libby, McN & L, new	7¼	7	7¼	..
52	40½	300	McCRORY STORES, N	52	49	52	..
12⅜	5¾	1400	Mesaba Iron	6¾	5¾	6⅜	— ⅜
21	16½	2200	Midvale Co, The	19¾	14½	19¾	+ 4¾
43¾	31½		100 Munsingwear	34½	34	34½	— ½
125	102	110	Motor Products	125	115	125	..
70¾	50½	1900	NAT SUP CO OF DEL	58¾	55¾	57½	+ 2¼
112	106½	223	N Y Telephone pfd	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
80	20	200	PEERLESS T & M	37¼	37	37	— 1
4¾	2¾	4,000	RADIO CORP	3¼	3	3½	..
3¾	2¾	4,600	Do pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
50¾	30	200	Regan Prot Corp	48	48	48	..
23¾	14½	200	Remington Arms	21¾	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
20¾	13¾	2200	Rep Motor Car	17¾	17½	17¾	..
11¾	6¾	600	Roamer Motor Car	10	9½	10	..
54¾	47½	300	Rosenbaum Grain 8% pf	47¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
104	55¼	100	SAVANNAH SUGAR	55¼	55¼	55½	— 2
.50	.14	14000	Southern Coal and Iron	20	.18	.19	— .01
3¼	2¼	200	Standard Motors	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
50	40	100	Stand Gas & Elec pf	40	40	40	..
60¾	56	775	Studebaker Wurlt Rub	60¾	50	60¾	..
24¾	18	200	Stutz Motor Car	15½	13	13	— 1
100	98	30	Swift & Co	101	101	101	— 1
21	17	1100	Swift Int	20	18	20	..
9¼	5¾	400	TECHNICAL PROD	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
19	12	100	Tenn Elec Pwr	12½	12½	12¼	— ¼
6¼	2¼	800	Tobacco Prod Exp	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
60	47	75	Toledo Shipyards	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
.39	.05	3,000	Triangle Film Co	.05	.05	.05	..
7¼	4¼	600	UN PROF SHAR, new	5¾	5½	5¾	..
8	5	2,400	United Retail Candy	6	5¼	5¾	— ¼
30½	20	100	U S Distributing	26	26	26	— 3
56	33	200	United Shoe Machry	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
20⅝	13½	200	Universal P & R Co w i	12½	12½	12½	..
72	56¾	100	Do pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	..
1¼	1	1,000	U S Light & Heat	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2¼	.90	200	Do pf	2	2	2	..
1⅝	.50	100	U S Metal Cap & Seal	.75	.75	.75	..
145	145	25	VICTOR TALK MACH	145	145	145	— 6
2⅞	1¼	2,900	WAYNE COAL	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

19¾	13⅝	1,700	ANGLO-AMERICAN	14⅝	13⅜	14⅜	..
7¾	2¼	300	Atlantic Lobos	3	3	3	..
94	80	35	BUCKEYE PIPE L	87	86½	86½	+ ½
160	32½	900	CONTINENTAL	34	32½	33⅜	— ¾
23	15¾	35	Crescent Pipe Line	18⅜	18	18¾	+ ⅜
117	65	50	EUREKA PIPE LINE	102	102	102	+ 1
78	57½	110	GALENA-SIGNAL OIL	62	60	62	+ 3
41¾	29½		HUMBLE	30¾	29¾	29¾	..
171	155½	90	ILLINOIS PIPE LINE	158	157	158	..
123	92	1,370	Imp Oil (Can) coup	96¾	96½	96½	+ 3
103	83	65	Indiana Pipe Line	87	87	87	— ¼
24¾	14	9,400	International Petroleum	15¾	14¾	15¾	..
168	123½	60	MAGNOLIA PETE	136	130	136	..
20	22¼	100	NATIONAL TRANSIT	24¼	24½	24¼	..
138	98¼	10	New York Transit	98	98	98	..
100½	97	20	Northern Pipe Line	104	104	104	..
85¾	45¾	1,700	O

COTTON ADVANCES DUE TO CROP SCARE

Gravity of Reports, However, Is Not Fully Reflected in Week's Price Trend.

FEAR PREMATURE YIELDS

Farmers' Determination to Hold for Rise and Anxiety of Mills Favor the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19.—The course of the cotton market was dominated throughout the last week by a veritable crop scare brought about mainly by the continued drought in Texas and Oklahoma, but also helped by increasing reports of insect damage in other portions of the belt. Such private mid-month reports as to condition of the crop as have been issued have shown a deterioration of six or more points in the crop, as a whole, while the deterioration in Texas as placed by one authority is as high as seventeen points.

Considering the gravity of the crop reports received, it must be admitted that the upward trend of prices was more deliberate and net gains smaller than might have been expected. This resistance to the advance has been due primarily to fears of the effects of an early and heavy movement of the crop due to premature opening of the bolls because of the heat in the western portion of the belt. Another reason for hesitation was the unfavorable character of the European political news, and still another cause the resistance of those who had become largely committed to heavy forward shipments that they had hoped to deliver at lower prices.

Early in the week those bearishly inclined found some comfort in the slackness of the spot demand, resulting, no doubt, from the expectation of both domestic and foreign spinners to supply their wants at lower levels when the crop commenced to move in volume. As the week progressed, however, there were increasing evidences that the mills as well as exporters were becoming alarmed at the prospect of a short crop as well as the evidences that farmers were determined to hold back their cotton rather than market it at prices they believed lower than the crop prospects warranted.

Loan News Encouraging.

This impression was greatly confirmed during the final days of the week by the news that a combination of banks was prepared to lend as much as $20,000,000 to the Texas Co-operative Marketing Association on cotton, thus enabling the farmers and their associations to make sure of a deliberate marketing of their crops through ability to store and hold should conditions warrant.

The best evidence furnished by the contract market that the trade had become thoroughly aroused as to the prospect of a short crop was the increased demand for October contracts, a demand which forced October to a fair premium over later months after having ruled for quite a time at a moderate discount based on the theory of heavy early deliveries of new cotton.

While more or less bearish sentiment has been bolstered up by almost daily predictions of showers in the West that would break the drought, the failure of the predicted showers to materialize has always resulted in a fresh upward impetus. It is now feared that with the crop being harvested to almost the northern limits of the western portion of the belt even a good soaking rain would do more harm than good by damaging the grade of the open cotton to a greater extent than would be compensated for by any gain in yield.

Many Reports of Damage.

While the drought in the West has prevented material damage from weevils, there have been abundant reports of increasing and progressive injury from the insects in the eastern half of the belt. Moreover, the crop, which is everywhere late, has been seriously ravaged by the army worm, and there is general complaint from the interior of lack of an adequate supply of poisons to cope with the pest.

As a result of all the depressing advices from the various parts of the cotton region the trade is resigning itself to the expectation of a very low condition average by the Government when the next report is issued, Sept. 1. Many are now looking for an indicated crop of less than 11,000,000 bales, and there are not a few well-posted Texas authorities who predict that the combined crop of that State and Oklahoma will not exceed 6,000,000 bales, as compared with the expectation of 8,000,000 bales for Texas alone entertained not so long back. As a general result the expectation is for a further advance in prices as soon as the first effect of the early movement has passed off. All that is now needed to start an upward swing is substantial evidence that the mills have resumed the activity recently interrupted by the hesitation due to uncertainty as to the size of the crop.

WORLD'S TONNAGE GAINS.

65,168,238 Tons June 30 Represents Increase of 1,000,000.

An increase in German tonnage and a decrease in British tonnage is disclosed in the 1923-24 edition of Lloyds Register of Shipping, just issued. According to the publication the gross tonnage of the world's shipping, as reported June 30, was 65,168,238. Virtually all this tonnage referred to steam and motor driven vessels. This total represents an increase over that of last year of almost 1,000,000 tons.

According to Lloyds the British merchant marine's tonnage at the end of June was 19,281,549, this being a slump of 15,000 tons below the gross tonnage for the corresponding period last year.

Countries reporting the largest increases were Germany and Italy, the former disclosing a gain of 702,063 tons and the latter reporting an increase of 267,407 tons.

The heaviest decreases in seagoing tonnage were listed by the United States and France. The United States which in June, 1914, had an ocean-going tonnage of 1,337,000, and which at the close of June, 1922, reported a tonnage of 12,416,000, noted a decrease in the twelve months prior to June, 1923, of 141,471 tons. France lost in the same period 108,963 tons.

Lloyds reported an increase in recent years of the number of seagoing vessels of and above 4,000 tons. In nine years the number of such vessels has nearly doubled. However, 50 per cent. of the vessels in existence consist of craft of less than 1,000 tons each.

The merchant marines which have the largest proportion of tonnage launched within the last five years are as follows, the figures representing percentages: United States, 37.1; Germany, 32.6; Holland, 27.8; Canada, 26.8; Japan, 25.3; France, 24.7, and Great Britain and Ireland, 23.1.

The Register reports a steady transition of motive power fro msteam to oil.

AMERICA IS BUYING MORE FROM EUROPE

But the Latter Continues to Take Half of Our Total Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Europe continues to take half of the exports of the United States and the trade balance in this country's favor almost overcomes the excess of imports from other areas, despite the marked increase in American imports from all Western European countries during the first six months of 1923, according to an announcement authorized tonight by the Department of Commerce, based on an analysis completed by Alan G. Goldsmith, Chief of the Western European Division of the department.

The decrease in American exports to Europe in the first six months of 1923 was 4 per cent. compared with the same period of 1922, but nevertheless Europe remains America's largest customer. During the first half of 1923 American exports to Europe were 50 per cent. of the total export trade, compared with 53 per cent. the first half of 1922, but there was a 40 per cent. increase in imports from Europe in the first six months of this year.

The announcement made by the Department today accounts for this 40 per cent. increase "largely by increased purchases of raw materials such as wool, tin and pig iron," and says it "reflects the improved business conditions in this country rather than competitive production on the part of Europe." The falling off in American exports to Europe is interpreted by Mr. Goldsmith as a "sign of decreased productivity and decreased purchasing power in certain European areas due to disturbed economic conditions."

Total exports of the United States to all Europe during the first half of 1923 amounted to $950,000,000, and imports into the United States from Europe to $613,000,000. The American balance of trade with the rest of the world during the first six months of 1923 was unfavorable to the extent of $478,000,000; thus the favorable balance with Europe, amounting to $337,000,000, reduced the unfavorable world trade balance to $141,000,000 for the first half of 1923.

"Although our trade balance with the United Kingdom is still favorable to the extent of almost $150,000,000, our exports to the United Kingdom have shown a considerable drop in the six months' period, while there has been a considerable increase in our imports from the United Kingdom. Sales of cotton to Great Britain decreased by $30,000,000 under the first half of the year of 1922; tobacco decreased $5,000,000; corn remained about the same; exports of hops, which during the first six months of last year amounted to a large figure, have fallen to almost nothing. On the other hand, copper exports to Great Britain increased 200 per cent.

"The outstanding item of the increased imports from Great Britain has been raw wool, imports of which have tripled over the same period of last year. Crude rubber imports from Great Britain have doubled, and tin imports have trebled. Altogether, our exports to Great Britain have decreased 6 per cent., and our imports from Great Britain have increased 52 per cent.

"American trade with France for the six months' period has remained very close to the 1922 figure. Our total exports to that country increased by 2 per cent., and our imports by 10 per cent. American copper sales to the French increased about one-third; those of machinery almost doubled. Our cotton exports declined both in value and quantity, and there was a slight decrease in our shipments of mineral oils.

"Wool imports from France increased by about 100 per cent. over the last year's period, showing the greatest rise of any commodity. Pig iron imports also increased during the early part of the year.

"Economic collapse in Germany has caused a slump in purchases of American goods. Shipments of cotton have declined. Some increase has been shown in exports of wheat and rye, but sales of wheat flour and other grains have fallen off sharply as compared with the 1922 period. The great tendency in foodstuffs reflects the financial condition of this country and not the cessation of the need for foreign grains. Shipments of lead were only one-fifth and of copper only about one-third of the quantity during the corresponding period of last year.

"Imports of German dyes fell off about 40 per cent. in the January-June period in 1922 and those of raw film by 32 per cent. In general there was a 14 per cent. decrease in our exports to Germany, whereas our imports showed a 47 per cent. increase over the corresponding half of last year.

"Our exports to Italy during the first half of 1923 increased 40 per cent. and our imports from that country by 62 per cent. over the similar period in 1922."

PANAMA BUILDING ROADS.

Names Commissioners to Work With Americans on $4,500,000 Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Panama has just appointed its members of the joint American-Panaman Commission which is to study the question of co-operation by the United States in the road-building program which has been initiated by the Isthmian republic. The American members of the commission will be made up of officials from the personnel of the Canal Zone staff. They are expected to start their actual work in the near future.

The Panaman members who have been named to represent that Government on the commission are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Narciso Garay; the Minister of Public Works, J. A. Jiminez, and Frank Morales, an engineer.

In connection with her plans for constructing improved highways throughout the country, Panama recently proposed to the United States, in a memorandum submitted to the State Department, that this Government assist in this road-building by paying for the bridges along the highways. In return for such financial co-operation, Panama would permit the American troops to use the roads of the republic not only in case of emergency, but for annual manoeuvres and at other times.

The reason advanced by Panama in suggesting that the United States pay for the construction of the bridges along the proposed news highways is that she would require only bridges of light construction for her own commercial purposes, whereas if the bridges had to be strong enough to support American army machinery of one kind and another which might pass over them, they would have to be of much heavier and stronger construction, in which event the United States should bear that part of the expense of the road-building work.

A loan of $4,500,000 was recently negotiated by Panama in this country, to be used in the continuation of road construction in the republic.

TO LEAD AIR MAIL DASH.

Pilot Picked for First Plane in Transcontinental Flight.

HAZELHURST FIELD, L. I., Aug. 19.—Pilot C. Eugene Johnson has been selected to operate the first airplane hopping off in the Air Mail Service's proposed transcontinental flight scheduled to start Tuesday. Johnson will fly as far as Cleveland, to return with the first assignment of mail carried by air from San Francisco to New York.

It is estimated that the westward flight will take thirty hours and the return twenty-eight hours. This is because for a large part of the time there is a west wind averaging thirteen miles per hour.

The New York City Post Office has announced a special pouch to carry complimentary letters on the plane. The plane is fitted to carry 24,000 letters weighing 575 pounds.

The other pilots will hop off as follows: Wednesday, Shirley J. Short; Thursday, W. L. Smith; Friday, P. F. Collins; Saturday, Brooke H. Peasron.

The schedule for the westward flights will be as follows: Leave New York 11 A. M., arrive Cleveland 4 P. M. Chicago 7 P. M. (Central time), Omaha 12 midnight (Central time), Cheyenne 4:20 A. M. (Mountain time), Salt Lake City 8 A. M. (Western time), Reno 1:15 P. M. (Western time), San Francisco 4:15 P. M. (Western time). The 2,630-mile flight from Chicago to Cheyenne will be done by night.

The Air Mail Service announced that in the 5,000,000 air miles completed July 1 there was only one fatality.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.		Quotation Aug. 18, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46.....	5	Mar. & Sep.		90	91
Albany Southern, '30..	5	Mar. & Sep.		80	83
Anac. & Pot. R., '49..	5	Apr. & Oct.		84	87
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	6	Apr. & Oct.		92	94
Aug. Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.		47	51
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.		88	91
Buff. Gen. El., '39....	5	Feb. & Aug.		99½	100½
Buffalo Ry. cons., '31.	5	Feb. & Aug.		83	86
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July		74	77
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July		78	82
Burlington G.L. 1st, '55	5	Jan. & July		81	85
Burling'n R.& L.1st, '32	5	Mar. & Sep.		67	69
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.		97½	99
Cape Breton El. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July			72
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	Jan. & July		96	97
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '38..	5	Feb. & Aug.		93	94½
Cedar Rap. Mf. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July		95	96½
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. cons., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.		84½	86½
Cit. S. deb. 1st, '66..	6	Jan. & July		85½	..
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39..	5	Apr. & Oct.		96	99
Columbia Ry. Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July		78	80
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '43	5	Apr. & Oct.		88	97
Conn. Ltg. & Pr. stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July		79½	81
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '54.	4½	Jan. & July		85	88
Cons. Gas Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July		91	92¼
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July		85	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.		75	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.		67	70
Con.Water,Utics.,1st,'30	5	Jan. & July		94	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32....	5	May & Nov.		82	85
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.		86	..
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.		92	94½
Elec. Dev. 1st, '33....	5	Apr. & Oct.		95	96
Elec. & Trenton, '35...	5	Apr. & Oct.		70	..
Ellicott Sq. 1st, & '35.	5	Mar. & Sep.		94	96
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July		90	93
El Paso Elec., '25.....	7	Jan. & July		100½	101½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.		81	84
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '46..	5	May & Nov.		82	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June & Dec.		91	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '23..	5	May & Nov.		98	100
Hudson Co. Gas, '49....	5	Jan. & July		92	94
Idaho Power, '47.....	5	Jan. & July		87	88
Indiana Gas, 1st, '52..	5	Apr. & Oct.		87	88
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.		50	53
Knoxville Trac., '35...	5	Apr. & Oct.		93	95
Laurentide Pr. 1st, '46.	5	Jan. & July		93	94
Memphis St. Ry., '45...	5	Jan. & July		76	78
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July		93½	94½
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.		92	94
New Or. Pub. Ser., '26.	5	Jan. & July		78	83
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.		56	60
New Or. Pub. Ser., '37.	6	Jan. & July		73½	74
Nag. Lock. & O., '54..	5	May & Nov.		99	100
Nort. Ill. St. Ry., '40..	5	May & Nov.		87	89
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '21	6	Jan. & July		87½	89
No.St.Pr. 1st & ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.		89½	91
N. Tex. El. col. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July		80	84
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.		85	87
Pensacola Elec., '31...	5	Feb. & Aug.		81	84
Portland (Ore.) Ry. Co. 1st, '30.....	5			83	84
Pot. Gl. Power 1st, '29	6	June & Dec.		94½	..
Ds cons., '20.....	5	Jan. & July		97	97½
Riverside Trac., '60...	5			60	..
Roskf'd El.1st & ref., '39	5	Mar. & Sep.		90	94
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	6	Feb. & Aug.		94	95
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb. & Aug.		93	96
Do 1st, '30.....	5	Feb. & Aug.		94	96
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.		88	90
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31	4	May & Nov.		84	90
Syracuse Ltg., '51.....	5	June & Dec.		97½	100
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.		92½	93½
Tex. Pr. & L. 1st, '37.	5	June & Dec.		91	92½
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53.....	5	Apr. & Oct.		80	83
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.		81	83½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.		72	73
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.		56	61
Wash. R. & E., '41.....	6	Mar. & Sep.		70½	72½
Washington Gas, '60...	5	May & Nov.		92½	93½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July		71½	73½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 18, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & Elec.....	†25c	Q	Jul 2, 23	36¼	37
Do pf. (50).....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 23	41	41¾
Am. Light & Trac.....	*1	Q	Aug 1, 23	119	121
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 23	89	91
Am. Power & Light....	*2½	Q	Jun 1, 23	164	167
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 2, 23	81	83
Bal. Rouse El. cum. pf.	6	Q	Jul 2, 23	82	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 30, 23	117	118
Capital Traction	1¾	Q	Jul 2, 23	101	102
Cities Service	‡5	M	Aug 1, 23	134½	136½
Do pf.....	‡6	M	Aug 1, 23	64½	65½
Do Bankers Shares..	†.06	M	Aug 1, 23	13½	14
Do pf., B.....	‡½	M	Aug 1, 23	6	8¼
Colorado Power	2	Q	Jul 16, 23	18½	19½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 23	89	92
Columbus Elec. pf....	1¾	Q	Jul 2, 23	107	..
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt..	7		Nov 1, 17	23	29½
Comm. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 1, 23	94	..
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 16, 23	42	44
East. Texas Elec. pf..	3	S	Jul 2, 23	81	84
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 23	95½	96½
El. Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Jun 15, 23	122	..
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	J. & D.	100	113
Federal Light & Trac.	e75	Q	Jul 2, 23	61	63
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 23	68	70
Gal & Hous. El. pf....	3	S	Mar 15, 23	..	48
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 1, 21	75	..
Miss. River Power pf.	3	S	Jul 2, 23	80	83
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	J. & J.	73	78
Niagara Falls Pwr.pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 23	106½	108¼
Nor. States Power....	2	Q	Aug 1, 23	92	96
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 23	92	94
Nor. Texas Elec. pf...	3	S	Mar 1, 23	70	75
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 23	89	90½
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	..	Jul 15, 18	12	14
Do pf.....	1½	..	Apr 15, 21	40	42
Southern Cal. Edison.	2	Q	Aug 15, 23	101¾	102¾
Do 1st pf.....	4	S	J. & D.	114	117
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	J. & D.	105	110
Standard G. & E. ($50)				25½	26½
Do pf. ($50).....	2	Q	Jun 15, 23	48	48¾
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, 23	140	143½
United Light & Rys....	d1½	Q	Aug 1, 23	140	144
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 2, 23	75	78
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Nov 1, 21	50	50½
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 23	63	64½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 23	71¾	72¼
Western Power	1½	..		26½	28
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jul 16, 23	76½	78½

*Also 1% payable in stock. †Payable in scrip. ‡12½% payable in com. stock scrip. a—2% payable in stock. b—1¼ pay. in com. stk. scr. c—And ¼ extra. d—And ¾ extra. e—And 75c extra. f—1-50 share common stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 18, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
America	$5,500,000	3	Q	Jul 2, 23	223	235
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3¾	Q	Jul 2, 23	287	294
Bank of U.S.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 2, 23	162	..
Batt'y PE.N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jul 2, 23	185	190
Bowery	250,000	12	Q	Aug 1, 23	440	..
B'way Cent'l	200,000	..			125	..
Bronx Nat..	200,000	5	S	Jul 2, 23	..	140
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..			175	..
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jul 2, 23	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.)($100)	500,000	2	Q	Jul 2, 23	130	140
Chase, Nat'l.	20,000,000	4	Q	Jul 2, 23	244	248
Ch.-Pk. Nat.	10,500,000	4	Q	Jul 2, 23	256	260
Chelsea Ex..	1,000,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	..	..
Chemic. Nat.	4,500,000	4	B	Jul 2, 23	525	535
City Nat'l...	40,000,000	4	Q	Jul 2, 23	244	248
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 2, 23	217	225
Colonial	800,000	5	Q	Jul 2, 23	375	..
Columbia	2,000,000	5	S	Jun 30, 23	285	..
Commonw'th.	600,000	5	S	Jul 16, 23	230	240
Commerce ...	25,000,000	3	S	Jul 2, 23	290	294
Continental..	1,000,000	4	S	Aug 1, 23	135	..
Corn Exch....	9,000,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 23	425	435
Cosmopolitan.	200,000	..			120	..
E. R. Nat....	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30, 23	202	209
Fifth Av.....	500,000	h6		Jun 2, 23	1200	..
Fifth Nat....	1,200,000	2¼	Q	Jul 2, 23	230	..
First Nat....	10,000,000	10	Q	Jul 2, 23	1195	1210
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 23	260	270
Gotham Nat.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jul 2, 23	184	190
Greenwich	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 2, 23	290	310
Hanover Nat	5,000,000	6	Q	Jul 2, 23	675	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	15	S	Jul 2, 23	325	335
Hanh'n (Nat.)	1,000,000	12	Q	Jul 2, 23	144	146
Mech. & Met	10,000,000	a5	Q	Jul 2, 23	380	389
Mutual	500,000	3	Q	Jul 2, 23	320	..
Nat. Amer....	1,000,000	2	Q	Jul 2, 23	135	145
N. Netherl'd.	600,000	2	Q	Jul 2, 23	132	..
Pacific ($50).	1,000,000	a2	Q	Jul 2, 23	300	..
Park Nat....	10,000,000	4	Q	Jul 2, 23	418	424
People's($100)	200,000	4	S	Jul 2, 23	165	..
Public	3,500,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 23	296	304
Seab'd Nat..	4,000,000	a3	Q	Jul 2, 23	355	..
Standard	200,000	1½	Q	Jul 2, 23	175	190
State	2,500,000	4	S	Jul 2, 23	330	..
23d Ward....	250,000	b5	S	Aug 1, 23	250	..
Wash. Hgts.	200,000	1½	Q	Jul 2, 23	205	..
Yorkville	200,000	7½	Q	Jun 30, 23	800	..

*And 1% in stock. †And 5% extra. ‡And 1% extra. 1And 5% of First Sec. Co. a—And 2% extra. b—And 5% extra. c—And 6% extra. d—And 4% extra. e—And 10% extra. f—And 15% extra. g—And 20% extra. h—And 30% extra. i—And 150% payable in stock. s—And 100% payable in stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 18, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
B. of N. Y. & T.	$4,000,000	5	Q	Jul 2, 23	465	470
Bankers Tr.	20,000,000	5	Q	Jul 2, 23	353	357
Bd. & Mtg.G.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 23	265	272
Brooklyn	1,500,000	6	Q	Jul 2, 23	470	490
Cent. Union.	12,500,000	6	Q	Jul 2, 23	468	475
Commercial ...	1,000,000	3	S	Jul 2, 23	105	115
Empire	2,000,000	c3	Q	Jul 2, 23	305	315
Equitable Tr.	25,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 23	189	192
Farm. L. & T.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 23	326	332
Fidelity-Int.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 23	195	202
Fulton	500,000	3	S	Jul 2, 23	245	..
Guaranty	25,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 23	250	253
Hudson Tr..	700,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 23	205	215
Irving-Col..	17,500,000	3	Q	Jul 2, 23	218	221
Kings Co....	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 23	300	..
Law.T.&T.C.	6,000,000	c2	Q	Jul 2, 23	190	190
Manufact'rs	3,000,000	4	Q	Jul 2, 23	275	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 23	294	300
New York....	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 23	340	344
People's	1,500,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 23	395	405
Realty Asso.	1,000,000	..	..	..	80	..
Do 1st pf....	5,000,000	..	..	..	80	85
Do 2d pf....	2,000,000	..	..	..	55	..
Title Gu. & T.	10,000,000	d3	Q	Jun 30, 23	363	370
United States	2,000,000	12½	Q	Jun 30, 23	1200	1220
U. S. M. & T.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jul 2, 23	304	312

*And 2% extra. †New stock.
a—And 5% extra. b—Payable in stock. c—And 1% extra. d—And 4% extra. e—And 3% extra. f—And 1½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	5	Q	Jul 15, 23	335	350
A.Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	c21½	Q	Jun 30, 23	94	96
City of N.Y.	1,000,000	6	S	J. & J.	222	229
Commonw'lth	500,000	6	S	J. & J.	300	..
Contin'l ($25)	10,000,000	12	S	Jul 11, 23	105	..
Fid. Phe.($25)	5,000,000	12	S	Jul 11, 23	105	106
Globe & Rut.	3,500,000	20	S	Apr 30, 23	640	655
Great Amer.	12,500,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 23	244	247
Hanover ($50)	1,500,000	$1¼	Q	Jul 2, 23	80	85
Home Fire..	15,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	340	351
Lawyers Mtg.	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 23	150	154
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 2, 23	107	112
Nat.Lib ($50)	1,500,000	$6	S	J. & J.	155	165
Nat. Surety..	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 2, 23	185	150
N.Y. T. & M.	5,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 2, 23	185	194
Niagara ($50)	5,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	147	153
N.River ($25)	2,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	50	..
Pacific ($25)	400,000	a8½	Q	Jul, 1922	60	..
Stuyvesant..	100,000	..	..	..	55	65
U.S. Fire($20)	1,400,000	5	S	Aug 1, 23	60	70
Westch'r ($10)	1,000,000	b5	Q	Aug 1, 23	40	42

†And 2% extra.
a—Pd. 5% extra April 9. b—And 1% extra. c—And 25c extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Piano	1¼	Q	Jul 1, 23	102	108
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 1, 23	92	..
Am. Typefounders	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 23	75	75
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 23	97	99½
Babcock & Wilcox...	1¾	..	Jul 2, 23	103	105
Borden Co.	4	S	Aug 15, 23	118	120
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 23	100	162½
Bruns.-Balke-Coll. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 2, 23	96	102
Bucyrus pf.....	a1¾	Q	Jul 2, 23	104	107
Carbon Steel	2	Q	Jul 2, 23	..	..
Do 1st pf.....	4	S	Mar 30, 21	5	10
Do 2d pf.....	6	..	Jul 30, 21	2	7
Celluloid	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 23	85	90
Central Aguirre	1½	Q	Jul 2, 23	80	82
Childs	2	Q	Jun 11, 23	135	142
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 11, 23	107½	102½
Clinchfield Coal pf..	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 23	98	102
Crocker-Wheeler pf..	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 23	80	90
Eastern Steel	2½	..	Jul 15, 20	..	13
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	..	Jun 15, 21	..	45
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 23	95	97
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 23	62	65
Fisk Rubber 1st pf...	1¾	Q	May 1, 21	47	53
Gillette Safety Razor.	*3	Q	Jun 1, 23	253	254
Hercules Powder	1¼	Q	Jun 25, 23	101	103
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 23	102	103
Ingersoll-Rand	c2½	Q	Jul 2, 23	121	126
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 31, 23	79	79¼
Lehigh Valley Coal....	2	Q	Jul 2, 23	75	78
Mfrs. Lino'type	2½	Q	Jun 30, 23	152	154½
Nat. Candy	2½	Q	Mar 14, 23	74	75
Do 1st pf.....	3½

FULLER INQUIRY ON AGAIN TODAY

More Federal Indictments Are Expected Within a Few Days.

FALLON DENIES CONTEMPT

To Oppose Request for Order Growing Out of Failure to Appear at Bankruptcy Hearing.

The Federal Grand Jury will resume the taking of testimony today in the case of H. M. Fuller, W. Frank McGee and their defunct firm, H. M. Fuller & Co., with the prospect that additional indictments will be filed within a few days.

The identity of the witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jurors today was not made known in advance. The witnesses will be examined by Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney, and his aids, John E. Joyce and W. J. Millard. It is not expected that either Fuller or Fuller will be in the Grand Jury room today.

Action against William J. Fallon, one time attorney for Fuller and McGee, and himself under Federal indictment for alleged jury-fixing, may develop during the day. Peter B. Olney Jr., referee in the bankruptcy of Dillon & Co., a firm that hired Fallon at one period, is due back from his vacation. Miles Winter, trustee in the Dillon bankruptcy, will ask Mr. Olney to sign a certificate which is to be made the basis of an application to Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard for an order requiring Fallon to show why he should not be held in contempt of court for failure to appear at one of the Dillon hearings.

It was said yesterday that Fallon appeared to have a good defense in the contempt proceedings. He was pictured as ready to argue that in the absence of Mr. Olney he could not be judged guilty of contempt in the failure to appear for examination when the referee, or the Court, was not there. Henry Caplan had been deputized to act as referee in the absence of Mr. Olney, said Fallon, it was said, would take the position that Caplan as deputy lacked jurisdiction. Some idea of this sort apparently was in the mind of Caplan himself when he decided to forego signing the certificate asked for by Mr. Winter and await the return of the referee.

The first of a series of alleged bucket shop cases prepared by the State Attorney General's staff will be heard today before Supreme Court Justice James O'Malley. George Adams, an official of S. Duke & Co., brokers, has been subpoenaed to appear with records and submit to questioning by Deputy Attorney General Abraham Rosenthal and Walter D. Fletcher.

TO OBSERVE LAFAYETTE DAY

Reports to Committee Indicate Nation-Wide Celebration Sept. 6.

The Lafayette National Committee of New York announced yesterday that it has received many offers of help in celebrating Lafayette Day from Governors of States and Mayors of cities throughout the country.

Governor Redfield Proctor of Vermont has written that the 166th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette on Sept. 6 is of the utmost importance. "I feel," he said, "that the observance of the birthday of Lafayette and the anniversary of the battle of the Marne is most fitting, and that recognition of such a double anniversary may do much toward creating a feeling of proper reflection toward our sister republic."

The main observance of the day, the committee announced, will be held at Governors Island, but celebrations also will be held at Boston, Louisville and many other cities.

Mayor Gainer of Cambridge, Mass., reported plans for a celebration there. He said he will issue a proclamation requesting the citizens to follow the example of the city department in the general observance of the day, particularly by displaying the national emblem and the tri-color of France.

TO PREVENT INFECTION.

Rules Are to Be Made on Imports of Hides, Skins and Hay.

The use of hay and straw as packing material for merchandise imported from countries in which the foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent will probably be prohibited by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, according to J. R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, is proceeding with a view to the issuance of regulations for control of such materials.

In a letter to a large exporter recently Mr. Mohler says: "It is the purpose of the bureau to exercise every possible care to have these regulations governing importations of hides, skins and other animal by-products, in addition to hay and straw, as complete, efficient and satisfactory as possible, and as they will be issued with the co-operation of the Treasury Department and the Department of State, and should very probably not become operative until possibly sixty days following the date of their issuance, it is probable that they will not be made effective before Oct. 1, 1923, or it may be Jan. 1, 1924.

"In the meantime, your organization, with other associations of importers, will perform a good service by continuing to arrange to have your foreign representatives substitute such materials as straw and excelsior for hay and straw. It will be quite essential that this be done in the case of Holland as well as Germany, for foot-and-mouth disease is known to be prevalent in the Netherlands. Pending the issuance of the regulations herein mentioned throughout the country will continue in their efforts to bring hay and straw from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists designed as final destinations."

A Novelty in Bead Jewelry.

Something brand-new in the way of bead jewelry is just now being put on the market here by a local manufacturer. It consists of a combination necklace and adjustable "bracelet," the latter being worn above the elbow. The necklace portion of the article is sixty inches long and comes in blue, amber, green and other colored beads as well as in imitation pearls and jet, with the bracelets to match. The bracelets are so attached to the necklaces that absolute freedom of the arms is secured. The article is obtainable at a dozen dollars depending on the kind of beads contained in it.

To Study Eastern Silk Cocoons.

Donald D. Leonard, assistant manager of the Shanghai International testing house of the United States Testing Company, Inc., will arrive at Seattle on the Japanese liner Minneapolis on Tuesday on his way to this city. He will bring with him a collection of cocoons that has been gathered by him for experimental purposes in the various agricultural districts of the Far East. These cocoons will be used in the experimental reeling of raw silk in the experimental plant of the local testing house by skilled workers in order to make a thorough study of them and the best way of handling them.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Hess Bros.: Miss R. Seidel, gatherer; Miss M. Twinbie, marketing; 520 5th Av. (P. Atkins).

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holofcener & Wanit: W. W. Frederick, laces, embroideries, trimmings, leather goods, neckwear; Imperial.

ATHENS, Ga.—W. T. Collins, Ind.: W. T. Collins, coats, suits; Mrs. A. C. Jones, dresses, shirt waists, underwear; Miss I. Mowrey, millinery; 36 W. 25th (Frohman-Altman).

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.: J. A. Cary, notionettes, jewelry, hosiery, underwear, gloves, neckwear; 23 E. 26th (W. 24th and Fifth Av.).

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.: J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; MacAlbin.

BALTIMORE—Saltzman Bros.: S. I. Saltzman, shirtings; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.: J. H. Wells, linen goods, suits; ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th, 3d floor.

BALTIMORE—M. Schapiro & Sons; G. Schapiro, men's neckwear materials; Grand.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—Lewy Bros.: M. Levy, ladies' ready-to-wear, furnishings; Mrs. H. Van Davis, ladies', misses' children's hats; 1,150 B'way (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Goodman's: D. Goodman, Mrs. B. Goodman, cloaks, suits, millinery; 39 W. 23d (Max Lipshitz & Co.); Pennsylvania.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.: L. J. McGlynn, coats, suits, waists, furs, muslin underwear, corsets; 25 E. 26th (Sidney Repetting Co.); Breslin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodman's: Miss M. McAvoy, small wares, fancy goods; 233 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahsen Bros.: A. J. Subaner, white goods, notions; Arnold Hess, domestics; 1,150 B'way (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahsen Bros.; A. T. Sumner, notions, hosiery goods; Winckler, Hess, Brown furnishing goods; 225 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.: basement, Miss M. E. Cronin, aprons; J. A. McCaddin, furs; Miss A. Magee, art embroideries; Miss Beary, women's tailored suits; R. J. Trimble, cotton underwear, petticoats, women's hosiery; 423 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.: basement, J. S. Kahn, silk, cotton waists, sweaters; S. Loewenberg, men's, boys' clothing, furnishings; 200 5th Av., Room 305.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.: Miss A. C. Thibault, hosiery, knit underwear; 432 4th Av. (M. Bernstein).

BOSTON—Bryor & Co.; G. A. Brown, neckwear materials; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—J. M. Page, ladies' hatter; Breslin.

BRIENOL, Ve.—Mahoney-Jones Co.: J. A. Mahoney, general mdse.; 206 B'way; Cumberland.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—Kaufman's: N. Kaufman, general mdse.; 115 W. 30th (B. F. Levis); Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.: Miss S. Egan, Mrs. Wild, infants' wear; G. W. Snyder, women's shoes; C. D. Benedicts, sales manager; 16 W. 32d.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.: W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods, velvets; 16 W. 32d.

BUTTE, Mont.—Goldsmith & Levin; B. Goldsmith, ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th (B. Seiff & Co.).

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—E. L. B. Mfg. Co.; L. Bornstein, sateens, serges, tweeds; 49 W. 33d, Room 509.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Ladies' Bazaar; L. Wishnefsky, dolls; day specials; 131 W. 33d (Rosenthal-Altman).

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.: Miss A. L. Auten, furnishings goods; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Breslin.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Efird's Dept. Store; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bro.: Mrs. A. H. Collins, basement, children's coats; 143 W. 36th.

CHICAGO—J. Leschin Co.: E. Hirsch, millinery; 661 5th Av., 7th floor; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Leither Building Stores; F. E. Major, silks, dress goods, coatings, linings; Prince George.

CHICAGO—Wolf & Kaufman: A. M. Kaufman, popular priced Fall silk dresses for jobber; 131 W. 33d (Swedo & Tettlebaum).

CHICAGO—Chas. Levine & Co.; C. Levine, ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th (B. Seiff & Co.).

CHICAGO—David Suffrin, overcoats, two pants suits; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Morris, Sloan & Morris & Co.; L. Morris, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; G. M. Sparks, men's boys' clothing; 370 7th Av. (Munsey-Mann & Co.); Latham.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. H. Haynie, wool dress goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothchild & Co.; Miss M. E. Neubert, children's coats and dresses; 448 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. Drury, coats, suits; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, O.—Joseph Loeb & Co.; Joseph Loeb, trimmed hats; 1,361 B'way (Jos. Heilbron).

CINCINNATI—Aims & Doepke Co.; D. G. McIntosh, sporting goods, linens; 230 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Glick Neckwear Co.: E. Glick, men's knitted material; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—J. Bowman Co.; C. Hanchar, veils, tidies, embroideries, trimmings; Latham.

CLINTON, Tenn.—L. Miller Co.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

COOPERSVILLE, Kan.—Strawbridge Fashion Co.; G. H. Hooper, women's wear, millinery, infants' wear, novelties; 131 W. 35th (Hart-Flanagan Co.).

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Miss Chary, inexpensive cloth, jersey and silk dresses; 228 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. Becker, mdse. manager; 10 E. 24th.

DAYTON, Ohio—Louis Traxler Co.; R. A. Staley, rugs, draperies, blankets, &c.; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Woodward.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. Neustetter, waists, skirts, sweaters; 16 W. 36th (O. Abet).

DETROIT—Elliot, Taylor, Woolfenden Co.; B. R. Treweek, men's haberdashery; Miss Breslin, ladies' silk underwear, ladies' hosiery; Latham.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; N. Gavender, coats, suits, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

DETROIT—W. H. Bartlett Co.; B. Silverman, marminck and sealine coats; 370 7th Av., Room 905.

DETROIT—Finkelstein Bros.; B. Finkelstein, dresses; 18 W. 27th; Breslin.

DETROIT—Henry Allen Sons; W. Y. Allen, woolens; Pennsylvania.

EL PASO, Texas—H. Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, wash goods; 295 B'way (R. A. Keller).

FLINT, Mich.—Elsas Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, new Fall skirts, jobs sleeveless sweaters; 36 W. 29th (Frohman & Altman).

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Barrode D. G. Co.; E. Barrode, gen'l mdse.; Imperial.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Mathews-Belk Co.; Miss C. Dixon, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Breslin.

GIDDE, Ariz.—United States Ladies' Fashion Store; Mrs. D. Bates, garments, millinery; Pennsylvania.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, E. A. Brackenbury, millinery; Breslin.

GREENVILLE, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

GREENSVILLE, S. C.—T. Batson, J. C. Batson, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

HAMILTON, Ohio—The Schugen-Ahman Co.; F. I. Ahman, ladies', children's wear, furs; Breslin.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, general mdse.; J. B. Zimmerman, coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Joseph Goldsmith & Co.; C. Reitman, rugs, draperies, furniture; Pennsylvania.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; E. Ashton, handkerchiefs; 32 W. 25th (Jay & Co.); Cadillac.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—H. Harris & Bro.; D. Harris, men's clothing; Pennsylvania.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson; D. G. Co.; W. E. Massey, mdse. mgr., dry goods, notions; Herald Square.

HOUSTON, Texas—Kahlich's; I. A. Kaplan, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.—Miss M. Pender, millinery; ready-to-wear; Continental.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; B. Wohfeld, muskrat, sealine and marmot coats; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

INDIANOLA, Miss.—John Bros.; Mr. John, large quantities cheap silk crepe dresses; 1,182 B'way (Weinstein & Weiss).

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Miss J. Richardson, sport wear; 240 Madison Av.

JEANNETTE, Pa.—Nat Arkin, women's, children's dresses, coats, knit goods; Pennsylvania.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Kline's Store; W. Kline, B. Kline, general mdse.; Herald Square.

KANSAS CITY—The Greenberg Co.; M. Greenberg, leather palm gloves; 385 B'way (D. Wolf).

KINGSTREE, S. C.—Kingstree D. G. Co.; A. C. Swailes, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Lafayette Dutton Co.; J. Hunter, notions, mdse., laces, furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Gilmer's, Inc.; Mr. Pleasant, Mr. Nichols, dry goods, notions, furnishings; 44 W. 18th (Breslin).

MACON, Miss.—A. Klaus & Co.; Mrs. N. J. Stroud, fancy dress goods, neckwear; 1,150 B'way (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

MACON, Ga.—Rosenbaum Co.; R. Rosenbaum, wholesale dry goods; 135 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The People's Store; S. M. Lowenstein, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 B'way, 6th floor (Sankfurt).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Bry-Blair Mer. Co.; J. E. Carradine, basement, skirts, waists, sweaters, children's dresses, petticoats; 1,182 B'way (Sankfurt).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Big Store; M. Plaut, city, ladies', gents' furnishings; Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—L. Goldsmith & Sons; M. Gross, gloves, notions; 225 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Blair Mer. Co.; Mrs. Bernstein, basement, sateens, embroideries; 18 W. 30th (O. Abet).

MILWAUKEE—Hirsfield-Phillipson Co.; J. Goldman, men's boys' clothing; J. C. Nelson, women's, misses' ready-to-wear, suits, coats, dresses, accessories, radio supplies, sport furs, toys; 1,182 B'way (Fellows Imperial Co.).

MILWAUKEE—Stroh's; A. J. Ritter, ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th (B. Seiff & Co.).

MILWAUKEE—Silver Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silver, ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th (B. Seiff & Co.).

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, jobs women's misses' coats, suits, new Fall skirts, jobs sleeveless sweaters; 36 W. 29th (Frohman-Altman).

MINNEAPOLIS — Whitney-MacGregor Co.; John J. Ripson, men's furnishings, clothing, underwear, hosiery; R. C. Bradstock, linens; Edgar Adler, basement ready-to-wear; T. O'Sullivan, basement muslin underwear, knit goods; F. P. Hebert, basement men's, boys' furnishings, clothing; J. Hyman, wash goods; 462 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss N. C. Clair, misses', children's wear; 230 5th Av. (P. Atkins).

MUNROE, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; T. I. Mastin, flannels, linens, white goods; H. E. Mullen, man's clothing, boys' furnishings, underwear; 26 E. 26th (W. 24th, Fifth Av.).

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. J. Hart, millinery; Mrs. M. Naglov, representing; 26 E. 26th (W. 24 Knott).

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Tattlebaum; Mrs. T. M. Brennan, neckwear, wellings, laces; Mrs. R. Gabriel, jewelry; 116 W. 30th (Weill & Hargmann).

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Miller & Co.; J. Morse, clothing, furnishings; Pennsylvania.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Chas. W. Nolan, coats, suits, dresses, furs; McAlpin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Harris, Inc.; S. Harris, representing; Mrs. S. Jacobs, ready-to-wear; C. Anderson, basement mdse; 1,150 B'way (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

NEW ORLEANS—L. Feibleman & Co.; S. G. Keller, kimonos, bathrobes; 370 5th Av. (A. J. Kollinan).

NEW ORLEANS—Kreeger Stores; Miss H. Magreevy, millinery; 56-60 W. 38th (Wm. M. Van Buren).

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss J. Spelts, blouses, junior wear; 200 5th Av., Room 1214.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson Co.; J. H. Arnold, ready-to-wear; 32 W. 25th (Jay & Co.).

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; J. T. Simpson, women's knitted two-piece suits close-outs, jobs; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; V. Zauner, candy; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; B'way and 32d (M. Lichtenstein & Co.).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', juniors' girls' wear; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss Hatton, muskrat, sealine and marmot coats; J. Koplan, muskrat, sealine, marmot coats; Miss T. Casey, basement dresses; Miss Israelson, better silk dresses; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; E. P. McDermott, hosiery, glover, leather goods; D. Levy, men's underwear, toilet goods; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. Marcus, mdse. mgr.; S. Peterson, millinery; G. Cohan, men's furnishings, hosiery; basement; Miss M. Fleckenstein, corsets, underwear, basement; Miss G. Thomas, skirts, porch dresses, basement; 220 5th Av. (A. Fantl).

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss E. Soloman, basement, millinery; 404 4th Av. (M. D. Heyman).

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss R. Barr, umbrellas; F. W. Hamilton, shoes; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl).

PITTSBURGH—Eastern Dry Goods Co.; Max Goldstein, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

PITTSTON, Pa.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, dresses, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 131 W. 35th (Hart, Flanagan & Co.).

PORTLAND, Me.—The Vogue; B. E. De Roy, coats, suits, dresses, shirts, furs; Prince George.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein; J. Bein, general mdse.; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay); Breslin.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Albert Pfeifer Co. (Fall and Special Sale index); Albert Pfeifer, representing; R. Pontefix, silk and dress goods; T. Lussier, cotton goods and blankets; Miss R. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Mandell, jewelry; Miss M. Lavoie, and hosiery; Mrs. J. Hill, embroideries, laces and trimmings; Miss S. Weingraf, art goods, stationery; L. Bendheim, house furnishings, china; Mr. Wood, toilet articles, ribbons, veilings; R. Spegel, basement, ready-to-wear; I. Kopf, basement, cotton piece goods, underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. F. Scott, infants', children's wear; 362 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; L. Samuels, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Breslin.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

READING, Pa.—Jay Solo, women's, girl's wear; Herald Sq.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; L. Diamond, coats, furs; 115 W. 30th (B. F. Levis).

RICHMOND, Va.—Harold Shop; A. Rubenstein, children's coats, better ladies' coats; 131 W. 33d (Swede & Tettlebaum).

ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; upstairs; W. C. Smith, blouses, sweaters, aprons, petticoats; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

SALISBURY, N. C.—Belk-Harry Co.; Mrs. G. B. Hartman, Mrs. A. B. Julian, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Breslin.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; H. A. Halff, sweaters, bathing suits, notions, ribbons; 43 Leonard (W. G. Happy).

SANFORD, N. C.—Williams-Belk Co.; Miss L. Harrington, millinery; W. L. Nisbet, ready-to-wear, men's, boys' clothing; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Pennsylvania.

SANFORD, N. C.—Williams-Belk Co.; W. L. Nesbit, general mdse.; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick Weingarten Co.; Jobbers); A. Weingarten, jewelry, beads, novelties; 47 W. 34th, Room 668.

SAN FRANCISCO—I. L. Thorner; Mrs. B. Thorner, Fall, party dresses for jobber, better grade coats; 131 W. 33d (Swede & Tettlebaum).

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. L. Frank, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; 58 Worth (Sasman & Friedman); Collingwood.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Slotkin & Co.; M. Slotkin, dry goods, notions, men's furnishings; Breslin.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Quality Shop; S. W. Thorp, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

SEORANE, Wash.—Goldstein & Lubin; B. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 115 W. 30th (B. Seiff & Co.).

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Repa D. G. Co.; Wm. Repa, ready-to-wear; A. S. Attaberry, underwear, kimonos; 370 7th Av. (A. J. Kolins).

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Johnston-Belk Co.; R. G. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fantl); Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; upstairs; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, linings, silks; Mrs. B. Varneau, millinery; E. A. Lungquist, men's clothing; 1,116 B'way (R. M. Bostman).

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; A. Levin, men's furnishings; 1,116 B'way (E. M. Bostman).

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller; M. B. Joel, F. Gold, jobs linens, wash goods, blankets; M. Manoviti, Miss M. Marcus, coats, suits, dresses, basement; 1107 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro.; C. W. Blair, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; Miss N. O'Fallon, ribbons; 171 Madison Av.

ST. PAUL—Patian Merc. Co.; L. Pastan, cuffs, leather goods, simulina, raincoats; 44 Walker (Makegood Mfg. Co.).

SUMTER, S. C.—O'Donnel's; S. Sanders, dry goods, notions, shoes, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Kleeman D. G. Co.; P. S. Kleeman, Miss Edna Henry, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Levin Bros.; I. P. Levin, underwear; 206 B'way (R. A. Keller).

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Kaufman's; N. Kaufman, general mdse.; 115 W. 30th (B. F. Levis); Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; C. F. Warner, basement knit goods, umbrellas; 115 W. 30th (B. F. Levis).

WASHINGTON—Kretchaber's; D. L. Frank, furs, girls' juniors' coats, suits, dresses; Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—Suskin & Berry; F. J. Berry, dry goods, general mdse.; 42 Leonard (P. W. Blunan); Pennsylvania.

WAYNESBURG, Pa.—Grossman Bros.; L. Grossman, ladies' ready-to-wear yard goods, carpets, rugs; Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Jacob Groh & Sons; H. A. Groh, men's furnishings, underwear, sweaters; S. Groh, J. D. Groh, representing; Pennsylvania.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, E. A. Brackenbury, millinery; Breslin.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Bradshaw Millinery Co.; F. W. Bradshaw, millinery; Breslin.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Craven D. G. Co.; D. Creech, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Schultz & Gutharie; P. H. Schultz, piece goods; Pennsylvania.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; M. Apple, laces, ribbons, neckwear, handkerchiefs; Mrs. R. McChamberlige, jewelry and leather goods; Miss N. Davis, notions; Mr. Thompson, domestics, wash goods, bedding, linens, white goods; Mr. Wolf, men's clothing, men's furnishings; Mr. Wiesenbach, men's clothing, men's furnishings; Miss Holabon, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses, silk underwear, glove silk underwear, petticoats, bathrobes; Mrs. Hinton, hosiery; Miss Fleagher, children's wear, 6 to 14; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady
Sheriff's Auctioneer

SELLS this day, Monday, Aug. 20th, 1923, at 10 o'clock noon, At No. 562 Broadway, 16th floor. Office of Furniture and a lot of Drugs and Chemicals &c. Terms cash. Immediate removal.

PERCIVAL E. NAGLE, Sheriff.
LOUIS KELLER, Deputy Sheriff.

BUYERS' WANTS—OFFERINGS TO BUYERS

Bulletins and Values

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Men's Wear.

MEN'S silk four-in-hands, to close out for cash; $1 per dozen and up. M. Phillips, 129 East 28th St.

SHIRTINGS of all kinds wanted, particularly woven stripe madras, white oxford, imported English broadcloth and 78-100 percale; quantities no object if prices are right. Michael Berkowitz Co., Inc., 108 Franklin St., N. Y.

SHIRTS wanted for cash; $35,000 worth men's shirts, silk, broadcloth and shirts of every description; will buy any quantity, but must be cheap. Simon Ragler & Son, 483 Broadway.

BUYERS' WANTS.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Quantity raritans, 1605 and 1609 Americans, 1850, all shades. Supreme Garment, Lackawanna 6327.

BOLIVIAS, Monnette, Ormsdales, Velvatties Wanted—1353, navy, kit fox and brown; also 1316. Lackawanna 6372.

BOLIVIA Wanted—0458, all colors; also will exchange Dobson 810 black for navy. Ostenteth, 31 East 28th.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—All makes, from cheapest to best grades; will pay cash for right prices. Fitzroy 6906.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritan 906, all colors; also American velours 1316, Expert Cloak. Pennsylvania 2545.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Reindeer and sorrento, raritan or similar; also 1316. Wasserman, 108 West 30th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritan 906, 907, Goff's 1060, all shades. Fit Best Cloak Co. Penn. 2321.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Goffs 1060, Dobson 810 or similar; all shades. Arenow Bros., 132 West 36th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Will exchange 15140 black and 16061 black for colors. Chelsea 7816.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stewarts 5619, Kit Fox, Lustrosas 420, Arabia 359. Pennsylvania 0731.

BOLIVIA and Velour Wanted—Raritan 906, Americanas 1310, colors; cash. Ashland 7063.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—1353, 16025, 0845 or similar; quantity; cash. Chickering 4420.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Velvarette and Ormsdale, brown, for cash. Chelsea 0907.

BOLIVIAS Wanted — Raritan 906, black, brown, kit fox, Longacre 4600.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritan 906, 907, Henry Lee & Son, 213 West 36th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—At price; 0458, kit fox, navy. Madison Square 2195.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—Ends, from one yard and up. 2 271 Times.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—1353; all shades. S. A. Franks, 35 West 31st.

BOLIVIA and Velours Wanted—Chelsea 0635.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Imported English, 100,000 yards; will pay cash for same. Kingston Shirt Co., 256 8th Av. Madison Square 9866.

BROADCLOTH Wanted — Any quantity; price must be right; spot cash. Commodore Shirt Co., 459 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Copen and red; cheaper and medium qualities. Katz, 47 West 24th. Watkins 9861.

BRETONIA Wanted—Open to buy quantity at price. Watkins 6213.

CANTON and Flat Crepes Wanted—To close out; quantity no object; cash. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

CANTONS Wanted—Charmeuse, taffeta, satin crepes. Midvale Woolen Mills, 451 4th Av.

CANTON Crepes Wanted—Also satin faced cantons, for cash. 225 5th Av., Room 407.

CARMEEN Forstmann Wanted—And Hoffman, navy, cordova, rosewood. Longacre 10465.

CARMEEN Wanted—F. & H. or similar. Sonners & Levine, 41 West 32d.

CHARMEENS Wanted—All colors; cash. Fitzroy 8166.

CHARMEUSH Wanted—Large quantity. Call Monday, 9-12, Jeanne, 49 West 27th.

CHIFFON Velvets Wanted—Navy or brown, cotton or silk back. Madison Square 8807.

CHIFFON Velvet Wanted—In large quantities, all 18th floors, 44 West 32d St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted — All goods, all shades. Pennsylvania 6879.

CHINCHILLA Wanted—Red only. Lackawanna 4660.

CLOTH Wanted—Velour 1316, or similar; Curry's range 14 and Dobson's 2571. Watkins 3466.

CLOTH Wanted—Bolivia, Stewart's 569, all colors. A. S. Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

CLOTH Wanted—Gray, stripe and plaid polaires. Capelof Stillman, 20 West 32d.

CLOTHS Wanted—Deering Millikan's Luxona; must be cheap. Longacre 6780.

CLOTH Wanted—Hoff's style 22, all shades. Longacre 9000.

COATINGS Wanted—Overplaids. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking at Fall samples, better grade only; snappy styles will be considered. Call between 10-12 A. M., 24 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—Open to buy several sample lines of ladies' and misses' coats; desirable merchandise. Madison Square 2578.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking at furtrimmed, snappy styles all week. J. Cohen & Co., 256 5th Av., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on cloth and plush coats; call all day. Room 407, 49 West 27th.

COATS, Suits Wanted — Cloth plush, jobs, also discarded samples. Cash Progress, 29 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. Arenow Bros., 132 West 36th.

COATS Wanted—Large or small quantities for cash. Schachna, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted—Bolivia coats; jobber placing orders. 29 West 32d, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Popular priced. W. Phillips & Co., 153 West 27th.

COTTONADES Wanted—Can use 1,000 yards. Columbia 452. Call Silverstein, Watkins 9780.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber now placing stock orders in new Fall sample popular to highest grade dresses in canton, satin canton, crepe satin, charmeuse, poiret twill, tricotine, party and evening dresses for all colors; cash. Sample 9 to 5 daily, 28 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—We pay spot cash for lots, large or small, in canton crepe, crepe de chine, and silk dresses in all other materials. Samples 9 to 5 daily, 29 West 32d, 6th floor, or phone Pennsylvania 6360.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders for 10,000 new Fall models in satin canton crepes, poiret dresses. Submit samples. 2d Floor, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Canton satin and poiret twill, snappy styles; only open for quantity, for spot cash. Union Square Dress House, 11 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing orders for new silks. Union Square Dress House, 11 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders, new silks, clothes, jerseys, misses' ladies' dresses. Sixth Floor, 142 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing quantity business in jersey and woolen dresses; call with samples. Miller Bros., 118 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobbers, placing stock orders new Fall silks; submit samples daily. 500 7th Av., 2d floor (36th St. side).

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on good running numbers. Call with samples all day. Room 407, 49 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted—Quantity, from cheapest to highest quality; will pay cash if preferred. Call 5 to 6, 49 West 32d, Room 902.

DRESSES Wanted — Jobber placing large order for chiffon velvet, misses' sizes; call with samples. 5 East 31st, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing large orders on new Fall silk dresses. Call with samples, 9 West 20th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Will pay cash for your entire stock; no lot too big, none too small. Phone Cohen, Pennsylvania 9021.

DRESS

INVESTORS' SLOGAN STARTS PRICE DROPS

"No Election, No Action," Brings Down Brick $1 and Wood Lath to Lower Levels.

SIX-BILLION YEAR AHEAD

Next Six Months Expected to Be Largest Forward Buying Season —1924 Price Trap Warning.

"Countering advancing building costs with the slogan 'No election, no action,' investors of New York and vicinity now seem to be in a fair way to succeed in their efforts to bring material prices down, says the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

The next five months will be more notable for no-forward buying than for actual building. The year 1923 had a good chance to break the six-billion mark.

The country turned three billion dollars' worth of construction at the close of the first half, but about April and May building material purveyors began to misjudge the cost-burden building investors would bear and, beginning July 15, the sag in building material ordering began to be noticeable.

This sag has already lasted too long and the balance of the building year is too short to give 1923 the honor it was settled at. The country's first six-billion dollar building year will probably be 1924.

Common brick down one dollar a thousand, wholesale; wood lath off 50 cents a thousand, retail; a reduction in hollow tile fireproofing material, a steady decline in the price of lapped oil, plate and window glass, and with structural metals wavering at the price line—all these price trends serve mercury to show that the building material price pinnacles have flexed before the will of the investor.

The danger is, however, that as under similar conditions, notably following May, 1920, excessive price pressure is applied to a point where plant expansion is arrested at a time when, if it had been allowed sufficient margin to take care of future building requirements, an end would have been put to recurrent price traps.

There is unquestionably sitting in doors of lower prices. It is as true of automobiles, dry goods, shoes and household goods and clothing markets as it is of building.

It is because the buying power of the public lessens as its income decreases. The employer demands more efficient work and the employe is reluctant to give it, unless he gets more pay.

Hence a portion of its ensuing unemployment lowering of individual buying power. That process is even now under way in the building trades as it is in other industries. It is part of the long deferred post-war readjustment process.

During this period, lowering interest rates will develop in great forms of investment. First mortgage investments will continue to command investment favor, however, because there is nothing in the economic forces bringing about these readjustments that can diminish the demand for building.

That can be met only by actual construction, and if that means for lack of natural investment impetus, a national emergency will again develop and artificial stimulation will again be applied, as was the case in 1921.

When a plasterer in New York gets for two days' work of eight hours each what the wheat farmer gets after working four months on an acre of ground, as computed by Mordecai Ezekiel, the building investor, who is a buyer of both food and shelter, is pretty apt to think that he has been carrying such a building construction burden about long enough, meanwhile making due allowance for the fact that the plasterer's labor produces a much longer-lived commodity than does the wheat farmer.

It is this factor of disproportion of compensation for labor in the building trades as applied to rewards for labor in other industries (from which the demand for building construction springs) that is smoothing the path of progress of construction. It is not any longer successful to automatically adjust investment, and realizing this fact, the building investors have determined to defer their building plans until such time as building costs have come to an effort to offset an artificial adjustment.

Recent price corrections will be interpreted by them as an indication that their price-protesting voice has been heard.

At the same time it is well for the investor to realize that while a falling market normally results in slower buying, because every day wants the lowest possible price, a falling market presenting an abnormal demand, such as would result in a six-billion dollar building year, will doubtless develop a mighty forward-buying movement. Building material manufacturing capacity is far below any such output next year.

NEW SERVICE TO PACIFIC.

United American Lines to Operate Fleet of Fourteen Ships.

Announcement was made yesterday by the United American Lines that their intercoastal service would be started with the steamer Sudbury from Baltimore on Sept. 4 and from New York on Sept. 15. Jointly with Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc., the United lines will enter twelve to fourteen modern steamships on the route from Baltimore and New York to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. Among the vessels to be employed are the Mount Carroll and Mount Clinton, which have been carrying lumber and freight from Hamburg to New York; the Mystic and Ipswich of the same company, the Peter Kerr and Bishop Knight, owned by the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company and others.

The United American Lines have taken over the branch offices in Pittsburgh and Buffalo heretofore maintained by Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc. Effective Aug. 27, C. H. Sprague & Son will act as agents for the United American Lines at Boston, and Tyndall, West & Zantzinger at Philadelphia, succeeding the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. The United American Lines maintain branch offices at Baltimore and Chicago.

With the inauguration of the joint service, Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc., will cease their intercoastal activities except as they pertain to their interest in the new service, which will be under the sole management of the United American Lines. The latter will take over practically the entire staff of Houlder, Weir & Boyd's intercoastal traffic department, including M. T. Nobiet, who, as freight traffic manager, will be in charge of the service under the general direction of Christian J. Beck, Vice President in charge of freight traffic. Mr. Nobiet will be aided by J. W. Trefry, assistant freight traffic manager; F. J. Gilfillan, general freight agent, and H. C. Van Doorn, assistant general freight agent.

MORE TOURISTS IN WEST.

Reduced Rail Fares Greatly Increase Travel to National Parks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Tourist travel this Summer shows an increase of 33 per cent. over that of last year, according to P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The increase in Yellowstone Park travel is 70 per cent., Glacier National Park 50 per cent. Mr. Eustis said. Similar increases are reported for Estes and the Rocky Mountain parks.

Reduced railroad fare for long distances is given as the reason for the increase.

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GARAGES
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$99.00 AND UP

Comes in sections; bolts together. Erects by yourself. A Saturday afternoon pastime. We'll arrange for delivery and erection if you wish. Guaranteed permanent and substantial. Made of 1¼-inch clear Grey siding. Roof guaranteed 14 years. Painted one coat. All hardware included; twenty other sizes; $5,000 cash balance on easy monthly payments.

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I have a client
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For really desirable New York Income Bearing Property.
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Six rooms, tiled bath, hot water heat, oak floors, shades, copper leaders, water, sewer, gas, on plot 80x215, landscaped; in best residential section; price $5,000, cash balance on easy monthly payments.
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For Sale First-class 3-story building
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near 7th Ave.
75 x 100.5 x 100 ft. Suitable for alteration into stores, offices or for large retail establishment. Wonderful proposition. $150,000 required. Principals only.
Box W. L. W., 200 Times.

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in the heart of Rochester's high grade retail shopping district.
Eugene C. Roeser,
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Times Square Section
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NEAR BROADWAY
Stores and Lofts
TO LEASE
Suitable for Restaurant or any other Business. Will alter to suit tenant. Apply on premises or Telephone 6816 ....

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SAFE DEED COMPANY,
165 West 42d St., cor. Broadway.
6th Floor. Bryant 0262-0263.

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MANHATTAN PROPERTY ONLY.
Times Bldg., 42d and Broadway; Bryant 4000.

$400,000 for first and second mortgages in Manhattan and Bronx; property considered and acceptance given within three days; low rate of interest. Apply Lamar & Co., 115 Broadway.

SECOND and third mortgages; quick action. MORRIS MORTGAGE CORPORATION, 31 CEDAR ST. 67. WORTH 5460.

$1,000 TO $10,000 LOANED, second mortgages; Bronx property considered. Call Waldorf, Room 208, 15 Park Row, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL loans easily raised; first and second mortgages; rate unimportant. 702 S. West 29th.

MORTGAGE money, first, second; quick; reasonable. Bolcolow, 276 6th Av. Lasting, 6th 2967.

LOANS—First, second, third mortgages, also rents. Manhattan Realties, 965 8th Av.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale.

207TH ST., WEST—E. loc. plottage, 9th and 10th Aves., near new Interborough Subway; reasonably priced; full particulars. John J. Monan, Inc., 154 West 72d St. Endicott 7650.

SOC. Near Central Park West—Luxury; 7 rooms; 2 baths; per month; furniture and cleanly. BUTTS & MOLLOY, Inc. 51 East 42d St. Murray Hill 1920.

809 (near Broadway)—51 rooms, suitable furnished rooms; basement; $4,000 cash required. Harris Fort, 149 West 72d St.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (1 block Sheridan Square and 6th St. station)—Three-story and basement brick; 22x80; for alterations; possession August; price $17,000. H. Tolfair Smith, 11 East 10th St. Stuyvesant 6542.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale.

PARK AV. corner with consideration for sale or exchange; income. Box R. E., 23 Times.

89 WEST END AV.—Entry (families); Morgan. Rosenthal, 60 East 42d.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.
97th St. near Central Park West—Beautifully furnished 4-story and basement dwelling; owner leaving for Europe; will sacrifice. Apply Lamar & Co., 115 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE PRIVATE HOUSES
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
165 West 72d St. Tel. Endicott 7540.

ARE you looking for property or houses? We have a large selection within your requirements; a call will convince. Eberhard Faber, Inc., 30 East 42d.

REAL ESTATE salesmanship very necessary only, desires to connect with first class firm; commission basis. B 357 Times.

Manhattan For Rent.

PROMINENT 54 Av. corner to 70s; about 50 feet on avenue; can rent on long term lease; opportunity for builders to improve in accordance with demand for small stores. Vanderbilt 7857.

Bronx For Sale.

176TH and Undercliff Av.—Morris Heights—Beautiful one-family dwelling, with garage; in perfect condition; must be seen to be appreciated. Owner, John J. Kennedy, Modania Av. and Broadway, Bronx. Phone Kingsbridge 1369.

Brooklyn For Sale.

FLATBUSH—$700 CASH.

Balance as rent, price $6,800; have a real frame or stucco six-room and tile bath, tax exempt detached house in Flatbush, growing section, on plot 50x100; all improvements; 4 speaker; all light rooms; parquet floors, &c.; driveway for garage; nothing like it in the city for the money; is worth easy $8,000; a few left; buy it today; you will never get such an opportunity again, for this bargain cannot be duplicated, so don't delay; look at it at once. From 1 to 6 P. M. every day; East 52d St. and Avenue J, one block east of Flatbush Av.

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Funds Available for
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135 East 65th St.
Corner Lexington Ave.
Most Attractive
Two & Three Rooms
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Modern in every detail, including Elevator and Telephone. Now Ready for Occupancy. Renting Agent at Building.

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New High-Class Elevator Apartments
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and 609 WEST 151ST ST.
Bus, Riverside Drive and Subway
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
2 and 4 Rooms with Kitchens
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT, WITH FINE RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES
DAILY AND SUNDAYS ON
HARRY B. COHEN REALTY INC.
149 BROADWAY. TEL. 8215 RECTORY

36 W. 59th St. Central Park South
3, 4 and 5 rooms and baths, $1,500 to $2,400. Splendidly appointed; superior service. Immediate possession or Oct. 1. Residential Huberth & Huberth
Manager on premises or 3 Columbus Circle. Phone Circle 8760.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS
350 West 56th St.
Block West of Broadway
Exceptional
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Apply on premises or
Bing & Bing
CORPORATION
119 West 40th St. Tel. 4180 Pennsylvania

Strathmore
404 Riverside Drive
at 113th Street
Attractively situated behind grass and trees in the most beautiful part of the Drive, this house has unusual view and light. Perfect floor plan, with rooms of unusual size and finish. Plenty of large closets. Apartments 10 rooms and 3 baths. $5,500 to $6,500.
Owner Management

31-33 West 12th
Near 5th Av.
"ARDEA," elevator apartments; unusual suite, 6 rooms, 3 baths; perfect; modern; excellent service; $6,500; immediate possession.
Superintendent on premises

EL DORADO
302 Central Park West, Corner 91st Street
High Class Elevator Apartments; 2-3-4 rooms, Maid and restaurant service. From $900 upwards.

148 West 72nd St.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
Duplex and Simplex.
2, & 3 Rooms & Kitchenette.
18 ft. sitting-r. Immediate Possession.
Apply Superintendent.

58 W. 57 IN THE FAMOUS SHERWOOD STUDIOS
1, 2, 3 Rooms and Baths, $1,800 to $4,000. Immediate Possession or October 1st. Premises or Huberth & Huberth
3 Columbus Circle. Phone Circle 8760

137 Riv'side Dr. AT 87TH ST.
6-11 rooms and 2 baths $4,500 to $7,500. Immediate Possession. Apply on premises or Huberth & Huberth
3 Columbus Circle. Phone Circle 8760.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Brooklyn For Sale.

FLATBUSH (near Brighton subway)—New one-family stucco and frame house, six rooms and tiled bath with shower; steam heat; breakfast room; all conveniences; rent $120; price $12,500 to $13,500; $2,200 down. 2144 Bn., near Av. U station, Brighton subway.

FLATBUSH—Beautiful eight-room semi-detached stucco house; all modern improvements, oak floors, garage; convenient to transportation facilities. Inspected 1 to 4 P. M. 1468 Lenox Rd., between Nostrand Av. and Rogers Av.

Long Island For Sale.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
Price $15,500; only $5,000 cash required; new stucco home, 6 rooms, tile bath; in restricted residential section; sewers; easy terms. Brooks Realty Corp., 38 Av. and Cypress Av., L. I. Flushing 8080.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Semi-detached 9 room frame house; all improvements; enclosed sleeping porch; garage; 5 minutes from subway; immediate possession. Flewelling, 141 Beach 137th St., Belle Harbor, L. I.

FREEPORT—Bungalows, new rooms and bath, $4,500; 6-room house, new, $6,500; 7-room house, $8,000; 8-room house, $9,000. Edw. S. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

HOLLIS—Beautiful pastels' Sears Spanish California bungalow, 7 rooms, tiled shower, 2 tiled baths, Pembroke garage, tiled parquet floors, attractive design and an ideal home; built by present owner two years ago; 2 months' rent in advance; $1,000; $4,000 will buy this home. L. I. Wells, Jamaica Av. and 161st St., Hollis, L. I.

HUNTINGTON—High ground; on cement road, in desirable section; all-fashioned house on one-acre plot; variety of large shade and fruit trees; ideal for poultry raising; price $12,000; $3,000 cash. Chas. S. Hammie Jr., Huntington, L. I. Tel. Hunt. 466.

BARGAIN—Quick sale, beautiful California bungalow, new five rooms, bath; good commuting service; few minutes from station; heating and plumbing; beautiful all year view; price $4,750 cash; monthly payments to suit purchaser; price reasonable. Address R. H., 161 Times.

EIGHT-room furnished house, 2 baths; garage; 1 minutes from station; to be leased for 1 year or longer. Phone Bayside 2415.

Long Island For Rent.

FOR RENT—Furnished six rooms, all improvements, one-car garage, quarter acre ground; immediate possession. Call Great Neck 2467.

NEW house, furnished or not, modern, 7 rooms, best section. Flushing 06421.

Westchester County For Sale.

PELHAM—ENGLISH STUCCO.
Eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor sleeping porch, breakfast room, dressing room; garage; maid's room; oak floors; copper basement; master seller. Thomas J. Gould, Pelham Manor, N. Y. 2445 Pelham.

WHITE PLAINS—My exceptionally attractive, well-built 9-room house; stucco and shingles; tiled bath, 2 open fireplaces, steam heat, large porch, shade, shrubbery, fruit; excellent neighborhood; price $16,000; owner is away; immediate possession. Address Owner, F. M. Halfpenny, 32 Grand View Av., White Plains, N. Y., or phone 2053W.

WHITE PLAINS; $14,000.
Owner moving to Mexico will sacrifice fine old house, consisting of 9 rooms, hardwood floors, steam heat; best residential section.

THOMPSON & THOMPSON CO., 27 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1821.

BRICK HOUSE, PELHAM.
Solid brick house of Colonial design on landscaped plot 75x150; near station, school and church; nine rooms, two baths; open porch and enclosed breakfast porch; built-in garage; hot-water heat; copper range; slate roof; wire screens; owner leaving New York; owner will consider any reasonable offer. Apply L. R. Ransdell, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Tel. Pelham 1163.

WATERFRONT SACRIFICE—75 per cent. below value; 8 acres, handsome home; 15 rooms, 5 baths, solarium; 5-car garage, chauffeur's and gardener's quarters; formal and informal gardens, rare fruit, berries, hothouse, private bathing dock, tennis court; $60,000 will buy this $150,000 estate; quick action necessary. Thomas J. Reed, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Tel. 567 Pelham.

HALF BRICK DUTCH COLONIAL
at White Plains, N. Y.; excellent section; plot 50x150; seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch; garage; will sell for $14,250. L. P. Kent, Longview Av., White Plains. Tel. 2476-J or Stony Hill 0062.

MODERN 6 rooms, steam heat, sun porch, hardwood floors; 9 minutes station; $10,000. Zangerle's office, Crestwood, N. Y. R.

Westchester County—For Rent.

PELHAM, 25 minutes Grand Central; eight-room house, $150 month. Tel. Pelham 12402.

New Jersey For Sale.

LEONIA—Six-room Dutch Colonial; large living-room and veranda; steam heat, fireplace, automatic gas heater; very attractive view; $5,000, on convenient terms. Bowne & Co., 15 Broad and Central Aves., Leonia. Take 125th St. ferry, then bus direct to our corner.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE — Owner, going West, must sell well-built 7-room home; every modern improvement; glass-enclosed porch; all sleeping porch, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, hardwood trim, parquet floors; large plot; paved street; beautiful shaded nook location, stores and school; immediate possession; price $8,500, worth $9,500; cash $2,000, balance on terms; also 6-room home; every modern improvement; hot-water heat; $6,000; cash $2,000. Call today. Hallberg & Longfellow, Inc., opposite stations Ridgefield Park and Bogota, N. J.

CHARMING suburban home, 17 beautiful acres of tillable fields, orchards and woodland with brook; excellent surroundings; express commuting; 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage, barn and cottages; owner sacrifices. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

NINE-ROOM home with garage; 80x100' on Main Street, Ramsey, N. J., two minutes' walk from commuting station; price $10,750; cash $3,000. Inquire St. Gunther, 441 East 188th St.

TWO-FAMILY brick, 6 and 5 rooms; all improvements; $19,000; $7,000 cash. 426 51st St., West New York, N. J.

New Jersey For Rent.

FIRST lot of houses for sale and rent; Wylie Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

WANTED—To lease by private family, 2-story and basement brick home; below 110th St.; rent not over $200 per month. V 946 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Private house in 90s, west of Lexington; maximum price $50,000; lot-ter only. Sandberg, 144 East 57th St.

TO RENT—In Pelham, Scarsdale or White Plains, seven rooms, two baths; state price. C 270 Times.

SUMMER HOMES.

Westchester County For Sale.

RYE—For rent or sale, unusually beautiful furnished home. Phone Rye 156-J. Forest and Elmwood Aves.

New York State For Sale.

FOR SALE—Adirondacks, camp property consisting of 600 feet waterfront, camp building, stable, power house; camp has living room with stone fireplace, kitchen, three bedrooms, two lofts, 600 bath; large pantry; running water in camp; electric lights; attractive design and an ideal camp property built by present owner two years ago on First Lake of the Fulton Chain, eight hours from New York; equipped with all conveniences; partially furnished; price $17,500; suitable terms arranged. Address, B 1661 Times Annex.

New York State For Rent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Two rooms with large kitchen; furnished, running water, ideal, high location; $18 week. Pines 2853.

New Jersey For Rent.

RIVER, front, bungalow, 10 miles out; 4 rooms, furnished; $75 balance season. Charles Jackson, Little Falls, New Jersey.

LOTS AND LAND.

Manhattan.

181ST—3 plots west of Broadway; 80x100 feet; 100x100 feet; plottage, $ 500 Times.

Long Island.

FLUSHING—2 corner lots, Fresno St. and Van Alst Av.; price $40,000; within 5 blocks of 3 new subways. A. A. SCHOOF & SON, West Side.

APARTMENT HOUSES

New York For Sale.

14TH, WEST—$35,000 cash; 5-story, one-car, walk-up; all improvements; rent $24,000; price reasonable; principals only. B 142 Times.

14TH, WEST—$25,000 cash required for six-story new walk-up; all improvements; rent $24,000; price reasonable; principals only. W. 327 Times Downtown.

109TH, EAST—Two five-story flats; rental $32,800; price $29,000; cash $11,000 required. Goldin & Kreiger, 1,482 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS; LARGE PROFITS.
Without doubt, the following are the most attractive investments now offered in Manhattan and the Bronx. Each is a money maker. Each is a bargain. Each is a gilt-edged investment. Each is a real opportunity. Each is a big profit maker. Each is a wonderful buy. Each is a splendid investment. Each is a money maker. Each is a bargain. Each is a gilt-edged investment. Each is a real opportunity. Each is a big profit maker. Each is a wonderful buy

Closing Hours for Advertisements

Sunday Edition

THURSDAY, NOON—Sports, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments and Real Estate, with cuts, photographs, instructive drawings.

FRIDAY, 5 P. M.—Undisplay classifications of Real Estate, Help Wanted.

FRIDAY, 9 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified advertisements. (Business Opportunities to 4 P. M. Saturday.)

Daily Edition

If received after 1 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 5 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line.

(Minimum space one line.)	Agate Line
Situations Wanted	10c
Classified Display (Boxes) Unruled	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Help Wanted	40c
Real Estate	40c
Male and Female	40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Country Board	40c
Summer Resorts	40c
For Sale	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Agents Wanted	40c
Employment Agencies	40c
Business Opportunities (Cards 35c)	Per Word
Buyers Wants—Offerings to Buyers	15c
Book Reviews (Sundays)	15c
Real Estate, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted up to midnight.	

Errors avoided by delivering advertisements in advance of closing time.

BUSINESS PLACES (Miscellaneous)

Continued From Preceding Page.

All Sections For Rent.

FACTORY LOFT, 50x50; power, live steam; 100 per cent. sprinklered; low rent. Paul, 187 East 125th.

BUILDINGS, stores, lofts, garages; sale or lease; many bargains. Dufroy, 361 Broadway.

BUSINESS PLACES WANTED.

LOFT wanted with 10,000 to 15,000 square feet, live steam; must be heavily concentrated in Morningside or Long Island. Rasmussen, 1,974 Washington Av., Bronx.

WANTED, part of store or lobby; B'way or 7th Av, between 89th and 46th Sts. C 505 Times.

FURNISHED office with telephones, uptown or downtown. C 568 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

81ST (Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $45. Mad. Sq. 9628.

81ST, 139 EAST—Beautiful entire floor; 4 rooms, bath and kitchen, nicely furnished, to refined people. Plaza 0644, Monday.

84TH ST., 111 EAST—3 large light rooms, kitchen and bath; lease. Plaza 6145.

87TH, 62 EAST (Manhansett Apartments)—Three large rooms; elevator, telephone, maid service, shower; reasonable rent; also unfurnished apartments.

90TH ST. AND 88TH AV. (NETHERLAND HOTEL)—PARLOR, BEDROOM, BATH TO SUBLET; $46 PER WEEK.

97'S (Park Av.)—High-class apartment, six rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $300 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

97TH, 176 EAST—Three rooms; electricity; housekeeping; suitable two; weekly rent.

HOTEL NEW WESTON,
46TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
AT RATE OF $100 PER MONTH.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 0590.

LEXINGTON AV., 649—Apartment consisting of exceptional large rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable; references; couple preferred. Shirley, Hairdresser.

LEXINGTON AV., 515—4 elaborately furnished rooms, bath, telephone, Victrola and piano, $160. Miss Wilson.

LEXINGTON AV., 629—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $90. Hardy, 130 East 58th.

MADISON AV., 561—One large room, bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $90 for September; lease $100 thereafter; can be seen 5-6 P. M. Hyde.

Furnished—West Side.

82D, 258 W.—2 3, 4-room, nicely furnished apartments; private bath; rent reduced.

81ST ST., 4 WEST (WOLCOTT HOTEL)—PARLOR, BEDROOM, BATH, TO SUBLET; $300 PER WEEK.

45TH, 341 WEST (HILDONA COURT)—Elevator apartments, 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, showers, kitchen, kitchenette; all newly furnished and decorated; $26 to $50 weekly. Longacre 3560.

45TH, 119 WEST—Elevator apartment, hotel service; parlor, bedroom, bath; $25 to $40 weekly; special monthly.

47TH, 74 WEST—2-room apartment, kitchenette and bath; reasonable. Bryant 2024.

51ST ST.—Apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

53D, 57 WEST—Sublet Aug. 26 to Oct. 1, furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; reasonable. Mitchell, Circle 5399.

54TH, 305 WEST (HOTEL HARDING)—SUMMER RATES; 1 room and bath, $21 week up; 2-room suites, consisting parlor, bedroom and bath, $35 week; also subrent 4-room suite, $300 month; restaurant. Circle 2500.

56TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—THE ST. MORITZ MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICE; ONE ROOM AND BATH, $18 UP; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

55TH, 358 WEST—4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; fireproof building; restaurant. Nugent.

56TH ST., 308 WEST—
HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

340 WEST 57TH ST.—
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICE; TWO AND THREE ROOMS, BATH; $100 UP.

57TH ST., 118 WEST—GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL)—PARLOR, BEDROOM, BATH; TO SUBLET; $40 PER WEEK.

61ST., 10 WEST (corner of Broadway, Hotel Parkwood)—Beautifully furnished 2- and 3-room suites with private bath; overlooking Central Park; $35 weekly; restaurant service to rooms; no extra charge. Phone Col. 7127.

65TH, 33 WEST—Two elegantly furnished rooms, kitchenette; ideal for couple, $12; four, $15; kitchenette; electricity. Wallace.

69TH ST., 245 WEST—1 ROOM, $65; 2 ROOMS, $75 UP; BATH AND KITCHENETTE; REFERENCE.

70th, everywhere; unusually well furnished apartments; immediate; long, short leases. Boughton Company, 132 West 72d. Endicott 4282.

70th and everywhere, furnished apartments. The Rhodes Realty, 1,036 Broadway (10th). Endicott 6540.

72D, 20 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 1-2 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 118 WEST (HOTEL EARLTON)—VERY DESIRABLE TWO ROOMS, BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE; RESTAURANT; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 43 WEST (Royalton Apartment Hotel)—Attractively furnished 2-room suites, bath; hotel service; restaurant; by month or year, from $100 per month up. Endicott 7041.

72D, 254 WEST—Attractively furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; reasonable rent.

72D, 140 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 2-ROOM SUITE, PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

75TH—Elevator apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

77TH, 19 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2-3 ROOM SUITES, PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

80TH, 102 WEST—HOTEL ANDERSON; 1, 2 ROOM SUITES; HOME-LIKE; FURNISHED.

81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. (HOTEL ENDICOTT)—PARLOR BEDROOM, BATH TO SUBLET; $25 PER WEEK.

81ST, 304 WEST—Comfortably furnished 2-room housekeeping apartment; reasonable. 224.

81ST, 114 WEST—Select, new, complete 2-3 room apartments; every appointment.

84TH, 185 WEST—Three rooms, housekeeping apartment; independent bath; phone, electricity; $75.

86TH, 21 WEST—Beautiful large parlor floor, kitchenette; long or short lease.

87TH, 90 WEST—NEWLY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $75 UP.

87TH, WEST (15 Pomander Walk, between West End Av. and Broadway)—Attractively furnished 2-room studio apartment, bath in quaint little 2-story house. Regan.

90TH ST., 308 WEST—Ideal two-room apartment, newly furnished; parlor and bedroom; kitchen privileged; $90.

90TH, 153 WEST—Exceptionally attractive 4 rooms, modern, private residence River-side 9825.

91ST, 200 WEST (SCHUYLER ARMS)—Delightfully modern, clean, beautifully furnished apartment hotel; unusually, nearly large housekeeping apartments, including full hotel service, maid, linen, electricity; economic management assuring best service.

Two rooms, kitchenette, $100 month.
Three rooms, kitchenette, $150 month.
Four rooms, regular kitchen, $175 month.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

7008 (near Broadway)—Elevator apartment, 2 rooms, bath; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

101ST, 311 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 3 FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH, SEPARATE KITCHEN; WEEKLY, MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

106TH, 235 WEST—4, 6 rooms, nicely furnished; clean, light; elevator; reasonable.

107TH ST. (215 Manhattan Av.)—3, 4, 5, 6 room housekeeping apartments, elevator and non-elevator, $50 and referees essential. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Open evenings, all day Sunday. Academy 1647.

107TH, 107 WEST.
SUMMER RATES
Large, high-class two and three room apartments, $30 up; references essential. Academy 1611. Supt. on premises.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.—THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
High-class furnished apartments of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, from $40 to $100; references essential. Academy 0615. Open evenings and Sunday. Superintendent, on premises.

118TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATE; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

140TH (Riverside Drive)—Beautiful 4-room apartment, short lease; $95. Endicott 6540.

150TH ST.—Well furnished 4 outside rooms, elevator; permanent. Billings 0474.

165TH—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms (elevator), $200 per month for one year; references required. Owner driven. For details Box 250, City Hall Station, New York.

CLAREMONT AV., 175 (Apt. 51)—Four-room elevator, front, between Riverside-Broadway.

CONGRESS HOTEL, 19 W. 69TH ST.—1-2-3 room suites; special rates; references.

HOTEL CHELSEA.
In the old Chelsea section.
226 St., at 7th Av.
Subway at the door.

A few suites at attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom and bath, $100 per month; parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, $140 per month.
Under Knott Management.
A. R. Waltz, Resident Manager.
Phone Watkins 6300.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114 (near 121st St.)—6 rooms, well furnished, piano, elevator; park view; $180; references. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.
Corner 96th St.
15-story apartment.
2 rooms, foyer and bath, $1,060 and up.
3 rooms, foyer and bath, $1,680 and up.
Will rent furnished or unfurnished.
Seen any time, daily evening and Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214 (94th)—Six large rooms, Noble, Apt. 23. Riverside 1210.

WEST END AV., 474 (93d)—1, 2 beautiful rooms, bath, complete kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished; immediate or October occupancy.

BROADWAY VIEW
BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.
NEW 17 STORY
APARTMENT HOTEL,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
2-3 ROOMS, BATH,
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
A la Carte, Table d'Hote Restaurant.
RATES $780 UP.

BELOW WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Duplex 4 rooms, 2 baths, immense parlor, garden; expensively furnished; owner going abroad; exceptional opportunity for refined and responsible people. Plaza 0644-0645.

EXQUISITE two-room, kitchenette, bath, foyer, large balcony, modern elevator apartment; tastefully furnished; $225. Inquire Telephone Operator, 145 West 58th.

HIGH-CLASS apartment, West 58th St., 6 outside rooms and 2 baths; completely furnished; financial and social references required. Telephone Hanover 6140.

PERSONALLY inspected apartments, all sizes. J. Smith-Gibbons, 503 5th Av. Vanderbilt 0420.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, fully furnished with new furniture. Girard, 215 Montague St. Main 8554.

HEIGHTS—2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern improvements; maid service; one block subway. Laudy, 101 Montague St.

Furnished—Staten Island.

STAPLETON HEIGHTS.
Six rooms, bath, sun porch, heated; beautifully furnished; fine location; will lease to Oct. 1, 1924; adults preferred; references; price $1,500. Phone Tompkinsville 2026.

Furnished—Westchester County.

LUDLOW—Five-room apartment overlooking Hudson; 30 minutes Grand Central. Telephone Yonkers 1636W.

Furnished—Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED apartment, three and four rooms; at Erie R. R. station; one hour from N. Y.; also single rooms; $90 ft. elevation. G. Van Houten, Monsey, N. Y. Telephone 109 Spring Valley.

Unfurnished—East Side.

47TH AV., 499—Two rooms, bath included, maid service, $65 month. A. B. Ashforth, 12 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

15TH, 510 EAST (facing Stuyvesant Park)—Three rooms and bath apartment, also studio apartment.

26TH ST. 141 EAST—Three rooms, steam, electricity, parquet floors, telephone.

27TH, 39 EAST—3-4 room elevator apartments, all improvements Superintendent.

30TH ST., 32 EAST—2 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH ON YEARLY LEASE; $90 PER MONTH; AVAILABLE OCT. 1 OR EARLIER. SEE MANAGER HOTEL 30 E. 30TH ST.

50TH ST., 12 EAST—Attractive apartments, pleasant southern exposure; 2 large rooms, kitchenette and bath; open fireplace. Apply to janitor on premises.

51ST, 115 EAST—Three large, light rooms and bath, $1,750; large room, alcove and bath, overlooking garden, $1,000. Owner, resident.

53RD, 15 EAST—Non-housekeeping, large, single rooms, bath, $75, $100; without bath, $50 up; charm, distinction, clublike, efficient hall, telephone service. Vanderbilt Studios, Vanderbilt, 6096. Dining room on premises.

48TH, 136 EAST—5-6 beautiful rooms, bath, steam, electricity; newly decorated.

AT 126 EAST 50TH ST.
1st apartment, 6 large rooms; Electric light and gas heat; $160.
5th apartment, 7 rooms, $85.
JAMES KYLE & SONS, 598 Madison Av.

56TH ST., 125 EAST—Apartments, 4 rooms, 2 baths, foyer, automatic elevator; Oct. 1st.

58TH, 314 EAST—Parlor floor, single flat, 7 large rooms and bath; newly renovated; electricity; moderate rental.

60TH, 330 EAST—Entire second floor, best 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; large closets; south exposure; $176. Bryant 9172.

72D, 29 EAST — 3 or 4 rooms in private house.

73D, 113 EAST—Entire floor through; 3 light rooms, bath, kitchen; remodeled; private dwelling; latest improvements. Butterfield 3525.

90TH, 15 EAST—Large, beautiful room and bath, $75; other beautiful 1, 2 room suites, $40; remarkable location.

102D, 59 EAST—Scotch-English; 6 rooms, bath, hot water, electricity, steam; $40.

LEXINGTON AV., 975—Two large, light rooms, kitchenette, bath; entire floor; all improvements; exclusive, select locality; $1,500 year.

LEXINGTON AV., 222 (corner 35th)—Suitable doctors or dentists, also 1-2 room apartment, newly decorated.

LEXINGTON AV., 186 (31st)—Attractive 2 rooms, tile bath, kitchenette; $10 up.

MADISON AV., 987 (corner 77th St.)—7 attractive light rooms in fireproof building. Apply on premises or owners. Trinity Exchange Realty Corporation, 15 Moore St. Bowling Green 9084.

PARK AV., 815 (S. E. Corner 76th St.)—Beautiful 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

137TH, 102 WEST—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, all improvements, $90; rent free until Oct. 1.

147TH ST., 344 WEST—Elegant large, light 6-room apartment; all modern improvements; telephone service. Inquire Supt., or A. H. Meller, 26 East 42d St. Drydock 2050.

147TH, 140 WEST—4, 7 rooms; electricity; parquet floors; telephone; immediate possession.

148TH ST., 304 WEST—Comfortably furnished 2-room housekeeping apartment; reasonable. 224.

151ST, 114 WEST—Select, new, complete 2-3 room apartments; every appointment.

147TH, 185 WEST—Three rooms, housekeeping apartment; independent bath; phone, electricity; $75.

148TH, 21 WEST—Beautiful large parlor floor, kitchenette; long or short lease.

152D, 90 WEST—NEWLY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS; MAID AND VALET SERVICE; $75 UP.

164TH, WEST (15 Pomander Walk, between West End Av. and Broadway)—Attractively furnished 2-room studio apartment, bath in quaint little 2-story house. Regan.

167TH ST., 386 WEST—Ideal two-room apartment, newly furnished; parlor and bedroom; kitchen privileged; $90.

167TH, 153 WEST—Exceptionally attractive 4 rooms, modern, private residence Riverside 9825.

167TH, 200 WEST (SCHUYLER ARMS)—Delightfully modern, clean, beautifully furnished apartment hotel; unusually, nearly large housekeeping apartments, including full hotel service, maid, linen, electricity; economic management assuring best service.

Two rooms, kitchenette, $100 month.
Three rooms, kitchenette, $150 month.
Four rooms, regular kitchen, $175 month.

167TH ST., 44 WEST—2 and 3 rooms, beautiful apartments for rent; very spacious rooms; low rentals. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

STUDIO apartments of 2 rooms, tiled bath; good closets; in a very accessible location in a high-class building, just west of Broadway; service if desired. One apartment with kitchen, furnished. Others, non-housekeeping, unfurnished. Rent $75 to $100 monthly on lease.
THE SHROPSHIRE.

718TH, 167 WEST.
Two rooms and bath; new elevator building; references required; $75 up.

170D, 505 WEST (Opposite Schwab's)—Beautiful apartment; 3 exceptionally large rooms, entire floor, bath, kitchenette; $150; also 2 rooms, 6 windows facing street; $85.

174TH ST., 302 WEST (corner Broadway)—Six and seven rooms; light, corner apartment; $125 up. Phone Endicott 9747.

175TH ST., UP TO 236TH ST.
Let us know your requirements, we secure apartments; no charge.
GREATER N. Y. APT. EXCHANGE.
Endicott 2120, 6330. 2,025 Broadway.

187TH—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $80 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

767TH ST., 316 WEST—Parlor floor, partly furnished if desired.

807TH ST., 325 WEST—Elevator apartment, 5 to 6 rooms, 2 apartments, suitable for doctor and dentist.

816T, 158 WEST—4-5 large, light rooms; also physician's apartment; modern fireproof building.

847TH, 228 WEST—Two very large rooms, use of kitchenette; private bath; all conveniences.

87TH ST., 51 WEST—Apartment (floor), 2 big rooms, kitchen, bath; very fine and unusual size. Ivanoff, or No. 24.

90'S—Seven rooms, 2 baths, $300 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D ST., 308 WEST—High-class 9-room elevator apartment, butler's pantry, 2 baths, exceptionally large rooms, newest decorations; immediate occupancy; $300 per month.

93D, 4 WEST (at Central Park)—Four and eight unusually large, light rooms; elevator building; $100-$175.

93D, 316 WEST—Seven-room elevator apartment, near Riverside Drive. Inquire premises.

93D, 62 WEST—Three-room apartment, all improvements; fine residential neighborhood; $75.

96D, 310 WEST—Elegant 8-room apartment, attractive elevator house; rent $2,400.

947TH, 3 WEST (Central Park West)—Apartments of eight and nine rooms and three baths, magnificently trimmed; large rooms; ample closets; superb exposure over Central Park; all light rooms; rent $9,500 to $4,500. Apply to owner, Room 23, 200 West 72d St., after 12 o'clock. Phone Endicott 2112.

967TH ST., 171 WEST—3 rooms and bath, kitchenette; also 5 rooms and bath, kitchen; completely decorated; elevator; extra large, light rooms; rent $1,020-$1,380.

967TH ST., 210 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—NEW, UP-TO-DATE ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; $1,200 UP.

967TH ST., 323 WEST near West End Av.)—3 and 4 rooms, newly decorated; electric light, all improvements; rents $65 to $70. Apply to Superservice Realty Organization, 2525 Broadway. Tel. Riverside 1850.

1018T, 255 WEST—Floor in private house; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen.

102D, 1 WEST—Just one left; a very desirable 5 room apartment; $2,200. Frederick Zittell & Sons, 2,211 B'way. Tel. End. 8200.

102D ST.—Apartment, 12 rooms, two baths, $162. Elberson, 25 West 42d. Phone Elberson, 25 West 42d.

104TH ST., 115 WEST—4, 5 and 6 rooms, bath; modern elevatored building, newly redecorated; large, airy, light; completely outside rooms; reasonable rental; lease given responsible parties; references required. Apply superintendent.

104TH—2,737 BROADWAY.
Four and six nice rooms, elevator building; at subway express station; $85 up.

105TH, 4 WEST.
Six and eight room modern elevator apartments. Apply Superintendent.

106TH ST., 15 WEST.
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
High-class apartments, white enamel woodwork, stippled walls; all latest improvements; near 110th St. "L," subway and bus; 6 rooms $90; 7 rooms $100.

108TH ST., 3 WEST—4, 5 and 6 rooms, bath; modern elevatored building, newly redecorated; large, airy, light; congenial outside rooms; reasonable rental; lease given responsible parties; references required. Apply superintendent.

109TH, 212 WEST (Broadway)—Five rooms, front; latest improvements; beautifully decorated; $80.

111TH, 501 WEST—All light, 5 choice, outside rooms, elevator apartment. Supt.

113TH ST., 305 WEST—7 elegant, light rooms, with two baths, in fireproof, elevator apartment; all improvements. Apply on premises or owner. Bowling Green 6094.

119TH, 400 WEST—Elevator apartment, 5½ rooms, facing street; lease renewable October; $90; rent concession September; immediate possession.

122D ST., 510-13 WEST—Eight light rooms on 4th floor in elevator apartment; all improvements. Apply on premises or owner, Bowling Green 6094.

122D, 515 WEST—Four-room elevator apartments; desirable; possession; $80 up. Supt.

122D, 289 WEST—Seven large, attractive rooms; steam, electricity; $75.

125TH, Clarkson, 510 WEST (near Broadway)—3 rooms and bath, front, newly decorated; electric light and all improvements; rent $50 per month. Superservice Realty Organization, 2525 Broadway. Tel. Riverside 1850.

126TH, 536 WEST (Broadway)—Five and seven rooms, outside; splendid layout; completely decorated; elevator building. Morningside 0748.

140TH, 619 WEST (adjoining Riverside Drive)—Just completed, an unusually high-grade elevator house, 3 and 5 rooms. Inquire premises or telephone Vanderbilt 3661.

144TH, 510 WEST—Six rooms, large elevator apartment; full service; $110. Supt.

150TH, 545 WEST—Three large, light rooms; modern improvements; immediate possession.

151ST ST., 446 WEST—4, 5 attractive rooms, steam, electricity; $55, $60. Janitor.

163D ST., 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—High-class elevator apartment house, 5-room airy, light, corner rooms; 10 minutes Broadway, 2 baths, $155; or 7 same rooms, $140.

164TH, 601 WEST—5 rooms; every improvement; elevator apartment. Telephone Wadsworth 8464.

166TH, 500 WEST (corner Amsterdam)—Five light corner rooms, bath; all improvements; $55. Janitor or 2,117 8th Av.

168TH ST., 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—Elevator apartments; 5 and 6 large, light rooms; foyer hall. Superintendent premises.

181ST (23-49 Bennett Av., west of Broadway)—4-5 rooms, bath; elevator; all improvements; newly decorated; $85-$90. Supt. or phone Circle 2067.

191ST (St. Nicholas), 96 Wadsworth Terrace—3, 4 room apartments, new building; every improvement; five closets; living room 14x21; fine view; immediate or October.

191ST, 901 WEST, and 192d, 600 West—3, 5 and 7 rooms, self service elevator. Supt. or Warren & Skillin, 38 Park Row.

ADRIAN AV., 27 (West 235th)—Five-room apartment, $75; private house. Riker.

BROADWAY, 3,504 (corner 145th)—High-class elevator, corner apartment; 7 all light rooms; $150 month; possession. Audubon 2970.

BROADWAY AND 218T ST.—Sunny, modern, fireproof 5 rooms and bath apartment, $1,350 yearly. Audubon 3451, Apt. 49.

BROADWAY, 2,628 (99th) — Eight-room apartment; all light; elevator; rent $183.33 month.

CONGRESS HOTEL, 19 West 69th St.—1-2-3 room suites, special rates; references.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454 (Nathan Hale)—New apartments, 4-5-6-7-8 rooms, 3 baths. Whitehall 7247. Warwith 9230.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Elevator apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

GREYSTONE AV., 3,631 (near Riverdale Av.)—238th St. subway; 6 rooms, new two-family house, unsurpassed convenience; lease.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40 (118th)—5-6 rooms, $125-$135; elev., phone, quiet, convenient; 3 min. to 116th St. sta. 6th and 9th Av. "L"; surface and bus line; central to all points; redecorated; immediate occupancy; small private families only. Coleman.

MORTON ST., 47 (Greenwich Village)—Handsome 6-room elevator apartment; parquet; quiet; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865—High-class front elevator apartment, 11 rooms, foyer, two baths; possession; $4,200. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th)—5-6-7 new fireproof Whitehall 7847, Audubon 8904.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 256—7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; convenient to cars, buses and elevated expresses. S. H. Raphael Co., Inc., 67 West 125th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 643 (147th)—5-6 rooms; elevator; immediate possession; $90-$100.

WEST END AV., 411-440 (90th-91st Sts.)—Modern apartment; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms to lease; immediate possession or Oct. 1. Inquire on premises.

WEST END AV., 475—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $100 monthly. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Level & Weyl, Telephone Bryant 5460.

WEST END AV., 982—Eight rooms; rental $2,500.

SEVEN-ROOM elevator apartment, all modern improvements; immediate occupancy; will decorate to suit; rent $120. Apply Superintendent, 606 West 161st St., at St. Nicholas Av.

FOUR room elevator apartment, all modern improvements; immediate occupancy; will decorate to suit; $70. Apply Superintendent, 606 West 161st St., at St. Nicholas Av.

FIVE large rooms, steam, hot water; ready for occupancy; rent $46. 126 Edgecombe Av. Telephone Lenox 4173.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

166D, 684 EAST—5-7 rooms, $65-$115; elevator; intervale 8622; Whitehall 7941.

204TH, 285 EAST—Three or four rooms one block east Concourse; rent reasonable.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,560—Three, four, five and seven rooms, all improvements; rent reasonable. Kellogg 9920.

MORRIS AV., 2,443 (near Fordham Road)—2-4 rooms; convenient subway station.

ST. MARK'S AV., 946—High-class 5-room apartments, 2 baths; rent moderate. Telephone Lafayette 8711.

FLOOR TO LET—4 rooms; all improvements; wonderfully located for transit; 946 Grant Av., Bronx.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—One and two rooms, $7 and $10. Montague 2, Main 6064.

PARK SLOPE SECTION—Five rooms and bath, 3-family house with Christian owner; all improvements; newly decorated; adults; $75. Maculay, 466 14th St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished—Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS.
If you are looking for the most artistic and ideally arranged elevator apartment in New York City, you will want to see this beautiful home; five splendid rooms and bath planned by a great home designer to provide the maximum of living comfort and housekeeping ease; apartment includes charming sun room with casement windows overlooking beautiful landscaped gardens, with living room facing on wide parkway strip; model kitchen, completely equipped; perfectly appointed bathroom; $150 per month. Queensboro Corporation Rentals and Rental Department, Jackson Heights. Phone 3360 Havemeyer.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

HIGH-CLASS 3, 4, 5 room apartments, every modern convenience; 5 minutes D. L. & W.; sublet or Oct. 1st. 200 Roseville Av., Newark.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

PARK AVENUE AND VICINITY.
MISS WHELEN,
25 WEST 45TH ST.,
Has clients waiting for handsomely FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

LIST YOURS TODAY!
BRYANT 9172.

STUDIO with north light, furnished or unfurnished, two bedrooms, kitchenette and bath; skylight preferred; located between 57th and 72d Sts. J. S., Apt. 15G, 2 West 67th. Columbus 1661.

WANTED—Five or six-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; city or suburbs; must be light, pleasant, reasonable; desirable tenant; give full particulars. C 570 Times.

WANTED—Five or six-room furnished apartment, 2-3 bedrooms; for 3 months; $200-$250. W. P., 325 Times.

PARTY wants 2 or 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; will purchase; lower west side. C 287 Times.

WANTED—Two well furnished rooms, kitchenette and bath; near subway; not over $75. C 566 Times.

Unfurnished.

FOUR rooms and bath, by family of four, in quiet section, within 1c fare City Hall. C 571 Times.

TWO rooms, kitchen wranted; good location. Hirshberg, 2 West 33d, Room 1208.

WANTED—4, 5 rooms, modern, below 116th; about $100. C 574 Times.

MOVING, TRUCKING, STORAGE

AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 247 West 69th—Stores furniture, also moving, at lowest rates in city. Telephone Endicott 2187.

WANTED—Load, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Utica, Syracuse, Boston, Springfield, Crowe, Chelsea 8672.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH ST. EAST, 102 (Hotel Laclede)—Room $8 week up; two rooms, bath, $21 week up; hotel service.

27TH AND MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—Beautiful double rooms, bath, $14-$15 weekly; use of bath; $10.50-$12; block to Broadway and subway; Summer sales. Madison Square 1784.

29TH ST., 29 EAST — ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $14 PER WEEK; ONE PERSON, $17 FOR TWO; LARGE OUTSIDE DOUBLE ROOMS, TWIN BEDS, $18 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 UP. MARTHA WASHINGTON HOTEL—FOR WOMEN ONLY.

30TH, 132 EAST—Front parlor alcove, bath, electricity, water, phone; quiet house; $18.

31ST, 130 EAST—Front room, electric, desirable location; 1-2; $8. Thompson.

32D, 11 EAST (Hotel Stratford)—A floor for women only; single rooms; running water, telephone; complete hotel service; $2 a day; $12 weekly.

35TH ST., 111 EAST—Large, well furnished room, complete kitchenette; also large with private bath; $18.

39D, 132 EAST—Front suite, all conveniences, twin beds; sublet for two weeks; reasonable. M. Furley.

44TH, 140 EAST—Single rooms for refined business people, $8; references.

53D ST., 82 EAST—Room and private bath; references required; $90. Murray Hill 6903.

56TH, 76 EAST—Large front housekeeping room; also single room; adjoining bath.

57TH, 221 EAST—Remodeled single, double rooms; every convenience; central; references.

59TH AND 5TH AV. (HOTEL NETHERLAND)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, $17.50; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $26 PER WEEK.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.
The rate for the newest of the Allerton group of 17story fireproof building, just completed, containing compartments, club conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week for parmanent residents only. 45 East 55th St., 143 East 39th St.

HOTEL NEW WESTON,
46TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
AT RATE OF $100 PER MONTH.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 0590.

LEXINGTON AV., 146 (30th)—Single rooms with running water, $8; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069 (near 81st)—Nicely furnished room; all improvements.

West Side.

67TH AV., 1,081—Sunny room, bedroom; running water, electric light, bath, kitchen privileges; business couple. Apply E. Fink.

4TH TO 236TH ST., ROOMS
TO MEET YOUR NEEDS—SERVICE FREE.
Rooms inspected. Endicott 2126 or 6330.
GREATER N. Y. ROOM EXCH., 2,025 B'way.

318T ST., 4 WEST (WOLCOTT HOTEL)—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, FOR ONE, $14 UP; FOR 2, $17.50 UP; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK UP.

42D, 323 WEST—Nicely furnished room; running water in rooms, electricity; $4.50, $5.

43D ST. (JUST WEST OF BROADWAY).
HOTEL CLAMAN.
A distinctive residence for men.
1,000 outside rooms, each one with bath.
New 15-story, exceptionally located, fireproof hotel, having every convenience; most attractive rates in town; $12-$18 weekly.

45TH ST., 133-5 WEST, EAST OF B'WAY.
PALACE HOTEL.
Summer rates, one or two persons; room, running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $17.50 weekly.

47TH, 311 WEST—Large front parlor, furnished mahogany, twin beds, private bath.

47TH ST., 108 WEST (RALEIGH HALL).
A RESIDENCE FOR MEN.
Attractive furnished rooms, with, without private bath or shower; club advantages and accommodations with hotel service.
RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

50TH, 79 WEST—Attractive, cool rooms, back connecting; twin beds; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 100-102 WEST—A FEW ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER ON BACH-FLOOR; SHOWERS AND BATH; HOTEL SERVICE; $14 PER WEEK UP.

56TH, 49 WEST—Large, elegant room; private entrance; telephone. Circle 1179. Curtis.

57TH ST., 118 WEST (GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL)—ROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET, $24 PER WEEK.

58TH, 128 WEST—Front double room, also single; running water, bath. Johnson.

69TH (northwest Broadway)—Hotel Sidney, new fireproof, newly furnished; excellent accommodations for transients; single room, $10 per week; double rooms for two, $18 up.

67TH ST., 74 WEST.
Large, cheerful, homelike front room, suitable for one or two; must be seen to be appreciated; electricity. Hoey.

69TH, 14 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE TILED BATH, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE; ALSO FRONT PARLOR; PIANO.

69TH, 94 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, $10 UP; SINGLE, $5.

69TH, 70 WEST—Newly furnished medium, large rooms; twin beds, private baths.

70TH ST., 205 WEST (Georgia Hotel)—$10 weekly up, 2 persons; newly furnished modern rooms, facing Broadway.

70TH, 16 WEST—Beautiful single, double rooms; twin beds; private bath; reasonable.

70TH, 22 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath; also skylight room.

71ST, 1 WEST—LUXURIOUS APARTM

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

BILL CLERK, familiar with Underwood factoid machine; accurate; to verify statements and other arithmetic; give details of experience and salary expected. Write Box X 2317 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady, thoroughly experienced on Burroughs Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine; state salary and references. Y 861 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young girl of neat appearance, double-entry bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting; permanent position with rapid advancement. S 184 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, thoroughly experienced; preferably one with dress house experience. Colony Dress Co., 37 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of handling full set of books; one with manufacturing experience preferred. Call Room 1312, 1,819 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking complete charge; good salary. Y 558 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced young lady, tall, attractive, to assist in dress showroom. Lindau Costume, 25 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; salary $20; resident of Brooklyn; write full particulars. National City Audit Co., 1,183 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, neat, accurate; state salary, experience. S 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, 4-5 years' experience. 5th Av. Shirt Co., 122 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography. Standard Trimming Co., 203 E. 29th.

BOOKKEEPER, must be experienced in dress line. Silkowitz-Glassman, 5-West 30th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced. Call between 8-9. Winner, 9 East 59th.

BUYER—Large Pittsburgh department store requires the services of an assistant waist buyer; splendid opportunity for capable person who has had experience in the waist business and seeks an opportunity of advancing in the retail business. Apply Tuesday at Kaufman & Baer Co., 404 4th Av.

DEMONSTRATORS—Two ladies' accustomed to outdoor work to canvass in Queens and Long Island towns for fast selling electrical household utility on special salary and commission contract assure you a permanent Annex.

DEMONSTRATORS with selling ability for drug specialty; salary and commission. Apply Monday, Room 410, 1,465 Broadway.

DERRINER on "Lo" and misses' dresses; popular prices; wonderful opportunity for right party; only those with exceptional references need apply; correspondence treated strictly confidential. 240 Times.

DESIGNER'S assistant for stamped linen; bring samples. Reis, 894 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, several permanent positions open for experienced operators; good salaries, chance for advancement. Call all week. Miles Charash, Room 1015, 154 Nassau St.

DRESSMAKER WANTED

who can make and assist in designing of sport clothes; a young woman who has ambition and ability can connect with a growing establishment where the near future holds out unlimited advancement; state lowest salary and experience, if any, along sport wear line; communications strictly confidential. S 162 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR; LARGE MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. BOX 658, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH.

GIRLS
And Young Women
AN OPPORTUNITY
To Secure
PERMANENT POSITIONS
As Telephone Operators.
No Experience Necessary.
$15 PER WEEK
TO START.
An Increase in Salary
at end of First Month.
Further increases in Salary
at Frequent Intervals
and
ADVANCEMENT IN POSITION
ASSURED.
Apply
1,155 Broadway, Cor. 27th St.
38 West Houston St.
New York.
870 East 180th St.
Bronx.
81 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn.
8 Hardenbrook Av. (1634 St.),
Jamaica, N. Y.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRL for 5th Av. real estate office; able to do typewriting; state $15-$20; permanent; state age, experience, &c. R. E., 165 Times Downtown.

GIRL, capable of taking care of switchboard and also stenographer and typist. Apply Pond's Fourth Engraving Co., 206 West 50th St.

GIRL, bright, intelligent, take care of show room; stenography experience preferred but not necessary; state salary. X 2340 Times Annex.

GIRL, half-hour daily housework in return for room; call after 7 P. M. 629 West 170th St. Apartment 5A.

GOVERNESS, for 2 children, ages 8 and 9; cultured person; references; answer by letter only and state qualifications. D 1,Z, 224 West End Av., City.

HOUSEKEEPER, young woman, care infant, housework. Feldman, 8,102 20th Av. Bensonhurst 8062.

LAMPSHADE inspector for high-class art novelty shop. Elsie Shoppe, 3,613 B'way.

MANAGER.
WOMAN CAPABLE
OF
TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE
OF
READY-TO-WEAR
SPECIALTY SHOP.
APPLICANTS
MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE
AND
ABILITY TO HANDLE
BETTER CLASS TRADE.
ALL REPLIES
CONFIDENTIAL.
T 558 TIMES.

MANICURIST, must be good, all around girl; apply immediately. Sieretts Beauty Shop, 1,061 Broadway.

MILLINERY—Experienced young woman who can buy smart ready-to-wear hats and run department in high-class specialty shop; rare opportunity; call after 10. Lehman, 582 Madison Av.

MILLINERY saleslaides, experienced, for Far Rockaway branch. Call Jonas Millinery, 4 East 39th, N. Y., or 272 Central Av., Far Rockaway.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO SHOW DRESSES; STEADY POSITION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
SALARY $40-$50.
INTERNATIONAL DRESS,
51 EAST 31ST ST.

MODEL FOR COATS.
SIZE 16.
Must have good appearance and be capable of waiting on trade.
CORN & PLAKE, 305 7TH AV.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
Attractive; must have had experience in showroom dress house; best salary; steady for right party.
IMPERIAL DRESS,
42 EAST 32D ST.

MODEL, SIZE 18;
thoroughly experienced for high-class dressmaking. Apply before 10 A. M.
YORZIMER, 236 WEST 26TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. SAMUEL KAAS, 466 7TH AV.

MODEL—Young lady with 4B foot to work on shoe model in ladies' high-grade shoe factory. V. 600 Times Downtown.

MODELS wanted on dresses, size 16, attractive; salary no object. 470 7th Av. 6th floor.

MODELS—ATTRACTIVE, SIZE 15; EXPERIENCED ON GIRLS' COATS. APPLY FRIEDA & ZUCKER, 126 WEST 25TH.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MODEL, size 16, attractive, for coat and dress house; also; able to wait on trade; steady position. Commercial, 132 West 27th.

MODEL—Tall, stylish, young lady, size 36, high class coat house. Lobel, Schwartz & Lasko, 218 West 37th.

MODEL, JUNIOR SIZE 16. S. KARP, 341 WEST 37TH.

NURSE, graduate, registered, over 35, for night supervisor in 100-bed hospital; must be competent and have executive experience and be able to deal harmoniously with people; give school of graduation, experience, age and references in first letter. X 2318 Times Annex.

NURSES, graduates. Dr. Leff, Maternity Hospital, 19 East 111th.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST for special hospital in New York to work with 75 patients, adults and larger boys and girls; must have complete course in this work, have experience with patients and furnish references; educated, cultured young woman, 30-35 years of age; full particulars in first letter. X 2322 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick and accurate at figures, including discounts; must be typist; state experience and salary expected. Write Box Q. A., 1,307 Broadway.

OFFICE assistant; one who understands filing and can do clerical work; must have some experience; apply, stating salary desired. Box 662, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Experienced, for billing and filing, &c. Philip Florin, 11 East 20th St.

SALESGIRL,
HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DRESSMAKING.
Only experienced apply before 10 A. M.
VORZIMER, 250 WEST 80TH.

SALESWOMAN
FOR ART EMBROIDERY
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

SALESLADIES—To sell line of perfumes and cosmetics in department stores; must be experienced and of neat appearance; salary and commission; only those whose experience qualifies them need apply to 120 West 42d St., Room 1,206.

SALESLADY FOR FOUNTAIN PENS AND PENCILS; ONLY THOSE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS NEED APPLY. HERBERT & HUEGENEN, 19 EAST 48D.

SALESLADY—High-class downtown retail jewelers require jewelry and silverware saleslady with knowledge of window dressing; state experience, salary desired. C 961 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY—Five wire; only one with experience in monograph line to take charge of record department; wonderful opportunity for right party. 241 Times.

SALESLADIES wanted, experienced, cloaks and suits; Sunday work. Saturday closed. Weiss Brothers & Behwarz, 47 East Broadway.

SALESLADIES, experience unnecessary; must be neat, and intelligent. 36 Park Row, Opp. Gen. P. O.

STENOS., $30-$35-$25-$22; TYPISTS, $20-$18
OPERATORS, tel. and intercom. $25; Compt. $30-$17.50
CLERKS, calculator, $23; gen. and file, $22-$20-$16-$17.
STENOGRAPHERS, beginners and experienced, $16-$20; bookkeeper, full charge, $30; others, $25-$22; typists, experienced understanding, $25; others, $21; statistical clerk, pur. sales, $42. Equitable Employment Exchange, 136 Liberty.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

BROWN EXCHANGE, 7 WEST 42D ST.
MRS. AYTE. LONGACRE 6305.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHERS, many interesting positions, small offices, requiring one or two girls where future is assured, up and downtown ..... $30-$35
STENOGRAPHERS, permanent, temporary, all lines, experienced and beginners. $27-$15
TYPISTS, copy and statistical ..... $25-$15
DICTAPHONE ($) ..... $28-$25
COMPTOMETER, expert $35
CLERKS, record, high school trained, $24; clerks, good handwriting, $20; clerks, exp. filing, $22; beginners, $17; clerks, manu. figuring, $18; many others, $22-$15
COLLEGE GIRLS, no experience necessary ..... $25-$18
Addressograph, switchboard operators, good salaries.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 Church St. bet. Cortlandt-Liberty,
"A CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE."
MRS. MARGARET S. HUNTER.

PRIVATE SEOY., steno., to downtown executive, exceptionally good posn., $35; college woman, expert steno., $40.
STENO.-SECYS., advertising, $30; magazine, $25; electrical, $25-$30; real estate, $25-$30; banks, $25-$30; many others, beginners, experienced.
TYPISTS, openings from $18-$22.
FILE CLERKS, Jr., exper., $18-$22.
COLLEGE GRADS, mathematics, $25.
CLERICAL, openings from $15-$25.

MERCANTILE AGENCY, 200 BROADWAY.
We represent only the best firms.
Stenographic openings, many up-downtown, temporary-permanent.
Experienced, beginners ..... $15 to $35
File clerk, uptown, unusual position $22
Comptometers (3), uptown, downtown $25-$35
Clerical, good handwriting ..... $18-$18
Clerical, good at figures $20
Typists, experienced and beginners ..... $15-$25
Addressograph, little experience ..... $18-$20

THE BRENTON COMPANY,
50 Church St., Room 879. 94 Floor.
STATISTICAL CLERK ..... $20-$25
PROOFREADERS, college grads., no exp. $22
FILE CLERKS, $20-$22; JRS. ..... $16-$18
COLLEGE GRAD., majored Math. $28
TYPISTS ..... $20-$25
CLERKS, mail sorters ..... $18-$25
MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS ..... $20-$25
CATALOGUER, knowledge Spanish, Italian and French $1,560

REID COMMERCIAL, 200 BROADWAY.
Sec'ys-stenos. (40), some beginners. $40-$17
Typists, experienced and beginners. $25-$16
Typist clerk, $25; clerk, some typing, $20 up; clerk, compensation inc. $36; record clerk, $24; ledger, $22; clerk, beginner (H. S.), $20; clerks, good handwriting (some beginners), $16; proofreading, $22; tracing-lettering, $22; Burroughs, $20.
CLERKS, BEGINNERS, $20-$15.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
145 West 41st. Cor. Broadway.

SEC'Y STENO $30
STENOS, Grand Central ..... $28-$30
STENO, temp., 2 weeks $30
STENOS, several $25, $22, $20
TYPISTS ..... $15-$20
CLERKS (5 beginners) $15

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
1 DIRECTOR ST., ROOM 506.
STENOS., $20-$25; TYPISTS, $15-$25;
FILE CLERKS, good education, $25; others $15-$18; CLERKS, $15-$25; release switchboard, $15-$18; know typing, $20 month; BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANTS, $25; ledger clerks, $25; dictaphone operators, $25.

FIFTH AVENUE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
500 FIFTH AV.
Stenos., films, finl. motors, mchdse., $20-$30; several temporary positions, $25-$35; bkkprs., knowledge stenography, $30-$35; comp. opr., $25; typists, long car., $25-$30; others, $18-$25; clerks ($), $20; general, $15-$25.

BANKING AND COMMERCIAL,
120 LIBERTY ST. ANNEX.
Stenographers, $20 to $35; Comp. Oper., $25; typist, $25; file clerks, $18; beginners, clerks, stenos, typists, $15. Registration free.

DAVIDSON (AGENCY), 74 BROADWAY.
Stenographers secretaries (high school grads.), $40-$20; bookkeeper (patent law), $40; file clerks, $60 mo.; typists, $30; dictaphone, $30.

EQUITABLE Employment Agency, 47 West 42d. Room 455—We have many excellent positions for experienced bookkeepers and stenographers, salaries ranging from $18-$65.

LONG AGENCY, 115 Broadway—Stenos., bookkeepers, typists, clerical, switchboard; many excellent positions; permanent, temporary; worth investigation; register free.

SAGE AGENCY, 110 NASSAU ST.
Numerous stenographic, typists, ledger clerks, telephone operators, clerical; positions available today.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

BE A PRIVATE SECRETARY—Special courses for one month or three months' duration; catalogue on request. MOON'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS, 50 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK, AND 274 LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, pattern-cutting, draping and millinery thoroughly taught; individual instruction; OPEN ALL SUMMER; established 1876. McDowell Schools, 58 West 40th St. Longacre 7232. Call or write. Shorthand and typewriting in one MONTH.

BASSE BEAUTY COURSE, $50.
Special $75 course reduced to $50. Basse Academy of Hair & Beauty Culture, 20 East 46th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 0022.

MILLER INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND, 1,416 Broadway, nr. 39th St. Penn. 5014. Prof. Miller taught at Columbia Univ. 8 yrs. Open all year, Fan cooled. Position assured.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE in color printing or lithography for important position; give outline of experience. C 202 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
A LARGE DRESS HOUSE IS OPEN FOR A CAPABLE ADVERTISING MANAGER. THE APPLICANT MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND ACQUAINTED WITH ALL PHASES OF DIRECT BY MAIL ADVERTISING. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, AGE 25 TO 30; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED.
BOX 650, REALSERVICE,
15 EAST 40TH ST.

ADVERTISING MAN—Medium-sized advertising agency seeks the assistance of an agency man with some experience; controls one or two good national accounts and can get some more with the active co-operation of a highly successful organization. For some one who is looking not for glory but to have his ability recognized quickly, be paid a salary in proportion to his earnings, and at the same time share in the further development of an already successful agency, this is an unusual opportunity. S 173 Times.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS,
CHAUFFEURS,
25 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, IN PERFECT HEALTH.
MARRIED MEN PREFERRED.
MEN NOW HOLDING STATE DRIVERS' OR OPERATORS' LICENSES, WHO CAN OTHERWISE QUALIFY, DESIRED.
WE WILL TEACH YOU HOW TO DRIVE A TAXICAB IN NEW YORK CITY.
WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO GET YOUR HACKING LICENSE.
ALL OUR DRIVERS MAKE GOOD MONEY; MONTHLY BONUSES, FREE MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENTION, INSURANCE, SICK BENEFITS.
APPLY DAILY AT
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
153 EAST 44TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
YELLOW TAXI CORPORATION.
LENOX 2300.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS, first-class; steady employment; good wages. Apply Mr. Brown, 814 West 181st St.

AUTO BODY STRAIGHTENER and radiator expert to work in Waterbury. Apply Irving Mitkowsky, 318 West 57th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted with experience in the garage business by corporation; business location, Adirondacks; party must come well recommended and must pay his own traveling expenses, which will be refunded after a three weeks' tentative engagement; very good opportunity for a competent man. Apply F. J. Wagner, Public Accountant, Malone, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly experienced, accustomed to a lot of detail; old established Christian firm; permanent position to right party. Chamberlain Metal Strip Co., 305 East 42d.

BOOKKEEPER for ladies' wear concern to be generally useful in shipping room; good opportunity for active young man. Apply by letter stating full particulars. S 206 Times.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, excellent opportunity for advancement; write giving full particulars, past experience, age, salary, references; all applications confidential. X2288 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, TERRIS BROS., 15 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKMEN
to represent a Jewish book concern, publishing in the English language; commissions only; 9-12 mornings. American Jewish Book Co., 38 Park Row.

BOYS WANTED.
A large financial institution has openings for a few boys, 17 years of age and over; high school training preferred; all advanced positions in the company are filled by promotion and, there is opportunity for a good future for any boy who is selected for one of these vacancies, who will show himself to be earnest and industrious. Apply in person between 9 and 4:30 o'clock, Room 1, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av., New York City.

BOYS.
A large downtown bank requires the services of a number of boys, 16 years of age, with some high school education, to act as pages; excellent chances for advancement; lunches served free and other advantages. Address
V. R., P. O. BOX 852, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y. C.

BOY, 16-18, clean-cut, intelligent, some high school, for filing in head office of fire insurance company; state age, education, nationality and salary expected. W 693 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 18 years old, export house, familiar with consular and steamship office work. Davis & Lawrence Co., 25th St. and Bronx Boulevard.

BOYS, 16 years; office, large mercantile concern; good opportunity for advancement. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 3 East 23d.

BOY, about 17, stock room wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity learn business. Box 177, 2501 World Tower Building.

BOY for office wholesale house; intelligent, good penman. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

BOY wanted to ship and make himself generally useful in cloak factory. 122 West 27th, 9th floor.

BOY, high school graduate; bright at figures; splendid opportunity. B 6, N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOY in stock room; experienced, in wholesale dress goods. Bristol Woolen Mills, 404 4th Av.

BOY wanted in law office. Apply Room 500, 15 Nassau St.

DIETITIAN for large Jewish hospital in Brooklyn; only those with considerable hospital experience need apply; state salary and previous connections. Address Superintendent, Box 374, 121 West 39th.

DRAFTSMAN—Large lighting fixture manufacturer requires man experienced on full size drawings; steady employment. J 589 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN (decorative), who can draw prospectives. Apply with sketches Monday, Wednesday or Friday, 9 to 11 A. M. Room 1,201, 11 Columbus Av.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, competent on modern office building work. Apply Hugh Tallant, Suite 1042, 70 East 45th.

ELECTRICAL estimators, experience in finished house and industrial canvassing; drawing account and commission. Goldenberg Bros., 867 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENTRY CLERK,
office large establishment; 24 years or over; state experience, references; salary expected. Box 172, 2501 World Tower Building.

GENERAL housekeeper for small fraternity club house; willing, clean, white man; highest references essential. Apply Monday morning 10:30 to 12:30, 534 West 114th St.

INSPECTORS
on pants who have had experience; must be fairly practical; state full details. Write W. A., 214 Times.

MAN to handle adjustments on automobile time payment paper; metropolitan section; good opportunity for energetic man; give salary desired and other particulars. S 54 Times.

MANAGER WANTED for South American Branch of large American corporation. Must speak Portuguese fluently and be equipped with successful experience in both sales and executive work; he should not be over 40 years of age. Apply 9th South American export experience or who has lived in South America is preferred, but other qualifications might possibly make up for lack of such experience.
Application should outline education, training and experience in sufficient detail to show the caliber of the applicant; all replies will be held in strict confidence. S 157 Times.

MECHANIC, all-around, wanted; knowledge of plumbing essential, preferably with family who can live; $1,200 and desired to live in the country. S 256 Times.

MULTIGRAPH operator with addressograph and mimeograph experience, capable of taking complete charge of stationery stock room. Morse & Rogers, 31 Union Sq.

OFFICE BOY—Must be over 18 years of age and have office experience; not required to work Saturday; salary, $12. Call Monday morning, Broadway Bargain House, 678 Broadway.

POLISHERS wanted, work on mahogany furniture and woodwork; wages 70c. an hour. Apply Plaza Hotel, 58th St. and 5th Av.

PRINTING—Large high grade label and folding carton manufacturers require expert pressfeeder; thoroughly experienced in printing color labels and cartons on job and cylinder presses; capable of matching color with thorough knowledge of proper execution of plate; amateurs or inexperienced men need not apply; only high grade finish men considered. Apply by letter only, giving full details, to Mr. H. Hasrisch, Nevins Church Press, Bloomfield, N. J.

RADIO INSTALLATION MAN
AND SALESMAN,
one who knows radio thoroughly; a real opportunity for conscientious worker. See Mr. Levy, Radio Dept., 5d floor.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
59TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.

REPORTER—Experienced newspaper man; general assignments, copy desk, &c.; write full particulars, including salary. D 1232 Times Bronx.

SHIPPING CLERK with executive ability, experienced, to take complete charge of packing department in large rouge factory; good salary for right man; do not apply unless thoroughly experienced in toilet goods line. Apply between 10 and 12 at 104 5th Av., Room 1804.

SHIPPING CLERK; YOUNG MAN; MUST UNDERSTAND PACKING AND NOT AFRAID OF WORK; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY REQUIRED. S 169 TIMES.

SHOWCARD writer for price tickets and display cards; retail store, S. H. Kress & Co., 256 West 125th St.

SOLDERER, experienced on sheet metal work, can secure steady employment at once. SCHRADER'S SON, INC., 512 Vanderbilt Av., Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK CLERK,
over 40, experienced handling packing material, able to operate paper cutting machine.
PIRIKA CHOCOLATE CO.,
272 DEAN ST., BROOKLYN.

SUPERINTENDENT—Large Pittsburgh department store requires the services of a street floor superintendent; splendid opportunity for progressive man between the ages of 30 and 40 to take charge of the bargain square of service duties of the main floor. Apply Tuesday to Kaufmann & Baer Co., 404 4th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT,
EXPERIENCED, TAKE CHARGE ELASTIC WEBBING PLANT.
MAX LEVISON, 317 EAST 54TH.

TOOL AND DIEMAKERS.
Must have thorough experience.
EISEMANN MAGNETO CORPORATION,
96 52d St., fourth floor, Brooklyn.

TYPIST—Remington-Wahl operator, experienced; salary $25. Mr. Peck, Wilson, 216 1st Av.

WINDOW TRIMMER to assist our men's furnishing trimmer; excellent opportunity; apply Monday, Wilson Goode Milton, 245 Broadway, 10:30 to 12.

YOUNG MAN, 20-21, as ledger clerk and general office assistant; experienced; chance for advancement. Crown Music Co., 113 West 51st.

YOUNG MAN, in appraiser's office; well educated, desirable; for interview lawyers; good opportunity; $25 start. W 107 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good address, about 25 years old, to take charge of clerical work in high-class ladies' specialty shop. T 557 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in sweaters, to take charge of order and shipping; state salary and references. S 210 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, residing in Newark; clerical work; hours 9 P. M. to 10 P. M. Room 408, 47 West 42d St.

MALE HELP WANTED.
Salesmen.

SALESMEN
Splendid opportunity for aggressive salesmen experienced in house heating or steam engineering to connect with a large, well known Brooklyn concern. Territory over Brooklyn and vicinity selling Gas Fired Boilers to manufacturers and for house heating; also Gas Fired Heating Apparatus. Drawing account. Must be capable of assuming responsibility in detail stating references, present and past employers; all replies treated strictly confidential. 44 dress Box B. N. 376 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN
A Western manufacturer of electrical appliances, nationally advertised through extensive advertising campaigns, operating through resale departments with central stations, department stores and large dealers, has openings for department managers in New Jersey experienced in selling electrical appliances to the consumer at retail and capable of directing sales force; men with automobiles preferred.
Salary and bonus. Call 9 to 12, Mr. Miller, Room 1007, Knickerbocker Building, Broadway and 42d St.

SALESMEN, JUNIOR.
ELECTRICAL LINE.
We will train limited number of young men of good family for selling positions in our New York organization. Successful applicants will receive schooling in salesmanship in our products; must be satisfied with $25 to $35 weekly to start; can take one or two experienced men as territorial supervisors; salary and commission.
See Mr. Goodliffe, 9 to 12 (no other time), Room 406, 23 West 43d St.

SALESMEN—Business established 1907 offers permanent exclusive territories in the East to two good salesmen; members of our sales force earn $150 to $200 per week on same commission basis we offer new men; bankers, merchants and others find our advertising service both productive and time-saving; quick action; immediate commissions; renewals. Call between 9 and 4, Room 1212, 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN — ROGER BABSON, THE GREAT STATISTICIAN, RECENTLY STATED THAT THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY OFFERED THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS MEN; RIGHT NOW A LARGE UTILITY CORPORATION HAS OPENINGS FOR 10 SALESMEN TO SELL ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS. A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ACHIEVEMENT. GIVE MEN, EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. SALARY AND BONUS OR STRAIGHT COMMISSION. APPLY C. S. HIGGINS, ROOM 1007, KNICKERBOCKER BLDG., CORNER 42D AND BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.
Large men's neckwear house is open for salesmen to carry their line in conjunction with a representative shirt line, for trade in N. Y. State, exclusively; all territories open; commission basis only. W. R., 224 Times.

SALESMAN (Hosiery)—We are looking for men who have catered to residences, offices, apartments, stores and larger retail stores in city and vicinity; only those experienced will be considered; drawing account. We also desire experienced inside salesmen; salary. S 78 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Live concern desires experienced salesmen handling domestic sheets, woven goods, flannels, blankets, &c., for Middle West, Coast, South and Texas; salary or commission. 2315 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—One to call on department stores, hospitals and institutions with line of nurses' and doctors' uniforms; previous experience along these lines essential; interesting proposition for right man; commission. W. 222 Times.

SALESMEN—Attractive proposition to men of high calibre, acquainted with the publishing, advertising and printing trade, to connect with high-class printing advertising house; drawing account with substantial bonus; strictly confidential. S 8 Times.

SALESMEN to sell new window spot light; every store a prospect; big earning co-operation. See Mr. Jaret, 119 Lafayette St., corner Canal.

SALESMAN Wanted—Manufacturing stationer has opening for salesman; state age, experience and salary expected. M 690 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, dresses, who can sell to popular priced jobbers and retailers; must have A1 references; commission. Studowitz, 71 West 30th.

SALESMAN, good opportunity for retail clothing store that caters to college men; salary. Nat. Luxenberg & Bros., 40 East 14th St.

SALESMAN to sell store and office fixtures; salary and commission to right man. Standard Store Fixture Co., 431 East 59th St.

SALESMAN to solicit retail contracts on Ford cars; weekly payment plan; commission. Otto Repairs, 313 East 82d St.

SALESMEN for furniture store; must be experienced; salary and commission; apply, 1,183 Smith St., Bklyn.

SALESMEN to handle feather pillows; salary and commission; state experience and reference. W 728 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—Ford cars, experience unnecessary; commission. Ford, 175th St. (Webster Av.), Bronx.

SALESMAN to carry as side line of ladies' and men's leather belts; commission basis. Box 673 Realservice, 15 East 40th.

I WANT a few high-grade security salesmen to work in rural districts of New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; must give satisfactory references; must be able to create business or have clientele; business for last 20 years; absolutely no speculation. Phone Columbus 10200, F. H. Hibberd for appointment.

MEN.
If you are in a rut and are ambitious and want success with the fastest and largest concern of its kind in the country, distributing our product on a commission basis, call 9:30 to 12 or 2 to 5 P. M. The Fuller Brush Company, Room 1001, 103 East 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced as salesman; large cloak and suit store with fur department; good opportunity to right party. I. Steinberg, 162 West 125th St.

Employment Agencies.

THE BRENTON COMPANY,
50 Church St., Room 879, Third Floor.
MERCHANDISING MAN, small wares dept. store exp. ..... $5,200 up
ADV. DRAFTSMAN, at least 3 yrs. exper., factory construction ..... $60-$80
CLERK, H. S. grad. ..... $75 and expenses
FRENCH Amer.; must speak Spanish; $200 mo. and maintenance.
ASS'T. CASHIER, good handwriting $25 wk.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
ASS'T HEAD rack dept., night exp. $1,500
RACK CLERK & add. mach. oprs. $60-$100
CABLE CLERKS, code & decode, $1,200-$1,500
BOSTON & INDIV.; ledger bkpr. $1,200-$1,500
BKPR., savings bank exper. ..... $1,500-$1,800
CLERK, voucher dept. $1,200
TRUST DEPT. CLERK, educ. steno. $1,500
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $100 mo.
TYPISTS ..... $70-$100
MESSENGERS and PORTERS. ..... $60-$95
JR. CLERKS and BOYS ..... $50 mo. up
GENERAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
145 West 41st. Cor. Broadway.

CLERK, knowledge accounting, $115-150 mo.
CLERK, good at figures $75-95
CLERK, wholesale drug exp. $90
JR. CLERKS, by messenger $15-18
CLERK, typist $18
STENOGRAPHER, beginner $20
STENOGRAPHER $24
OFFICE BOY $14

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.
No Registration Fee. 122 Liberty St.
Correspondent, import customs exp., $1,500.
Stenographer, A1 export firm, exact $1,500.
Clerk, billing and order experience, $1,500.
Investigator, liability ins. claims, $1,500.
Stenos., $1,200-$1,500; typists $1,200-$1,350.
Clerk, shipping dept., $22; ledger, $21.

DAWSON & SHELP, 15 EAST 40TH ST.
CLERK, with mfg. to good opportunity; $20-25.
STENOGRAPHER, textile house; must be good penman; $25-$30.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.
No Registration Fee. 122 Liberty St.
Stenographers, several A1 openings; $30.
Steno., Bankers Trust Co., small office, $28.
Stenographers $22-$20; typists, $20-$18.
Clerk, beginner, $18; file clerk, $16.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior; experienced cost; stenographers, experienced, $30; typists-biller, $25; clerks, knowledge bookkeeping; rack clerks, $20; orders, adding machine; messenger boys, high school. Equitable Employment Exchange, 136 Liberty.

REID COMMERCIAL, 200 BROADWAY.
Asst. auditors exp. C. P. A. office, $35; insurance rate clerks, asst. examiners, clerks (high school), some beginners, $18-$15; stock clerks, $18; boys.

SAGE AGENCY, 110 NASSAU ST.
STENOGRAPHERS, $25-30; typists, $18-25; clerks, $15-25; mail clerks, $18-25; packers, $15; boys, $10-14.

ROYAL SERVICE CO., 2ND BROADWAY.
Junior accountant, $18; bookkeeper, $1,800; timekeeper, accountant and auditor, $2,000.

BEST AGENCY, 2 RECTOR.
Stenographers, typists, $18-$25; timekeepers, $1,320; clerks, $15; office boys, $12-$15.

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YOUNG MAN, experienced as salesman; large cloak and suit store with fur department; good opportunity to right party. I. Steinberg, 162 West 125th St.

Employment Ag

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Bank and business references required under this classification.

Rate fifteen cents per word.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A WELL-KNOWN, established real estate and insurance broker wants partner, not over 40 years of age, to take active interest; capital required $10,000 to $15,000 for one-half interest in business and for expansion purposes. Write for appointment, stating name, address and telephone. Write S. P., 1111 St. Paul Building, New York.

PARTNER wanted with $50,000 to $100,000, expanding well established business, wholesale eggs, butter, poultry, cheese; high-class principals only; one year trial suggested; special or most active; references exchanged. W 786 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER of corporation wants office man as treasurer to buy inactive member's interest; $35,000 necessary; wonderful opportunity and business only disclosed at interview. C 284 Times.

ACTIVE business man with $35,000 to finance and assist marketing basic patent; large field; small cost; practical demonstration; no brokers or promoters. C 91 Times.

WANTED—Loan from private party on $30,000 for six months, secured by $100,000 equity in building; no bankers or brokers need reply. Box C. N. 205, Times Uptown.

ACTIVE partner with office experience wanted in very profitable wholesale import business, importing raw products; necessary capital, $10,000. C 45 Times.

WHOLESALE general novelties, merchandise and church bazaar and goods houses; $30,000 in outright price; established name included. X 2275 Times Annex.

CANDY factory, promising staple line, in going business, needs executive man; $5,000 required. 127 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

ELEGANT wholesale trimming and metal novelty business desires partner with $10,000; real opportunity. A. E., 98 Times.

ESTABLISHED accounting firm offers partnership opportunity; small investment. V 891 Times Downtown.

FINANCING AND LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS. Loans to $5,000, one year or less; weekly or monthly payment plan; no chattels, no pawns, no salary assignment; call or write for booklet.

THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY, Resources over $10,000,000.
Main office, 261 Broadway.
369 Grand St., 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
141 East 149th St., 1,402 Fulton Av., B'klyn.
3 Union Square, 204 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.
Under Supervision State Banking Dept.

LOANS TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS. CAR REMAINING IN YOUR POSSESSION; LOANS GRANTED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATION, 136 WEST 52D CIRCLE 8748.

ADVANCES ON NOTES, ACCEPTANCES, CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, RENT ASSIGNMENTS, OTHER GOOD COLLATERALS; LIBERAL TERMS; CONFIDENTIAL. K. KORONES, 290 BROADWAY. WORTH 7262.

PENNANT FINANCE CORPORATION. LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES WHILE IN YOUR POSSESSION; IMMEDIATE SERVICE; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ROOM 916, 1,819 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 7900 COLUMBUS.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY! Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans. EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC., 3 EAST 14TH ST.

PROPOSITION for representation wanted by young man to defray expenses traveling through Middle West and South; must six weeks visiting cities and college towns; university graduate, responsible, references; high-class proposition only. J 353 Times.

MONEY ADVANCED ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS, TRADE ACCEPTANCES, MERCHANDISE, &c. PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICES. UNITED FRIENDS CORP., 25 WEST 33D ST. LONGACRE 6610.

CASH advanced on accounts receivable, automobiles, second mortgages or other good securities; liberal terms; lowest rates. Merchants Finance Co., 1,457 Broadway, Bryant 8165.

OUTSTANDING accounts financed on liberal terms and at lowest rates; confidential, quick service assured. Mercantile Factors Corporation, 212 5th Av. Madison Square 9657.

AUTOMOBILE loans made quickly and confidentially, lowest rates; representative calls. Longacre 8188.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS obtain loans while using car; quick answers; confidential. Bryant 9865.

LOANS, any amount, on good security; strictly confidential. A 89 Times.

UNLISTED securities accepted as collateral on loans. Z 2961 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

YOU DO WANT A BUSINESS of your own! $125 upward invested in a universally used article will establish you; substantial profits, both wholesale and retail; call and let us prove it. PERRY & SCHOYER, 1005 Knickerbocker Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE, managed by two sales producers, solicits correspondence with responsible concerns interested in securing aggressive representation in the Middle West. Address C. M. W., 1916 Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago.

LARGE, well-known distributor of notion specialties traveling 12 representatives soliciting jobbers and large department stores seeks additional lines; manufacturers preferable. S 156 Times.

RELIABLE established upholstery, decorating and furniture business for sale; high class clientele; exceptionally good lease; desirable location; will sacrifice reasonable. S 268 Times.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN! We have clients with any amount to go into established business or partnership. No patents. Bernstein, 30 East 42d.

MEN or women with $125 for goods can start own business. Ask for Mr. Hall, Room 1010A, Knickerbocker Building. Telephone Bryant 0641.

PLANT, fully equipped, open for manufacturing mach. press and screw machine product. Superior Instrument, 118 Walker St.

FURNITURE salesman wants good position, experienced; will invest money. A 107 Times.

PLANT, fully equipped, open for tool, die, machine work and metal stamping. Heyen, 136 Atkins Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAIL ORDER NEWS, 500 8th Av., explains mail-order business. September number 25c.

FOR SALE.

SHOP doing good business in Northern New York town and adjacent territory for sale; purchaser must be good all-round mechanic, with knowledge of plumbing; to such prospect details and reason for selling will be given. S 235 Times.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS BUYERS! We have listings for your requirements. We investigate before you buy. Ask the man who bought through BERKSOFT NIBUR RAPHEL, 30 East 42d.

ELECTRIC heating and ventilating system for all purposes; patented; will give extensive manufacturing right on royalty basis. G 471 Times.

EXCLUSIVE dressmaking studio for rent or sale; retiring from business; exceptional clientele; wonderful opportunity. S 170 Times.

BOYS' CAMP—Accommodates 150; electric lights, running water; must sacrifice for quick sale; make offer. A 1347 Times Harlem.

GARAGE, centrally located; filled; paying repair shop; accessories; good business; moderate rent; $2,500. Phone Audubon 1810.

SLATE quarry for sale, developed and fully equipped, near Bangor, Pa.; 92 acres. Carter Leary Realty Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

GARAGE—Bronx; new building and established business sale; capacity 100; $18,000 cash. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

WISH to sell established blue printing business, very good location; excellent opportunity. G 328 Times Downtown.

GARAGE—Upper Broadway; 75 cars; filled; $9,000, including $4,000 security; terms. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGE, repair shop; Chelsea district; cheap rent; reasonable; monies, security required. Call Fitzroy 6499.

FOR SALE—Beautifully decorated millinery store; high-class patronage. Edythe's Hats, 129 West 44th St.

GARAGE, 18,000 feet, downtown, from builder; security rent. Garage Real Estate, 149 West 42d St.

BEAUTY parlor, excellent Broadway proposition; long lease. A. Sechter, 46 West 68th.

SOAP FACTORY complete; formulas, machinery &c.; price $1,200. A 32 Times.

BUSINESS SERVICES.

CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATIONS—Expert specialist in solving important personal and business problems of a delicate and private nature; acts in an advisory capacity and as confidential secretary; broad secret service experience, unquestionable credentials from prominent bankers, large corporations and high U. S. Government officials; commissions solicited exclusively from those who are able and willing to pay for an absolutely dependable and highly specialized service; consultation by appointment only. MORGAN BRADFORD, 318 HOTEL CHATHAM, EAST 48TH ST., AT VANDERBILT AV. PHONE VANDERBILT 4900.

TRANSLATIONS OF SCENARIOS, PLAYS, LEAFLETS, LETTERS, ADVERTISING COPY MADE INTO AND FROM ALL LANGUAGES. JEWISH PUBLICITY BUREAU, 220 ED AV., STUYVESANT 1966.

ACCOUNTANT expects all matters all charges reasonable. Wood Audit Co., 200 5th Av. Longacre 3268.

WHALEN DEFENDS FERRY MANAGEMENT

Municipal Operation More Efficient and Economical Than Private, He Says.

ASKS PROOF OF CHARGES

Many Abandoned by Former Owners Because Unprofitable, He Tells Real Estate Board.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, replied yesterday to the charge by the Real Estate Board of New York that the municipal ferries were poorly managed. The board had cited the ferries as examples of municipal management that prompted the real estate men to oppose Government operation of public utilities.

"It was my intention," said Commissioner Whalen, "to spend a quiet and peaceful Sunday with my family at Far Rockaway, but your publicity agent spoiled my plans by releasing for publication this morning an attack by your board on the city operation of public utilities and cited as horrible example the yearly deficit of the municipal ferries.

"In your statement there is a direct charge that the municipally operated ferries of this city are mismanaged. As the public officer charged with the responsibility for the conduct of these public utilities, I demand to know from you wherein the municipal ferries are inefficiently and uneconomically managed. It is my proud boast that the municipal ferries are more efficiently and as economically managed today as any private ferry in the country.

"I take it that I am not asking too much of your organization to supply me with the information as to the mismanagement of the municipal ferries. I feel sure that you must be in possession of facts that would warrant an organization of supposedly so high a calibre as yours to substantiate any public statement that it makes. However, I am reminded of the fact that during the last gubernatorial campaign, in your effort to give comfort to Governor Miller's losing fight, you published an attack upon the bus system.

Under Private Management.

"You also state 'under private management these ferries were all self-sustaining as far as expense of operation was concerned and more than half of them paid a profit on the investment in them.' This statement is not correct. The operation of ferries by private individuals and corporations was long since abandoned because of the fact that the construction of bridges connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn made ferry operation decidedly unprofitable.

"The Staten Island Municipal Ferry when the city took it over from private ownership and operation was charging a 10-cent fare. Will the Real Estate Board of New York recommend to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund an increase in fare on the Staten Island Ferry from 5 cents to 10 cents? If you will, and this recommendation is approved by the Sinking Fund, this ferry will return a huge profit.

"The South Street, Manhattan-Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Ferry, when municipal operation first began, carried over 200,000 passengers a day. The subway to Brooklyn was built one day and the passenger traffic fell from 200,000 a day to less than 1,000. The commercial use of this ferry for trucking purposes to the Bush Terminal is becoming daily more and more important. From this operation about 50 per cent. of the city's yearly deficit is sustained. Will the Real Estate Board of New York recommend to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that this service between South Street, Manhattan, and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, be abandoned?

"The three Union Ferries—Atlantic, Hamilton and Fulton Street—were not paying expenses when they were taken over by the city. The company repeatedly increased the rate of fare from 2 cents to 7 cents in violation of its franchise. When the city took over the operation of these ferries the rate of fare was reduced to 5 cents. The passenger traffic on the Union Ferries is small, but the trucking is great. Will the Real Estate Board of New York recommend to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the abandonment of these three ferries?

Abandoned by Private Owners.

"The Grand Street, Manhattan-Broadway, Brooklyn, Ferry was abandoned by private operators many years ago because of the heavy losses which they sustained in its operation. This ferry was reopened under municipal operation after commercial and civic organizations of both boroughs demanded the restoration of the ferry to relieve congestion on the Williamsburg Bridge. This ferry does not pay. Will the Real Estate Board of New York make application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the discontinuance of this municipal ferry?

"The Twenty-third Street, Manhattan-Greenpoint, Brooklyn ferry was abandoned by private operators because the profit which was formerly realized from this operation was fast disappearing. Post-war conditions very materially reduced the passenger and freight traffic on this ferry. It is the only direct means of communication which the people of Greenpoint have with the Borough of Manhattan. Does the Real Estate Board of New York advocate the discontinuance of this public utility?

"The Ninety-second Street, Manhattan-Astoria, Queens ferry was re-established under municipal ownership and operation after years of agitation by commercial and civic organizations of Astoria and Yorkville. This ferry is principally used by the residents of Yorkville and Astoria for business communication as well as by the farmers of Queens and Nassau who use it as the most direct route to the Harlem Market in Manhattan. This ferry does not pay. Does the Real Estate Board of New York advocate the abandonment of this municipal operation?

"The Clason Point, Bronx-College Point, Queens ferry was inaugurated by this administration only after many commercial and civic bodies had appeared before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund pleading for a direct connection between the Borough of the Bronx and the Borough of Queens, thus saving several hours' journey through Queens to the Fifty-ninth Street Bridge, through Manhattan, to the Bronx. This ferry is growing daily. As yet it does not pay expenses. Does the Real Estate Board of New York advocate the discontinuance of ferry service between Clason Point and College Point?

Increase in Revenues.

"I have taken pains to enumerate the municipal ferry lines under the jurisdiction and control of the city in order to give your board the opportunity to go on record either for or against the continued operation of any or all of these public utilities. In passing, let me remind your board that during the year 1922 the ferry expenses increased 3 per cent., while the revenues increased 17 per cent. Is this is a plain example of mismanagement, I plead guilty to the charge.

"It is amusing to see to see a steadied intelligent body of men and women constituting the Real Estate Board of New York climb on the band wagon of those opposing the municipal operation of public utilities. The ferry deficit Private operators long since abandoned many of the ferry lines now municipally operated because they were not returning a profit. The responsibility very properly devolves upon the municipality to see that the service is continued in operation of these ferries because they were construed as "moving highways" and, as such, should be continued and maintained by the city for the benefit of the people.

"Ferry lines operated by the municipality are just as essential to the social and business life of the city as are the bridges. Does the Real Estate Board of New York advocate the abandonment of our bridges because the yearly deficit amounts to approximately $3,500,000? Mayor Gaynor, with a stroke of the pen, changed the bridges from a revenue-producing utility to a non-revenue-producing utility, because, as he very properly contended, bridges were a continuation of public highways over a body of water.

"Those who would argue that the yearly ferry deficit is a reason for denying the city the right to own and operate buses should also advance, as a further argument, the deficits sustained from the operation and maintenance of public bridges and public highways."

GASOLINE STAYS LOW DESPITE M'MASTER

Although South Dakota's Governor Urged Rise to 20 Cents, 16-Cent Price Stands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Governor McMaster of South Dakota, may have a harder time pulling the price of gasoline upward than he did in lowering it, reports from that State, which was the scene of the first action in the gasoline price war, indicated today.

On Friday the Governor, harkening to the appeal of the independents that 16 cents a gallon would ruin them, suggested that 20 cents, including the 2 cent State tax, was a fairer figure and discontinued the State selling of gasoline. A committee of independents then came to Chicago after first announcing that it was their purpose to request the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to join them in the boost to 20 cents. Later, however, they denied that such had been their intention.

It was tentatively understood Saturday that the Standard would meet the increase if the independents actually raised their price. But today the Standard announced that investigation had revealed that only a small minority of the independents have actually raised, and so the Standard, it was said, will continue for the present to sell in South Dakota for 16 cents. With this apparent deadlock in prospect, South Dakota motorists today confidently looked forward to cheap gas for a few days more at least.

MYSTERY HURT KILLS GIRL.

Skull Fractured While Riding on Roller Coaster—Dies in Hospital.

Eleanor Short, 5, daughter of Joseph Short of 339 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, died yesterday afternoon in the North Hudson Hospital from a fracture of the skull received while riding with her father on a roller coaster in the Columbia Amusement Park, North Bergen, N. J. John Millett, manager of the amusement park, was arrested by Chief of Police Leonard Marcy on a technical charge of homicide.

The father said he did not know how the little girl was hurt. They were going down an incline when he said he saw the child's head drop to one side of the car and he caught her before she pitched forward from her seat. An ambulance was called and the injured girl hurried to the hospital, but she died there soon after her arrival.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following missing persons were reported to the police yesterday:

EDITH SANCHEZ, 16, 419 West Sixty-third Street; 4 P. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 4 inches, 94 pounds, brown eyes and hair, dark complexion; black dress, green low shoes and stockings, black hat with feathers.

LOUISE HOWARD, 12, negro, 423 West 151st Street; 7 P. M., Aug. 18; 4 feet, 100 pounds, brown eyes, black hair; blue overcoat, tan collar and cuffs, green hat.

MORRIS FRAUBNER, 12, 211 Seventy-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach; 4 feet, 80 pounds, brown eyes and hair, dark complexion; khaki shirt and pants, light cap.

THOMAS STEPHENS, 12, 205 Beach Seventy-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach; 4 feet, 80 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion; khaki shirt and pants, tan shoes and stockings, gray hat.

PETER KLEIN, 58, 585 Lexington Avenue, 8 A. M., Aug. 6; 5 feet 4 inches, 140 pounds; brown eyes, gray hair, gray mustache, light complexion; dark brown suit, black hat.

FRIEDA PECHMAN, 15, 55 East 103d Street, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 3 inches, 100 pounds; blue eyes, blond hair, light complexion; gray sweater, blue dress, black shoes and stockings, gray hat.

PAUL BELLNO, 15, 146 Cherry Street, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 3 inches, 125 pounds; brown eyes and hair, medium complexion; white shirt, blue pants, tan shoes, black stockings, gray cap.

JOSEPH HLAGYIL, 16, 137 East 119th Street, 2 P. M., Aug. 2; 5 feet 7 inches, 125 pounds; gray eyes, brown hair, medium complexion; light brown suit, brown shoes and stockings, light gray cap.

SARAH MENIGAULP, 70, 439 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, 4:50 P. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 4 inches, 160 pounds; black eyes and hair; negro; black suit, brown hat.

HARRY KUGLER, 21, 496 East 174th Street, 2 P. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 9 inches, 165 pounds; blue eyes, blond hair, light complexion; light brown suit, blue striped shirt, black laced shoes and stockings, straw hat.

LAFAYETTE BRANERT, 11, 2,749 Eighth Avenue, 11 A. M., Aug. 18; 4 feet 8 inches, 65 pounds; brown eyes and hair, olive complexion; brown knickerbocker pants, white shirt, green tie, black laced shoes, brown stockings.

LAWRENCE GRILLO, 16, 2,218 Dean Street, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 115 pounds; gray eyes, blond hair, light complexion; brown suit, brown striped shirt, red and blue tie, black shoes and stockings, black and white cap.

BENJAMIN GOLDBERG, 30, 551 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn, 9 A. M., Aug. 18; 5 feet 2 inches, 120 pounds; gray eyes, brown hair, light complexion; white green suit, white striped shirt, black laced shoes, white stockings, tan hat.

EDWARD STELNAN, 314, 23 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., Aug. 19; 5 feet, 90 pounds; blue eyes, blond hair, fair complexion; brown overalls, brown laced shoes, white stockings.

LOUISE RICE, 30, 10,221 Eighty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 17; 5 feet 10 inches, 140 pounds; blue eyes, brown hair, medium complexion; brown striped suit, white shirt, black tie, black laced shoes, cream stockings, gray cap.

A Merchandise Manager Who Is a Real Executive

FOR TWELVE YEARS CONNECTED with a chain store organization that grew under his direction from one store to one of the largest and most prominent Chain Store Organizations of its kind in the Metropolitan District.

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He is still young, aggressive, and above all a real executive who can get things done. He is still with this organization but open for a new connection for personal reasons. His reputation and standing will bear the most searching investigation.

If such an man interests you I shall be glad to put you in touch with him.

J. S. STERLING,
52 West 40th St., N. Y.

HASKELL WILL MAKE REPORT ON RUSSIA

Sailing for Home, He Denies Having Said That He Favored Recognition.

SCOUTS RUMORS OF FAMINE

Says Crop Conditions Are Improving and 1923 Wheat Surplus Will Be 2,000,000 Bushels.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A new and authoritative contribution to the "truth about Russia" is soon to be made by Colonel William N. Haskell, Director of the American Relief Administration, who has been in charge of Russian relief work since the great famine of 1921. Colonel Haskell, who is returning to the United States on the Homeric, is to make a personal report to Secretary Hoover covering the details of the liquidation of the A. R. A. work in Europe. He will also hand over a beautiful art testimonial in which the Russian Government gives its official thanks for the American food that saved so many lives.

However, the most interesting information which Colonel Haskell is conveying to Washington concerns his opinions as to what sort of relationship should be established between the Russian communistic regime and the United States, now that the A. R. A. has broken contact with Moscow.

Although the Relief Administration had no official status in Soviet Russia, its reports have been highly useful in keeping Washington informed as to economic developments behind the Russian curtain. However, what views Colonel Haskell entertains concerning the establishment of formal trade or diplomatic relations with Moscow he has reserved for the ear of Secretary Hoover.

After the farewell banquet for the A. R. A. officials in Moscow, to which the American newspaper correspondents were not invited, the Russian press reported that Colonel Haskell in a post-prandial speech favored American recognition of the Soviet Government. In passing through London last week en route to New York he denied having made such a statement.

Colonel Haskell said that conditions throughout the country were steadily improving. Reports of an expected famine this year he branded as falsehoods, estimating that Russia's wheat surplus in 1923 would amount to 2,000,000 bushels. Whether Soviet transportation facilities could handle and export this amount, he was not prepared to say.

5 ATTEMPT CHANNEL TODAY.

Charles Toth, New Englander, Will Start a Swim From Dover.

DOVER, England, Aug. 19 (Associated Press).—Other attempts to swim the English Channel will be made tomorrow. Charles Toth, the New England swimmer, and Fred Record and Frank Perks, Englishmen, purpose to make the start from Dover.

The French swimmer, Michel, and the Canadian, Terrault, intend about the same time to take the plunge from the French side in an endeavor to cross the Channel.

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woolen,—which means wear. They know that it will be cut, fitted, finished in the regular Arnheim way,—which means satisfactory fit. And prices hit their season's low.

Begins Today, August 20th

98th Remnant Disposal

Prices are heading upward. This famous New York fixture sends them downward,—for a welcome two weeks' plunge.

Three great groups of remnants are all that is left of our spring and summer stock. The pieces contain 4 to 8 yards each. Enough for a last suit or two.

These remnants go on sale *now*,—at *remnant* prices. These are the groups:

$32 *Remnants of all our popular grades, priced originally up to $50. Every piece 100% virgin wool.*

$38 *Remnants of all our high-grades. Many imported materials. Original prices up to $70.*

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Materials are displayed for easy selection. Almost every kind is represented. Suits measured, cut, and fitted in best custom manner. All of which suggests:—Fill your suit needs now, and save at least a third. Immediate selection advised.

NOTE! *These Remnants shown on second floor only.*

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